THE HISTORY OF THE Present PARLIAMENT. AND CONVOCATION.

WITH

The DEBATES at large relating to the Conduct of the WAR abroad, the Miſmanagements of the MINISTRY at home, and the REASONS why ſome Offenders are not yet IMPEACHED.

Interſpers'd with ſeveral Speeches and Repreſentations of Grievances, in Matters Religious as well as Civil; together with the Motives that induc'd the B — ps not to conſent to the Repreſentation agreed to by the Committee of both Houſes of Convocation.

To which is added an exact Liſt of the Parliament and Convocation, as alſo an Abſtract of the SOUTH SEA ACT; with a Liſt of the Commiſſioners Names.

LONDON:

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BRITISH MUSEUM

To *Charles Eversfield*, Esq;

Knight of the Shire for the County of *Sussex*.

SIR,

THE kind Acceptance you have been pleas'd to give to several of my former Endeavours, as well as the great Part you have born in the ensuing Consultations and Debates, will, it is humbly presum'd, excuse my submitting the following Historical Relation to your Perusal and Patronage.

It comes to you in much the same Dress as it was dismiss'd in from the several August and Venerable Assemblies, whose Transactions it treats of, and therefore may be receiv'd amongst some Men, who prefer Rhetorical Flourishes to Truth, and the Ornaments of Fictitious Discourses to real Occurrences, for an unnecessary Repetition of what they have already heard. But as the Methods that

have been hitherto used of letting the World into Parliamentary Transactions, are not concise enough to impress them deeply on the Memory, by reason of the perplexing Variety which the Printed Votes overcharge it with, so I have made it my Business to collect only such Passages as relate to the Carrying on the War, and the Measures which have been taken to conduct it to the Attainment of a Safe and Honourable Peace, by the Payment of the National Debts, and other Acts of Munificence and Justice.

To these I have subjoin'd the Proceedings in Convocation, that the Publick may likewise be appriz'd, with what a becoming Ardor and Zeal the *Lower House* of that Synodical Body of Divines has imitated the generous and pious Resolutions of your *House of Commons*, to build 50 more Churches; and that Posterity may see it has neither been wanting in the one or the other that the *Establish'd Religion* is not secur'd to them beyond all

Peradventures,

Peradventures, tho' these Endeavours may not have met with a suitable Return from an Order of Men, whose Duty it was to have walk'd hand in hand with them.

But as these melancholy Reflections may damp and obscure those delightful Prospects of Joy our Minds are wholly entertain'd with, from that Unanimity and Dispatch which has been manifested in the joint Concurrence of both Houses of Parliament for the Publick Good, so I shall not only drop the Remembrance of *their* Representation's losing its wish'd for Effect, but of *your* Bill for *Examining into the Value of all Grants from the Crown*, &c. *in order to resume them*, and others of equal Importance, such as the *Bill for limiting the Number of Officers, and qualifying Justices of the Peace.*

The just Sense, which the whole House had of your extraordinary Merits and Abilities, after you had distinguish'd your self in preparing and forwarding that for *Taking, examining,*

and

and ſtating the Publick Accounts, in making choice of you for One of the *Commiſſioners of the* Reſumption Act, as well as the great Deference paid you by the whole County, in electing you by a great Majority, even after your *Favourite Borough* of *Horſham* had again made you their Repreſentative, forbids any thing but what ſpeaks the general Satisfaction in your Wiſdom and Prudence; and you'll pardon me if I do violence to your Temper, in affixing your Name to this Collection, and handing that down to the Admiration of paſt Ages, which has given ſuch Employment to the Wonder of the preſent: For I cannot be ſaid to arrogate any thing to my ſelf but the great Eſteem I bear to your Perſon, becauſe the Subjects I treat of are ſo amazing, both for the Nature and Extent of them, as to make even theſe curſory Notices be read by, and tranſmitted to Future Times from the ſurprizing Events that muſt flow from them.

To

DEDICATION.

To raiſe more than *Thirteen* Millions *Sterling* after the Faction had made it almoſt impoſſible for the preſent Parliament to furniſh *One*; to ſtruggle with immenſe and inſupportable Debts, and at laſt extricate us out of them with the greateſt Facility to your ſelves, and Eaſe to the People whom you repreſent: To build Edifices to the Glory of God, at the ſame time you are conſulting that of your Queen and Country; to enlarge Trade, and detect National Grievances, are ſuch Inſtances of the deepeſt Penetration and Inſight, as cannot but tranſmit the Memories of thoſe that are Authors of thoſe ineſtimable Bleſſings, and amongſt their's, your's in a double Capacity, to the remoteſt Ages: And it's poſſible, I ſhould have more offended in requeſting your leave for this Application, than I can do without it; ſince whatſoever Pretences ſome make to this unaccountable Formality, I cannot be induced

to

to think any leave ought to be ask'd to do any Gentleman juſtice.

What remains for me after this Aſſertion, is to leave this Collection and my beſt Wiſhes with you, for the Proſperity of your ſelf and Family, that you may ſtill continue the Delight of the County you reſide in, and the Town you are a Neighbour to; and whenſoever it ſhall pleaſe God to call you to more durable Bleſſings, you may leave behind you ſuch Heirs of your Goodneſs and Worth, as may furniſh both with ſuch Repreſentatives, whoſe Fidelity to the Church and the Crown, may intitle them to the ſame Character you are deſervedly poſſeſs'd of, which is the hearty Prayer of,

SIR,

Your moſt obedient

and moſt oblig'd Servant.

W. P.

THE HISTORY OF THE Present Parliament, From its first Meeting TO ITS PROROGATION.

THE daring Attempt of the Last *House of Commons*, in impeaching the Queen's Prerogatives and the Receiv'd Doctrines of the *Church Establish'd*, at Doctor *Sacheverel's* Trial, had so awaken'd the Nation into a Sense of those terrible Dangers which both were threaten'd with, that the People of *England* (some few Corporations excepted) were unanimous in their Applications to the Throne for a New Choice of Representatives. To prevent this, the *Ministry* then

in Being, whom it nearly concern'd to continue thoſe ſitting, that were the Creatures of their Power and intirely in their Intereſt, were not wanting in their Inſinuations to Her Majeſty, that ſuch a Diſſolution would be attended with fatal Conſequences, the leaſt of which would be the higheſt Diſcouragement to her beſt and moſt wealthy Subjects, the Citizens of *London*, and her Allies engag'd in Defence of the Common Intereſts of *Europe* with her; ſince the firſt, upon ſuch an Alteration, would ſlacken their Celerity in their cuſtomary Loans upon the Credit of the Funds, and the laſt would be diſpirited, and inclin'd from thence to give into ſuch Meaſures, as would very much weaken, if not wholly diſſolve the *Grand Confederacy*.

In order to this, a Neighbour Nation was ſollicited into a Remonſtrance, which common Prudence ought not to have ſuffer'd any wiſe Republick to give their aſſent to; and ſome of the Chief Governours of the *Bank of* England were counſelled to intrude themſelves into the Royal Preſence, and diſſuade her from the Exerciſe of a Prerogative that is inſeperable from a common Miſtreſs of a Family *(viz.)* That of chooſing her own Servants: An Inſolence never before that Juncture put in practice againſt a Sovereign Authority; and by ſo much the more audacious, by how much the more ignorant and incapable of adviſing, the Perſons were, that contracted the Guilt of it.

But as Majeſty is not to be trifled with, and the greateſt Forbearance and Condeſcenſion cannot always diſpenſe with injurious Treatment, ſo this moſt Excellent Princeſs reaſſum'd the Government into her own Hands, and

and made thoſe ſhe had delegated it to, ſenſible that they wanted Advice themſelves, for running iuto ſuch an Exceſs of Arrogance and Preſumption. The Deſires of Her People were graciouſly heard, the *Faction* was diſcountenanc'd, and the Leaders of it ſaw themſelves at once ſtripp'd of all thoſe Honours and Employments, which they thought themſelves Tenants for Life of, while Perſons of approv'd Loyalty and Principles fill'd their Places: And Mr. *Harley* like ELIAKIM, was *cloathed* with SHEBNA'S *Robe, and ſtrengthen'd with his Girdle, and had the Government of the Houſe of* David *committed into his Hand, and he was made a Father to the Inhabitants of* Jeruſalem *and to the Houſe of* Judah.

Theſe neceſſary Alterations were no ſooner made in Her Majeſty's Family, but purſuant to the Tenor of the National Addreſſes, Writs were iſſued out for the Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament, which terminated in the Choice of ſuch worthy Perſons, as not only defeated the Hopes of our Enemies at home and abroad, but gave Life and Vigour to our Friends, in the Support of the Conſtitution in Church and State, that had been voted to be *out of Danger* and in a *Flouriſhing Condition* by ſome Perſons, who to all Appearance endeavour'd to make it otherwiſe, by arraigning the Principles of the one, and the Supremacy of the other.

Yet though the Minds of the Subjects were at reſt and undiſturb'd, by the Removal of the Authors of former Miſmanagements from Court, and the Queen ſaw her ſelf in the full Exerciſe of her Power, and reſcued from the Hands that uſurp'd it; though the Electors had

very Loyally distinguish'd themselves by the Prudence of their Choice, and even the most suspected Cities and Burroughs had given us such for *Elected*, as could not but answer the Nation's Wants and Expectations; though the Clamours and Importunities of an indefatigable Faction was drown'd in the Voice of Faith and Allegiance, and even *London* and *Coventry* made amends for their former Ingratitude to Sense and Merit, by giving them the Preference now; the Funds that had been given by former Parliaments had been so sunk and misapply'd, the Exchequer was so empty, and Credit so low, on account of the great Interest of the *Whig* Party in the *Bank of* England and the *East-India Company*, that it was counted next to an Impossibility, either for the New *Ministry* to extricate themselves out of the Difficulties they labour'd under, or the New *Parliament* to make Provisions suitable to the Publick Occasions.

These were the Conjectures that work'd themselves into a Belief with the Adherents of the outed Courtiers, at the Time when the Parliament was to meet; and indeed they had so gained upon the Affections of the Two Bodies Corporate before-mention'd, that had not the Lords of the *Treasury*, with an unparalell'd Address, rais'd Four Hundred Thousand Pounds, by Subscriptions amongst themselves and their Friends, some Affairs of the last Moment had been at a stand, and the Operations both at home and abroad, would not have worn the promising Aspect which they now bear.

In a word, the Superiour Genius of the New *Ministry* prevail'd over that of the Old, and whatever

whatever Obſtructions were laid in their way by their Enemies in the City, were eaſily ſurmounted by their Friends elſewhere, as our Negotiations in Foreign Courts were carried on with incredible Diſpatch, and we continued to be the Support of the Confederacy, while thoſe that wiſh'd Evil to the preſent Oeconomy, made it their Buſineſs to diſable us from ſupporting our ſelves.

When the Day appointed for the Sitting of the Parliament came, and put the ruin'd Party out of all hopes of recovering their loſt Intereſt, or perplexing the Publick Affairs, by the Choice of *William Bromely* Eſq; for the Speaker of the *Houſe of Commons*: A Gentleman, whoſe unwearied Application to the Buſineſs of former Parliaments, whoſe unſhaken Fidelity to his Prince and Country, and whoſe unſuſpected and unfeigned Zeal for our Holy Religion by Law Eſtabliſh'd, render'd him an Honour to that Chair he was choſen to fill, an Advocate for the Practice of thoſe Vertues he was ſo conſpicuous for, and a ſhining Example to all ſuch as lay the Decay of thoſe noble Qualities at Heart, which are peculiar to him and his Family.

In a word, the Queen came to the *Houſe of Lords* on *Monday* the 27th of *November*, 1710, and having commanded the Attendance of the Commons by the *Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod*, and highly approved the Choice of ſo unexceptionable a Speaker, explain'd the Occaſion of their being call'd together after this Manner.

'*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

'I Have by calling this Parliament made 'appear the Confidence I place in the 'Duty and Affection of my Subjects; and I 'meet you here with the greateſt Satisfacti-'on, having no reaſon to doubt, but I ſhall 'find ſuch Returns, as will add *New Life* to 'our *Friends*, and entirely diſappoint the 'Hopes of our *Enemies*.

'To this end I ſhall recommend to you 'what is abſolutely neceſſary for our com-'mon Safety.

'The carrying on the War in all its Parts, 'but particularly in *Spain*, with the utmoſt Vi-'gour, is the likelieſt Means, with God's Bleſ-'ſing, to procure a ſafe and honourable Peace 'for us, and all our Allies, whoſe Support 'and Intereſt I have truly at Heart.

'For this purpoſe, I muſt aſk from you, '*Gentlemen of the* Houſe of Commons, the ne-'ceſſary Supplies for the next Years Service. 'And let me put you in mind that nothing 'will add ſo much to their Efficacy as Una-'nimity and Diſpatch.

'I cannot without great Concern, mention 'to you, That the *Navy*, and other Offi-'ces are burthen'd with heavy Debts, which 'ſo far affect the publick Service, that I moſt 'earneſtly deſire you to find ſome way to 'anſwer thoſe Demands, and to prevent the 'like for the time to come: The Juſtice of 'Parliament in ſatisfying former Engagements, 'being the certain way of preſerving and 'eſtabliſhing National Credit.

'I

'I am ſenſibly touch'd with what my Peo-
'ple ſuffer by this long and expenſive War,
'to which when it ſhall pleaſe God to put
'an End, the flouriſhing Condition of my Sub-
'jects ſhall be as much my Care, as their Safe-
'ty is at preſent.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'THE Eyes both of Friends and Ene-
'mies are upon you. The way to
'give Spirit to the one, and defeat the reſt-
'leſs Malice of the other, is to proceed in
'ſuch a manner as becomes a *Britiſh* Parlia-
'ment.

'I ſhall in the plaineſt Words tell you my
'Intentions; and I do this with the greater
'Satisfaction, becauſe I depend upon their be-
'ing agreable to you.

'I am reſolved to ſupport the *Church of*
'England, as by Law Eſtabliſh'd:

'To preſerve the *Britiſh* Conſtitution accor-
'ding to the *Union*.

'And to maintain the Indulgence by Law
'allow'd to Scrupulous Conſciences.

'And that all theſe may be tranſmitted to
'Poſterity, I ſhall employ none but ſuch as
'are heartily for the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* in the
'Houſe of *Hanover*; the Intereſt of which Fa-
'mily no Perſon can be more truly concer-
'ned for than my ſelf.

'Theſe are my Reſolutions; and your Con-
'currence with me in a ſteady Purſuit of
'them, will beſt manifeſt your Zeal for our
'Religion, for the Intereſt of our Country, for
'your own Safety, and for my Honour.

Such gracious Expreſſions as theſe, and ſpoken ſo ſolemnly from the Throne, could not but be ſatisfactory and extreamly pleaſing, not only to the Perſons they were addreſs'd to, but all True Lovers of their Queen and Country, and the very *Diſſenters* themſelves, who before theſe Aſſurances, had Fears inſtill'd into them by the Heads of the FACTION, of having the Act repeal'd that allow'd them the free and open Exerciſe of their reſpective Religions, were undeceiv'd, and releas'd from the Sentiments they had too credulouſly entertain'd. Not that Endeavours were wanting amongſt ſeveral of their Agents, to pervert the Meaning of this excellent Speech; and as they were conſcious to themſelves from their not mentioning the Houſe of *Hanover* in their *Addreſſes*, that they could not be eſteem'd Friends to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, ſo they made uſe of the Queen's ſaying *She would employ none but ſuch as were heartily for the* Proteſtant Succeſſion *in the Houſe of* Hanover, as an Intimation that the *Whigs* in general muſt expect no manner of Countenance at Court; and from the *Indulgence by Law allow'd* (though the very Words of that Act that diſpenſes with their Conformity to the *Church Eſtabliſh'd*) drew falſe and unreaſonable Concluſions (*viz.*) That Her Majeſty having chang'd her way of expreſſing her ſelf, which was by calling it the TOLERATION, would be likewiſe induc'd to change her former Diſpoſitions, and depart from the Engagements ſhe was under to preſerve them in their Civil and Religious Liberties.

But the Lords and Commons (whatſoever Perſons might ſit amongſt them that dar'd not diſcover

diſcover their true Sentiments) unanimouſly reſolv'd to preſent each of them an Addreſs of Thanks to Her Majeſty, for her moſt gracious Speech from the Throne; the firſt being drawn up by the Earl of *Rocheſter*, who now, to the Regret of all good Men, ſleeps with his Fathers; and the laſt by Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, a Living Ornament to that Venerable Body, that honours him with peculiar Marks of Diſtinction.

Their Lordſhips ran thus,

WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, preſent our humble and hearty Thanks for Your Majeſty's moſt gracious and excellent Speech at the opening this Parliament, and particularly for the great Confidence Your Majeſty is pleas'd to place in the Duty and Affection of your Subjects.

We conceive it to be of the higheſt Importance to carry on the War with Vigour in all its Parts, and particularly in *Spain*, in order to procure a ſafe and honourable Peace; and Your Majeſty may be aſſured we ſhall concur in all reaſonable Methods to that end; and we humbly hope Your Majeſty's great Example will engage all your Allies to join with Your Majeſty, in doing their utmoſt to the ſame Purpoſe.

We have the happineſs to agree entirely with Your Majeſty in the ſeveral Reſolutions you have declar'd ſo plainly and affectionately to your Parliament; and we think our ſelves oblig'd to repeat our Thanks for Your Majeſty's

Majesty's great Care to transmit the Blessings of your Reign to Posterity, by securing the *Protestant Succession* in the House of *Hanover*.

We cannot also but have a particular Satisfaction in the Assurances Your Majesty has given us to maintain and encourage the *Church of* England as by Law Establish'd, which is the firmest Support of the Monarchy, and the strongest Defence against *Popery*.

We have no more to add, but that we shall carefully endeavour in all our Consultations, to proceed with that Unanimity and Dispatch, as may give the greatest Weight to them; and to assure Your Majesty that nothing shall be wanting on our Part, to satisfie the World, that with an unshaken Zeal we will constantly defend Your Majesty's Royal Person, Honour, and Dignity, on which our Safety and Happiness so much depend.

Her Majesty's most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I Am very glad to find I have your Concurrence in the Resolutions I have declar'd to you, and give you thanks for this Address, so full of Affection to me, and Zeal for the Publick Good.

The Address of the *House of Commons* was after this manner;

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in

in Parliament aſſembled, do joyfully appear before Your Majeſty, to return our moſt humble Thanks for your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne. We bring the Thanks of your whole People, whom Your Majeſty has made happy, by that Confidence you have been pleas'd to place in their Duty and Affection; and we bring our own moſt ſolemn Aſſurances, that we will make, all ſuch returns as ſhall convince Your Majeſty that your Confidence has not been miſplac'd.

We are ſatisfy'd we lie under all poſſible Obligations from our Duty to Your Majeſty, and the Care we owe to our Country, effectually and ſpeedily to grant the neceſſary Supplies for a vigorous Proſecution of the War in all its Parts, and eſpecially in *Spain*: This we ſhall ſtudy to do in ſuch a manner, as may beſt anſwer the Publick Service, and be moſt eaſy to thoſe we repreſent; and the ſame we ſhall continue to doe, till ſuch a Peace may be obtained, as Your Majeſty in your Royal Wiſdom, ſhall judge to be ſafe and honourable for your Subjects and all your Allies.

We have no reaſon to doubt of Your Majeſty's Care, in every thing that concerns the Intereſt and Welfare of your People; but we think our ſelves oblig'd, in Juſtice to our Fellow Subjects, and in order to make them bear with greater Cheerfulneſs, the Burthens we ſhall find neceſſary to lay upon them, moſt humbly to beſeech Your Majeſty, that you will ſo continue your powerful Influences with all your Allies, that they may exert themſelves in the Common Cauſe, with Reſolutions equal, and Aids proportionable to ours.

The

The Burthen of thoſe heavy Debts, which preſſes your People with ſo ſenſible a Weight, is in ſome meaſure alleviated by your Princely Compaſſion. We ſhall endeavour to trace the Source of this great Evil, and to apply a Remedy ſuitable to it. The Honour and Juſtice of Parliament ſhall by us be inviolably maintain'd, and all ſuch other Meaſures purſued, by which the Publick Credit may be ſerved and eſtabliſhed.

Your faithful Commons are truly ſenſible of Your Majeſty's Wiſdom and Goodneſs in thoſe Reſolutions which you have declared, and do moſt heartily concur in all you have been pleaſed to recommend to them.

We return Your Majeſty our moſt humble Thanks, for the firm Aſſurances you have given, both by your Words and by your Actions, of ſupporting and encouraging the *Church of* England as by Law Eſtabliſhed.

As we are the True Sons of the Church, we cannot but be tenderly concerned for its Proſperity, and for its Honour, and are by Affection and Principle inclined to ſecure its Doctrine, Diſcipline, and Worſhip.

As we are Fellow *Chriſtians* and Fellow Subjects with thoſe *Proteſtant Diſſenters*, who are ſo unhappy as to entertain Scruples againſt Conformity with our Church, we are deſirous and determined to let them quietly enjoy that Indulgence which the Law hath allowed them.

As we are *Britains*, it is our common Intereſt, and ſhall be our joint Endeavour, to preſerve the Union between the Parts of *Great Britain*, on which the Safety of the whole depends.

As we are Lovers of our excellent Conſtitution both in Church and State, and ſollicitous that our Poſterity may be as happy in all future Ages, as we hope long to continue under Your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious Reign, we ſhall always readily adhere to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* in the Houſe of *Hanover*, and be moſt watchful to prevent any Danger which may threaten that Settlement, ſo neceſſary for the Preſervation of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties.

Theſe are Ends truly worthy Your Purſuit; and we do with all Humility repreſent to Your Majeſty, that the moſt effectual way to give Spirit to your Friends, and defeat the reſtleſs Malice of your Enemies, will be by diſcountenancing all Perſons of ſuch Principles, and avoiding all Meaſures of ſuch Tendency, as may weaken Your Majeſty's Title and Government, the Settlement of the Crown in the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, and advance the Hopes of the *Pretender*, and all other Principles and Meaſures that have lately threaten'd your Royal Crown and Dignity, and which, whenever they prevail, will prove fatal to our whole Conſtitution both in Church and State.

Her Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I Am extreamly pleaſed with your Addreſs, and I fully depend upon the Aſſurances you have given me, of your concurring in all the Particulars I have recommended to you.

You may depend upon my Care to encourage those, whose Principles are agreeable to our Constitution in Church and State.

The Tenor of these Two Addresses, particularly the last, might have been of Force enough to have still'd the Noise of the *Parliamentary Spunge*, which the Faction continued to insinuate, was preparing to wipe the Debts of the Nation out, in order to embarras their Consultations: But the Inveteracy of their Principal Leaders, and their Enmity to such as sat at the Helm of Affairs in their Places, made them lose no Opportunity of persuading such as were in their Interest, that this was nothing but a Copy of the Parliament's Countenance, and a counterfeit Declaration, to draw them into further Loans upon the Funds which were intended to be given. However, the *House of Commons*, to come up to the Promises they had made Her Majesty, by a zealous and expeditious Performance, after having voted a Supply to Her Majesty, and that the several Estimates of the Ordinary of the *Navy*, the Land Forces, and the *Office of Ordinance* for the Year 1711, with its present Debts should be laid before them, as also an Account of what Moneys had been paid into the *Exchequer* upon the Funds granted the Last Year, *&c.* Resolv'd, on the Fifth of *December*, That Forty Thousand Men should be employed in the Sea Service for the Year 1711, including Eight Thousand *Marines*; That a Sum not exceeding Four Pounds *per Mensem* for each Man, should be allow'd for their Maintenance for 13 Months, including the Ordinance for Sea Service, and that a Sum not exceeding One Hundred

dred and Twenty Thouſand Pounds, ſhould be allow'd for the Ordinary of the *Navy*, for the ſame Year. The next day following it was Reſolv'd in a *Grand* Committee on Ways and Means, That towards the Supply granted to Her Majeſty, an Aid not exceeding Four Shillings in the Pound, ſhould be rais'd upon all Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Rents, Penſions, Offices, and Perſonal Eſtates, in *England*, *Wales*, and the Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*; and that a proportionable Ceſs, according to the Ninth Article of the Treaty for the *Union*, confirmed by Acts of Parliament, ſhould be laid upon *Scotland*: Purſuant to which a Bill was brought in by Mr. *Conyers*, &c. with a Clauſe according to the Houſe's Order, for the Eaſe of *Proteſtants*, to whom Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, were come, which had been doubly taxed. An Inſtance of Compaſſion that had been ſhewn by no preceding Parliament, and which 'tis hoped, will be imitated by thoſe that are to come after.

This Bill had ſo very quick a Diſpatch, that it paſs'd the *Houſe of Commons* the Twentieth, and was remitted from the Lords with their Lordſhips Conſent the Twenty Third, when the Queen came to the Houſe, and gave the *Royal Aſſent* to it, as alſo to an *Act to oblige Ships coming from infected Places, more effectually to perform their* Quarantain; which was of as great Uſe as the other, ſince it prevented the ſpreading Contagion from coming amongſt us, which had rag'd with incredible Fury in moſt of the Northern Parts of *Europe*. The Commons likewiſe, before their Adjournment for part of the *Chriſtmas Holidays*, Reſolv'd, That the Forty Thouſand Men, which were

rais'd

rais'd to act in conjunction with the Forces of Her Majesty's Allies, should be continued for the Year 1711, and that the Sum of Nine Hundred and Nineteen Thousand and Ninety Two Pounds, Three Shillings, and Six Pence, should be granted to maintain them; and as they took all imaginable care to supply the Necessity of the War, and Her Majesty's Occasions, so they were not wanting to make provision for the Advancement of their own Honour, and the Security of the People they represented by several useful Bills, *viz.* One *For securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers in the* House of Commons; Another *For securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by the further qualifying Members to sit in the* House of Commons; And a Third *For the better preventing Bribery and Corruption, and other undue Practices, in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament*; The Second of which pass'd afterwards into an Act; though the Lords thought fit to reject the First, as did the Commons themselves the Third, on account of some Detriment it might have been to the Places where the Elections were to be held. As for the *House of Lords*, the greatest part of their Time, besides what was expended in some few Bills sent up to them from the Commons, was taken up in giving Judgment upon Writs of Errour, and determining Appeals from *Chancery*; which that August Body perform'd with its wonted Justice and Integrity: So that History defers the Purport of their wise Consultation till they enter upon National Inquiries, which will offer themselves to the Reader in the following Month.

The

The Parliament being met again on the Second of *January* $17\frac{11}{12}$, after their Adjournment, the Commons receiv'd the following Meſſage from Her Majeſty, by the Hands of Mr. Secretary *St. John*, as did the Lords by the Duke of *Shrewsbury*.

Anne R.

HER Majeſty having receiv'd notice, that there has been an Action in Spain, *very much to the Diſadvantage of King* Charles *Affairs, which having fallen particularly on the* Britiſh *Forces, the Queen immediately gave Directions for ſending and procuring Troops to repair this Loſs.*

Her Majeſty acquaints this Houſe with this Intelligence, and likewiſe with her Orders given thereupon; not doubting but the Parliament will approve thereof, and concurr in their Aſſiſtance for remedying ſo great a Misfortune.

In anſwer to this the Commons unanimouſly agreed to return Her Majeſty an Addreſs of Thanks, and aſſure her that their Houſe was perfectly ſatisfy'd in her great Care, entirely depended upon her Wiſdom, and would effectually ſupport Her Majeſty in ſuch Meaſures as ſhe ſhould think proper for retrieving the Loſs in *Spain*: Which Addreſs they preſented to the Queen on the Fourth of the ſame Month in theſe Words;

'*Moſt Gracious Sovereign*,

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of

'*Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, do return Your Majesty our most humble Thanks for your most gracious Message; wherein Your Majesty has been pleased to communicate to us the Intelligences you have received of an Action in *Spain*, very much to the Disadvantage of King *Charles*'s Affairs, and the Directions Your Majesty has given for sending and procuring Troops to repair this Loss.

'We beg leave to assure Your Majesty that this Disadvantage will not discourage us from using our utmost Endeavours, to enable Your Majesty to carry on the just and necessary War in which you are engag'd, for preserving the Liberties of *Europe*. But after the many and undoubted Instances we have receiv'd of Your Majesty's great Care and Wisdom, being perfectly satisfied in the one, and entirely depending on the other, we are Resolved, Effectually to support Your Majesty in the Prosecution of those Measures, that Your Majesty shall on this Occasion think proper for retrieving the Loss in *Spain*.

**** Note, *This Address was drawn up by Mr.* Freeman.

Her Majesty's most gracious Answer.

Gentlemen,

I *Thank you very kindly for the entire Confidence which you place in me, and will endeavour to make the best use I can of it for the Publick Advantage.*

The

The Lords likewiſe, who had the ſame Meſſage, took it into their Conſideration, and appointed a Committee, the Late Earl of *Rocheſter* Chairman, to prepare the following Addreſs, which was preſented to the Queen by the whole Houſe.

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and 'Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual 'and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, return 'our moſt humble Thanks to Your Majeſty for 'your gracious Meſſage, relating to the pre'ſent State of Affairs in *Spain*, and for the 'Orders Your Majeſty has been pleaſed to 'give for ſending Troops of your own, and ex'citing your Allies to ſend ſome of theirs 'in due time, in order to repair this Loſs. 'And as this Misfortune may have been oc'caſion'd by ſome preceding Miſmanagement, 'we take the Liberty to aſſure Your Majeſty, 'we will uſe our utmoſt Endeavours to *diſ'cover* it, ſo as to prevent the like for 'the future.

'And ſuch is the Confidence we have in 'Your Majeſty's great Prudence and Care, that 'we humbly aſſure Your Majeſty, we will, to 'the utmoſt, give all the Aſſiſtance in our Po'wer, to recover the ill Condition of thoſe 'Affairs, and to ſupport the War againſt the 'common Enemy, in all Places where Your Ma'jeſty ſhall think it neceſſary, for the obtai'ning an honourable and laſting Peace; in 'the concluding of which we entirely rely 'upon Your Majeſty.

To this Her Majeſty return'd for Anſwer, That, *She took very kindly the Addreſs of that*

House, and did not doubt of the Lords hearty Concurrence, in supporting a War of so great Importance as that was. Whereupon that they might let Her Majesty see they would be as good as their Words, in *using their Endeavours to discover* the Source of those Mismanagements that occasion'd our Misfortunes in *Spain*, their Lordships, on the Fourth of *January*, upon a Motion made by His Grace the Duke of *Beaufort*, made application to the Queen for a Stop to be put to the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Journey to *Vienna* for some Days; (he having been appointed to set out for that Court on Special Affairs of State) that they might make use of such Lights and Informations as he was able to give them concerning that War. Accordingly that Lord, who had sent part of his Servants and Equipage to *Greenwich* for that Purpose, and design'd to follow them in Person the next Day, was countermanded.

It is here to be observ'd, That the Earl of *Peterborough*, notwithstanding the many important Successes that were wholly owing to his Conduct in *Spain*; such as the taking *Barcelona*, and the relieving it afterwards, when besieg'd; reducing the whole Province of *Catalonia*; and giving *Charles* entire Possession of the Kingdom of *Valencia* and *Arragon*, with part of *Castile*, had been recall'd by the means of the Late Ministry, who substituted the Earl of *Gallway* in his stead; and though he had all imaginable Reason to expect a gracious Reception from his Royal Mistress, at his Arrival from those Parts at Court; was through their means debarr'd from Access to the Throne, and as it were in disgrace, for his many past good Services; which made him sollicitous not only to undeceive

undeceive Her Majeſty, whom he had been baſely miſrepreſented to, but his Fellow Subjects, whom he ſoon after appeal'd to, in a Book written by his Phyſician Doctor *Friend*, intitled, *An Account of the Earl of* Peterborough's *Conduct in* Spain, &c. But finding that the Majority of the People are apt to be of the ſide of Great Men in Power, and wont to cenſure ſuch as are out of their good Graces, he ſtrove unſucceſsfully to clear himſelf in a Parliamentary Way, till the Removal of the Earls of *S———d* and *G———n*, who were my Lord of *Gallway*'s (his Competitor's) Friends, gave him an Opportunity of having that Deference paid to his Merits, which was indiſputably due to them.

The Earl of *Abingdon* being Chairman of the Committee of the whole Houſe that took theſe Affairs under their Cognizance, put ſeverally Five Queſtions to the Earl of *Peterborough*; to which His Lordſhip gave very ſatisfactory Anſwers. After this the Lords order'd the Earl of *Gallway* and the Lord *Tyrawly*, a Lieutenant General in that Service, to appear before them the next Day; which they did accordingly: And the firſt having a Chair appointed for him without the Bar, by reaſon of his Infirmities, was deſired to give the Lords an Account of what he knew concerning the Affairs of *Spain*; which he begg'd leave, on account of his Inability to expreſs himſelf in the *Engliſh* Tongue, and a decay'd Memory, to ſet down in Writing; after having given their Lordſhips an ingenious Summary of all Occurrences that had happen'd to him from his firſt ſetting out for *Portugal*, till the Time of his being recall'd. As for the Lord *Tyrawly*, His Lordſhip not knowing the Drift and Tendency of ſuch an En-

quiry, and ſuſpicious that his own Reputation might be concern'd in it, ſtood upon the Reſerve, and ſaid, That *when he was in the Army he kept no Regiſter, and carried neither Pen nor Ink about him, but only a Sword, which he us'd the beſt he could upon Occaſion; and that all he knew in general, was, That they always acted according to the Reſolutions of the Councils of War.* The Lords *Gallway* and *Tyrawly* being withdrawn, ſeveral Peers, particularly the Earls of *Wharton* and *Godolphin*, the Lord *Hallifax* and ſome others, ſpoke in favour of My Lord *Galway*; and among the reſt the Duke of *Marlbourough* ſaid, That *'twas ſomewhat ſtrange, that Generals who had acted to the beſt of their Underſtanding, and had loſt their Limbs in the Service, ſhould be examined like Offenders, about inſignificant things.*

After a ſmall Debate the Lords adjourn'd to to the *Monday* following, *January* the 8th; when the Earl of *Galway* deliver'd his Narrative in Writing, as did alſo the Earl of *Peterborough* the Recapitulation of his Anſwer, with ſeveral other Papers. The next Day, the *Houſe of Peers* being ſat, in order to reſume the former Conſideration; the Duke of *Devonſhire* mov'd, That Doctor *Friend* might be ſummon'd to attend; which was Order'd: After which the Duke of *Buckingham* mov'd (the Queen preſent) That the Earl of *Gallway*'s Paper might be read: And the Chairman having Order'd the Clerk to read it accordingly, the Earl of *Peterborough* renew'd the Inſtances he had made before, That My Lord of *Gallway* might be ask'd ſome Queſtions, and that he and the Lord *Tyrawly* might be call'd in: But the Lord *Cowper* ſaid, That it was not proper to

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I ſhould here inſert the *Narrative* and *Recapitulation* as they were read in the Houſe: But as they have both been already made publick by an officious Hand, and contain nothing but what the Two Accounts of thoſe Noble Perſons Conduct in *Spain* have already made the World appriz'd of; I ſhall proceed to what immediately follow'd their being read: which is, That the Earl of *Abingdon*, Chairman to the Committee, ask'd My Lord *Gallway*, Whether he had any thing to add to his Paper: To which His Lordſhip anſwer'd, That *his Memory ſuggeſted to him no more at that time: but that if the Houſe were pleas'd to allow him a Copy of the Earl of* Peterborough's *Paper, he might make ſome Remarks upon it.* Which was granted.

The Chairman of the Committee put the Queſtion to the Lord *Tyrawly*, Whether he was willing to communicate to the Lords what he knew concerning the Council of War held in *Valencia*, the 15th of *January* 1707, *N. S.* To which he made anſwer, That *the Reaſon why he was ſo ſhy of ſpeaking the* Friday *before, was, becauſe he thought himſelf accus'd; and as his Doubt ſtill continued, and no body was oblig'd to accuſe himſelf; he deſir'd to know whether he was accus'd or no? And if he was, he deſir'd a Copy of the* Accuſation, *that He might put in his Reply to it.*

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This was thought an improper Queſtion by the Duke of *Argyle*, who ſaid that he was there in order to be examin'd by the Lords, and that he ought to anſwer all ſuch Queſtions as ſhould be put to him by the Chairman. But the Lord *Tyrawly* inſiſting, that if he were accus'd, he ought to make his Defence according to the Forms of Courts of Judicature. The Earl of *Peterborough* ſaid, He accus'd no body, That the Lord *Tyrawly* was a gallant Man; but that, as it commonly happens, he might have been ſway'd by the Opinion of his Superiours: Whereupon, the Chairman told him, *He was not accus'd*; which he vindicated (after the Perſons at the Bar were withdrawn, by the Duke of *Buckingham*'s Motion, who complain'd of the Earl of *Abingdon*'s ſaying *He was not accus'd)* by urging it was impoſſible he ſhould, becauſe the *Houſe of Peers* only *judged* but never *accuſed*.

However, the Lord *North* and *Grey* ſaid, That *the Lords* Gallway *and* Tyrawly *having been poſſeſs'd with an Opinion that they were* accus'd, *they ought to be let know that they were* not: To which the Lord *Cowper* added, That *they ought to declare clearly and plainly whether this was an* Accuſation *or no*; That *the Reputation of Men of Honour was their Liberty and Property*; That *conſequently, if this Enquiry tended to cenſure the Reputation of the Lords* Gallway *and* Tyrawly, *by what Name ſoever it might be call'd, it was an* Accuſation; *and they might ask to have it in Writing, and ought to be allow'd Time to make good their Anſwers: Not that he ſpoke ſo much in favour of thoſe Two Gentlemen, as for the Honour of that illuſtrious Aſſembly.*

To

To this the Duke of *Buckingham* reply'd, That the Lord *Tyrawly*'s Queſtion was improper; that if all who were ſummoned to the Bar of the Houſe, in order to be examin'd, ſhould ask the ſame Queſtion, they could never proceed in any Enquiry, or come to the Knowledge of any thing; that the Lord *Tyrawly* was as cautious and reſerv'd, as if he knew he was really accus'd; that the *Friday* before he remember'd nothing, and now he wanted to know whether he was accus'd or no: That the Lord *Gallway* had acted fairly, like a Man of Honour; that the Lord *Tyrawly* ought to do the ſame; but if he refus'd, they could not force him to it: That the Reading of Letters before they had examin'd him, was irregular; and that the Chairman ought to ask him peremptorily, whether he would tell the Lords what he knew about the Council in *Valencia*. Hereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* mov'd, That the Lords *Gallway* and *Tyrawly* might be told that they were not accus'd, and that the Council in *Valencia* was only to give light about the ſubſequent Operations of the Campaign. To which the Earl of *Rocheſter* anſwer'd, That *though it had been alledg'd, That* Reputation was as dear to them as Liberty and Property; *yet the Lords ought not to tie their Hands, by telling them whether they were accus'd or no:* And therefore mov'd, That the Chairman ſhould ask the Lord *Tyrawly* to anſwer, if he pleas'd. The Earl of *Peterborough* ſaid, *No Man can be accus'd for giving his Opinion in a Council of War:* After which, the Lords *Gallway* and *Tyrawly* being call'd in again, the Earl of *Abingdon* told the latter, That the Lords deſir'd to be inform'd of what he knew about

about the Council of War held in *Valencia*: Whereupon the Lord *Tyrawly* declar'd, 'That 'being apprehenſive he might be *accus'd*, he 'thought he ought to be upon his Guard; 'but as he hop'd that illuſtrious Aſſembly 'would not take advantage of any thing he 'might ſay, he would frankly acquaint them 'with all he knew about that Council of 'War. That 'tis a hard Matter to charge 'ones Memory with the Particulars of things 'ſo far diſtant; but that he remember'd in 'in general, that ſeveral Schemes were pro-'poſed for the Operations of the enſuing 'Campaign: That an *Offenſive War* was reſolv'd 'on by a Majority of Voices; that beſides 'the Lord *Gallway*, Mr. *Stanhope*, and himſelf; 'all the *Portugueſe (viz.)* The Marquiſs *das Mi-'nas*, Count *d' Oropeza*, the *Conde de Corſana*, 'and the *Portugueſe* Embaſſadour, were of that 'Opinion. That the Operations of the Cam-'paign were left to the Determination of ſub-'ſequent Councils; That as to the Battle of '*Almanza*, it was unanimouſly reſolv'd upon, 'not one General oppoſing it; and that Mon-'ſieur *Freiſheim*, who commanded the *Dutch*, 'and was very jealous of any thing that re-'garded the Service of his Maſters, did not 'ſpeak one Word againſt it.

Here he was interrupted by the Earl of *Nottingham*, who told him, *He was not exa-min'd about the Battle of* Almanza: To which the Lord *Halifax* reply'd, That *what he had ſaid was very proper*; *the Battle of* Almanza *be-ing a Conſequence of the Council of War held at* Valencia. On the other hand, the Earl of *Peterborough* ſaying, That what the Lord *Ty-rawly* had ſaid was nothing to the purpoſe; the

the Duke of *Marlborough* affirm'd he had anſwer'd fully to the Queſtion had been put to him.

The Earl of *Godolphin* having deſir'd that the Lord *Tyrawly* might go on, and the Chairman telling him he might proceed, he gave in for Anſwer, *He had no more to ſay*, However, the Lord *Cowper* deſiring he ſhould be ask'd, *Whether the March to* Madrid *was agreed* in that Council of War? And the Earl *Poulet Whether*, in the ſame Council, *an* Offenſive War *was Reſolv'd upon?* The Chairman put thoſe Two Queſtions to the Lord *Tyrawly*; who told that Auguſt Aſſembly, *That it was Reſolv'd to march to* Madrid; *BUT that the further Operations of the Campaign was reſerv'd to the Determination of ſubſequent Councils, after they had beaten the Enemy.* Whereupon the Earl of *Peterborough* deſir'd to know by whom thoſe Reſolutions were taken: The Lord *Tyrawly* reply'd, *By the Majority of ſeveral Councils of War*, which were held twice a Week; and that as far as he could remember, the King did not declare his Opinion.

The ſame Noble Peer would have put another Queſtion to the Earl of *Gallway*, about his Negotiations in *Italy*; but was told by Earl *Poulet*, That no Queſtions were now to be put, but in relation to the Council of War held in *Valencia*. After which the Earl of *Abingdon* having told the Lords *Gallway* and *Tyrawly* that they might withdraw, they withdrew accordingly: And the Lord *Cowper* ſaid, That *all that he could collect from the Lord* Tyrawly's *Examination, was, That the ſame Perſons who were for an* Offenſive War, *in the Council held at* Valencia, *were* very unanimous *in the ſubſequent Councils,*

cils, and concurr'd in the Execution of the Operations agreed on.

Then the Chairman Order'd the Clerk to read ſeveral Papers that lay upon the Table, particularly one from Mr. *Stanhope* to Mr. Secretary *Hedges*, which contain'd the Opinions given by My Lord *Gallway*, the Lord *Tyrawly*, and himſelf, wherein he ſeem'd to *acknowledge himſelf to be in a Fault*, for offering to proteſt in Her Majeſty's Name againſt a *Defenſive War*, in the *Preſence of the Lord* Peterborough, *who had Characters from Her Majeſty ſo much ſuperiour to his.* Then the Clerk read alſo a Letter from Sir *Charles Hara* (now Lord *Tyrawly)* to Mr. Secretary *Hedges*, of the ſame Date, and the Opinion which the Earl of *Peterborough* deliver'd in Writing at the ſaid Council. The latter is a very curious Piece, and of great Uſe to illuſtrate his Lordſhip's wiſe Procedure, I ſhall therefore give it the Reader at length.

'AN *Offenſive War* is of Shew and Reputation to the Generals and the Troops, but the *Defenſive* is often of moſt Utility to the Publick.

'Our Circumſtances require vigorous Efforts in *Italy* or *Spain.* In the laſt the *Defenſive* ſecures us the Crown of *Arragon*, but the Troops in *Italy* can only give the mortal Blow, that is, enter *France.* Neither can it be doubted, if the *French* deſiſt from their Hopes in *Italy*, but that the great Force in that Country will be uſefully employ'd by the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene.*

'No poſitive Opinions can be given without knowing the Condition of the Fleet.

'Without

'Without the Aſſiſtance of the Sea, the beſt 'Diſpoſitions in *Italy* are uſeleſs. If that 'were wanting, all muſt be hazarded in '*Spain*, the War there being an inconceivable 'Expence to the *Allies*: But the Difficulty of 'ſubſiſting Armies in *Caſtile* are ſufficiently ap-'parent by the laſt Campaign, and the Dan-'gers are evident, of putting the whole up-'on the Riſque of paſſing to *Madrid*, before an 'Army ſo ſuperiour in Cavalry.

'The *Tage* muſt likewiſe be paſs'd before 'the Enemy (if marching by *Murcia*) without 'Pontoons, or the neceſſary Preparations for 'ſuch an Attempt. The Precipices of that Ri-'ver are Natural Fortifications: If there are 'Plains near *Aranjues*, it is almoſt equally im-'poſſible to paſs them before an Army in Ba-'talia, without a great Superiority in Artille-'ry; and nothing is more eaſy to a Body of 'Horſe ſo numerous, than to cut off the ne-'ceſſary Proviſions, in a Country where they 'are ſo ſcarce.

'If Troops advance into *Caſtile* towards '*Madrid*, without taking the neceſſary Pre-'cautions for the Defence of *Catalonia*, either '*Madrid* muſt fall into our Power, or all is 'loſt. It is to be doubted whether the Poſ-'ſeſſion of *Madrid* (without the Defeat of the 'Enemy's Army) be deciſive; but the Loſs of '*Catalonia* is certain, if the Places there are 'not better fortified and provided, and if 'Forces are not ſent into that Province, or 'thoſe Parts of *Arragon* near that Frontier, 'which may ſerve at the ſame time for the 'Defence of the fortified Places of *Catalonia*, 'and towards preventing the Succours from the 'Side of *Navarre*.

'If

'If we hope for a Maritime Force betimes in 'theſe Seas, which may be ſuperiour to the 'Enemy, there does not appear the leaſt Neceſ-'ſity *for raſh Meaſures*; and the leaſt Diſ-'grace, or great Fatigues alone, may give our 'Troops that Inclination to deſert, which the 'Enemy will not fail to improve, when in a 'proper Situation.

'Above all things the Defence of *Catalonia* 'and what we have, is neceſſary. Our Intel-'ligences aſſure us, that great Numbers of 'Troops aſſemble in *Rouſſillon*, and that great 'Magazines are forming there for Foot and 'Horſe, and all Warlike Neceſſaries. But to 'conclude, what better Opinions can be of-'fer'd than thoſe of the Duke of *Savoy* and 'Prince *Eugene*, who have doubtleſs communi-'cated them to the Emperour, the Queen, and 'His *Catholick Majeſty*, where that Duke has 'Miniſters.

The Earl of *Peterborough* having deſir'd that ſome of his Letters might likewiſe be read, the Clerk began with one from His Lordſhip to the Duke of *Marlborough*, wherein amongſt other Particulars, his Lordſhip ſaid, *He had overcome all his Enemies but Lies, and theſe he had Papers enough with him to defeat.* Another Letter from the Earl of *Peterborough* to the Earl of *Godolphin* was likewiſe read, containing a Juſtification of His Lordſhip's Conduct, expoſing the raſh and abſurd Meaſures that had been purſued, and acquainting the then Treaſurer, that his (the Earl of *Peterborough*'s) Projects were approv'd by the Duke of *Savoy*, Prince *Eugene*, and Monſieur *de Belcaſtel*, though a Friend to the Lord *Gallway*; adding, That

whilſt

whilſt he had the Honour to command in Spain, *not One Party of Twenty Men were broken, nor a Veſſel loſt.* The next thing that the Committee did, was to order the Clerk to read the Earl of *Sunderland*'s Letter to Mr. *Stanhope*, dated the Fourteenth of *February*, $170\frac{6}{7}$, *O. S.* which approv'd and directed an *Offenſive War*, and of which an Extract will be given in a more proper Place. After this Earl *Poulet* ſaid, It was apparent that the Earl of *Peterborough* had given a fair and juſt Account.

To corroborate what the Earl of *Peterborough* had ſaid, Doctor *Friend* was called in. Whereupon the Duke of *Devonſhire* mov'd, That he might be ſworn. This occaſion'd a Debate that laſted near an Hour, after which it was agreed, That he ſhould be ſworn, which being done accordingly. He vouch'd for the Authentickneſs of the Papers inſerted in his *Account of the Earl of* Peterborough's *Conduct in* Spain, the Copies whereof, he ſaid, he had receiv'd, either from the Earl of *Peterborough*, or from His Lordſhip's Secretary. Then the Earl of *Abingdon* read the Queſtion that was given in by the Lord *Ferrers* (viz.) *Reſolv'd, That the Earl of* Peterborough *has given a very faithful, juſt, and honourable Account of the Councils of War in* Valencia.

This Queſtion occaſion'd a Debate that laſted above an Hour, in which the moſt remarkable Paſſage was this: The Biſhop of *Salisbury* having excepted againſt the Word *Juſt*, becauſe the Earl of *Gallway* had declar'd he had ſome Remarks to make on the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Recapitulation, but that he readily agreed to the Word *Honourable*. The Duke of *Argyle* took him up, ſaying, *He knew*

no

no Difference between thoſe Two Expreſſions: For all that's Honourable *muſt be* Juſt, *and all that is* Juſt *muſt be* Honourable. At laſt the Queſtion being put, the Lords divided, and Tellers being appointed, Fifty Nine were for the Affirmative, and Forty Five only for the Negative; and the Houſe being reſum'd, the Reſolution of the Committee was reported and agreed unto.

It was afterwards moved, To adjourn to the *Thurſday* following; but before it paſs'd into a Reſolution, Earl *Poulet* gave in the following Queſtion, to be debated in the next Committee of the whole Houſe: *That the Earl of* Gallway, *Lord* Tyrawly, *and General* Stanhope, *inſiſting at a Conference held at* Valencia, *ſome Time in* January 170$\frac{6}{7}$, *in the Preſence of the King of* Spain; *and the Queen's Name being uſed in maintenance of their Opinion for an* Offenſive War, *contrary to the King of* Spain's *Opinion, and that of all the General Officers and Publick Miniſters, except the Marquis* das Minas. *And the Opinion of the Earl of* Gallway, *Lord* Tyrawly, *and General* Stanhope, *being purſued in the Operations of the following Campaign, was the unhappy Occaſion of the Battle of* Almanza, *and one great Cauſe of our Misfortunes in* Spain, *and of the Diſappointment of the Duke of* Savoy's *Expedition before* Toulon, *concerted with Her Majeſty.*

This the Noble Peer, that offer'd it to the Conſideration of the Committee, deſir'd might be enter'd in the Book; but was oppos'd by the Earl of *Wharton* and the Lord *Halifax*; though thoſe Two Lords, after a ſmall Debate, were over-rul'd by a Majority, and it was agreed, That the ſame ſhould be enter'd: After which

which the Houſe adjourn'd to the *Thurſday* following.

Accordingly on the Eleventh of *January*, the Peers being ſeated, Three Letters from the Earl of *Sunderland* were deliver'd in (*viz.*) One to General *Stanhope*, of the Twenty Third of *December* 1706; another to the Earl of *Gallway*, of the ſame Date; and the Third to the ſaid Earl, of the Twenty Seventh of the ſame Month. The Order of the Day being read, an Officer was ſent to know whether the Earl of *Gallway* attended, and the Houſe being inform'd he did not, Earl *Poulet* made a very pathetick Speech, wherein he repreſented, 'That 'the Nation having for many Years been en-'gag'd in an expenſive War, it was neceſſary 'to give the People the Satisfaction to let 'them know how their Money had been 'ſpent, and who deſerv'd Thanks and who 'to be blamed. That it appear'd, the Ser-'vice in *Spain* had been very much neglected; 'that many Officers upon that Eſtabliſhment, 'look'd upon their Employment as *Sine-cures*, 'being Favourites of the Party; and that the 'Council held in *Valencia* being the Spring of all 'our Misfortunes, the Lords ought to cenſure 'thoſe that influenc'd it. Concluding, That the Motion he made the *Tueſday* before might be read.

Hereupon the Duke of *Bedford* deliver'd in a Petition of the Earl of *Gallway*, which was read, importing, That being inform'd, that Matters which very much concern'd him, were inſerted in the Journals of the Houſe, he pray'd their Lordſhips to give him time to put in his Anſwer, before they came to a Determination. The Marquiſs of *Dorcheſter* gave in likewiſe a Petition to the Houſe from

the Lord *Tyrawly*, to the ſame effect; which being alſo read, the Earl of *Orford* moved for adjourning, and appointing a Day to conſider of thoſe Petitions. To which the Lord *North* and *Grey* ſaid, The Lords *Gallway* and *Tyrawly* ought to have put in their Anſwers to the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Paper, inſtead of preſenting Petitions for Time, which look'd like a Delay. The Duke of *Buckingham* took the ſame Side, and urg'd, That it muſt be a Miſtake, that the Petitioners might think themſelves accus'd, which could not be; for the Peers never accuſe, and only give Orders for the Attorney General to proſecute; that although every body may have acceſs to their Journals, becauſe they are a *Court of Record*; yet no Inqueſt can take notice of any thing that paſſes, or is depending in the Houſe: That at this rate, any Body might put a ſtop to their Proceedings; that he did not however blame Men that were under the Apprehenſions of being accus'd, for preſenting ſuch Petitions, but that they ought to take no notice of them and, proceed according to the Order of the Day, to the Conſideration of the State of the Nation in relation to the Affairs of *Spain*. To this the Duke of *Devonſhire* anſwer'd, That as a Cenſure might enſue upon the Motion made the *Tueſday* before, the Lords *Gallway* and *Tyrawly* had reaſon to petition for Time to make their Defence. But the Earl of *Rocheſter* reply'd, That he never heard of a Petition of that nature: That the Petitioners deſir'd in effect, to be heard upon the Debate of the Lords, which was improper; that no body yet knew, or could tell, what the Queſtion was; but that after it was known, it might

might then be proper for them to put in their Petitions, concluding, They ought not then to be received. In anſwer to which the Lord *Sommers* ſaid, That the Petitions were neither improper, nor given in at an improper Time; that it would be too late for the Petitioner to apply to the Lords, after they were come to a Reſolution; that he hop'd it would never be found in the Books of that Houſe, that when the Lords were going to proceed to a Cenſure, they refuſed to hear thoſe that were to be affected by it: That the Lords *Gallway* and *Tyrawly* had a Right to be heard, and clear the Matters of Fact, as Subjects of *Great Britain*; that the Lords ought beſides to be cautious how they proceeded in Enquiries of things done before the *Act of Oblivion and Indemnity*; and that it was but Natural Juſtice, that Men in danger of being cenſur'd, ſhould have time to juſtifie themſelves. To this the Duke of *Argyle* reply'd, That he did not know what Service it would do the Petitioning Lords to have time, and to tell the Houſe that they differ'd from the Houſe: That it had already been put to them, Whether they had any thing to ſay to that Point? And that Two Days had been allow'd them to anſwer the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Recapitulation: That as to the *Act of Indemnity*, His Grace did not care how little uſe was made of it; that the ſaid Indemnity hinder'd not Enquiry; that the People of *Great Britain* ought to know to whom their Misfortunes are owing: But that however he deſir'd no body ſhould be puniſh'd.

After this the Lord *Cowper* ſaid, That the Debate about the Affairs of *Spain*, was adjour-

ned to that Day, and therefore it was improper to take notice of Earl *Poulet*'s Motion in the Houſe, but in the Committee: That as to the Two Petitioners, it was reaſonable and proper to grant them Time to put in their Anſwers, becauſe the Queſtion tended to cenſure them, which they did not know before, when they were only examin'd. And that in things eſſential to Juſtice, the ordinary Forms of Courts of Judicature ought to be obſerv'd. To this the Earl of *Nottingham* anſwer'd, 'That they could never be too 'tender of the Reputations of Men of Ho-'nour: But that, in his Opinion the Peti-'tions ought not to be granted, becauſe that 'was not a proper Time to deliver them, 'and becauſe the Petitions themſelves were 'improper; that the *Act of Indemnity* ought 'to be Sacred, but not preſs'd too far; that 'the Petitioners had been already heard, 'and allow'd Time to add any thing to 'their former Declarations; that now the 'Lords were not enquiring into Facts, 'but forming their Judgments upon them; 'and that the admitting the Lords *Gallway* and '*Tyrawly* to take notice of what paſs'd in 'the Houſe, would be admitting them to a 'Co-ordination with the Peerage. The Earl of *Wharton* reply'd, That a *Cenſure* was a *Puniſhment*: That to puniſh Men without giving them an Opportunity to make their Defence, was equal to a Baniſhment; that he hoped the Subjects of *England* were not yet reduc'd to that; that this was the only Time the Petitioners could have to make their Application to the Houſe; that the leaſt thing the Lords could do, was to hear them before Condemnation;

Condemnation; ſince any other Criminals might claim that Privilege; and that he did not ſpeak for the ſake of thoſe Two Lords, but for the Honour and Reputation of the Houſe. Which made the Earl of *Nottingham* ſay, 'He did not affirm they could never 'be heard, for they might be heard if the 'Houſe ſhould order a Proſecution; but only 'that they could not be heard upon this Oc-'caſion: That they might be as innocent as 'any of the Lords, becauſe they might have 'given their Opinion to the beſt of their Un-'derſtandings, or might have been over-rul'd, 'which might afterwards be inquir'd into. The Duke of *Buckingham*, who ſpoke on the ſame ſide, declar'd, 'That he had a very 'great reſpect for thoſe Two Noble Lords 'that petition'd, and was as tender of the 'Honour and Reputation of the Houſe as any 'Member. That therefore he was afraid of 'making Precedents, and altering Parliamenta-'ry Rules. That according to the Forms of 'inferiour Courts, no Man has a Right to be 'heard, or to ſtop Proceedings on account of 'his *Reputation*, as on acconnt of his *Property*. 'That he was apt to believe that ſome Per-'ſons *who did not like* that Inquiry, had put 'thoſe Two Lords upon petitioning to gain 'Time; but though he would not have the 'Petitions granted, yet he would move, That 'they might be called in and heard. Here-upon Earl *Poulet* alledg'd, That *they had alrea-dy been heard, and had declar'd they had no more to ſay, ſo that the Deſign of thoſe Petitions was only to delay.* But the Duke of *Shrewsbury* ſaid, That if they were ready to be heard, he conſented they ſhould, provided they deli-

ver'd nothing in Writing, which might occaſion Delays. The Earl of *Godolphin*, in anſwer to what had been urg'd by Earl *Poulet*, ſaid, 'Twas true they had been heard before, but that there was *New Matter* and an *Imputation*, wherefore it would be hard upon them not to be heard. To this the Lord *Ferrers* reply'd, 'That the Queſtion contain'd only a Propoſition to cenſure a Council: That their Lordſhips were yet come to no Reſolution upon it: And as a Petition to a Debate of the Houſe was never offer'd before, he thought it unreaſonable to grant theirs. That as they muſt not judge by Succeſs, ſo the declaring that the Lords *Gallway* and *Tyrawley* had given an ill Counſel, was no Cenſure.

On the other hand the Lord *Hallifax* inſiſted, That the Petitioning Lords Demand ought to be granted, urging beſides, That the very Paper upon which the whole Debate turn'd, was not yet read. To this the Earl of *Mar* anſwer'd, 'He did not wonder ſome Perſons 'endeavour'd to ſhuffle and prolong the Debate. But if they granted thoſe Petitions, 'they might afterwards be deſir'd to poſtpone the Inquiry, till Mr. *Stanhope* could be 'heard. The Duke of *Argyle* added, That *He himſelf had ask'd the* Petitioners, *Whether it had been reſolv'd to act* OFFENSIVELY? To which they had given their Anſwers in the Affirmative, which was the *material Point in Queſtion*. The Duke of *Devonſhire* urg'd in favour of the Two Lords, That as the Reſult of thoſe Debates might be put in a Repreſentation to the Queen, the Petitioners ought to have an Opportunity of being heard. To this the Duke of *Buckingham* anſwer'd, 'That if they debated

'debated that Matter any longer, 'twould be 'the ſame as if they granted their Petitions. Nevertheleſs, the Lord *Guernſey* ſpeaking on the ſame ſide, ſaid, 'That if the Queſtion for re-'jecting the Petitions were put and carried, 'they might then be heard to Matter of Fact, 'but as to Matter of Opinion they could not 'be heard, and ſo concluded, That the Que-'ſtion to reject the Petition ſhould be put in 'the Houſe, and the Lord *Poulet*'s Queſtion af-'terwards debated in the Committee. The Earl of *Scarborough* likewiſe gave it as his Opinion, 'That if the Petitioners were to be 'heard again, he wiſh'd they might be upon 'Oath; and the Earl *Poulet* added, 'He 'hop'd they ſhould hear no more of the *Act* '*of Indemnity* in this Debate. The Duke of *Leeds* ſaid, He thought the Petitions were irregular; however, he mov'd, That they might be laid upon the Table, and taken no notice of; which Motion was back'd by the Lord *North* and *Grey*. But the Duke of *Buckingham* inſiſted, 'That the Petitions being ir-'regular, the Queſtion for rejecting them 'ought to be put, and if carried, ſuch Lords 'as pleas'd might enter their Proteſts. Upon which the Duke of *Leeds* ſaid, *He ſhould be ſorry to ſee Proteſtations made on that Occaſion.* The *Lord Keeper* having, at laſt, put the Queſtion, Whether the Petitions ſhould be rejected? It was carried in the Affirmative, by a Majority of Fifty Seven Voices againſt Forty Six that were for the Negative. Hereupon the Earl of *Abingdon* ſaid, 'He ſuppos'd any 'body that preſented Petitions, attended to 'know whether they were granted or reje-'cted; and the Duke of *Shrewsbury* moving,

That they ſhould be called in, the Duke of *Argyle* acquainted the Houſe, 'That he took 'it for granted, that the Petitioners were 'out of the Way, and not to be found, and therefore moved, That they might proceed to the Committee. An Officer having inform'd the Lords, that the Petitioners were not at the Door, Earl *Poulet* ſaid, *All this look'd like a Delay.* And the Lord *Ferrers* moving, That a Meſſage might be ſent to them, the Duke of *Buckingham* made a Motion for adjourning the Houſe during Pleaſure, in order to conſider Earl *Poulet*'s Queſtion in a Committee of the whole Houſe, into which the Lords went immediately, and of which the Earl of *Abingdon* was again choſe Chairman.

The Earl of *Peterborough* open'd the Debate with ſaying, 'That having the Queen's Or-'ders to be gone, he hop'd the Lords would 'give him an Opportunity to clear ſome 'Heads that had been laid againſt him by a Se-'cretary of State (meaning the Lord *S——d*) — But the Duke of *Buckingham* ſaid, The Queſtion ought to be read in the firſt place: Whereupon the Earl of *Abingdon* read the Earl *Poulet*'s Motion before mentioned. Then the Earl of *Peterborough* acquainted the Lords, 'That his going out of *Spain* for *Italy*, was 'for concerting Meaſures for the Siege of '*Toulon*, according to his Inſtructions; being 'impower'd to Treat and Negotiate with the 'Duke of *Savoy* about that Siege in particular, 'of which he had given an Account in Wri-'ting. That he had ſeveral Conferences with 'the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* in His 'Royal Highneſs's Cloſet, the Reſultof which 'he ſent to the Court of *England*, and to the

'King

'King of *Spain*: That he had afterwards ſe-
'veral Conferences with My Lord *Gallway* and
'Mr. *Stanhope*, to concert further Meaſures for
'carrying on the Projects made in *Italy*: But
'though he had acted according to his In-
'ſtructions, he was, in a Letter from the Earl
'of *Sunderland*, dated the 28th of *September*,
'1706, *O. S.* recalled, *For negotiating Matters*
'*of ſo high a Nature, without the Queen's Au-*
'*thority, which might be prejudicial to her Ma-*
'*jeſty's Service*— Hereupon the Earl of *Roche-*
ſter ſaid, 'That the Earl of *Peterborough* ought
'to apply himſelf to the Matter in the Queſti-
'on, and moved, That the ſaid Queſtion
might be read again, which the Chairman did;
after which the Earl of *Peterborough* ſaid,
'He apprehended their Lordſhips would inquire
'into the Diſappointment before *Toulon*, in or-
'der to which he thought it very proper to ac-
'quaint them, That 5000 Men, which he deman-
'ded for the Reduction of that Place, were de-
'ny'd him, to be employ'd about *Imaginary Con-*
'*queſts*, and that he receiv'd the Thanks of King
'*Charles* for the Projects he had concerted in *Ita-*
'*ly*. But a Publick Miniſter deſir'd he might not
'be truſted. The Duke of *Argyle* deſiring
that the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Papers might
be read, eſpecially that which ſhew'd that the
Duke of *Savoy* inſiſted that there might be a
Defenſive War. The Earl of *Peterborough* be-
gan to read that part of a Letter from
himſelf to Sir *Charles Hedges* in *French*, dated
September the Tenth, 1706, and the moſt re-
markable Expreſſions in it relating to the Que-
ſtion, were theſe, *La Priſe de* Toulon *me paroit*
practicable— On demande Cinq Mille d' Hommes
des Troupes d' Eſpagne. In *Engliſh*, *The taking*

of

of Toulon *appears practicable to me— Five Thousand Men of the Troops of* Spain *are demanded for that purpose.* The Earl of *Godolphin* insisting that the whole might be translated and read by the Clerk, the Lord *Cowper* back'd the Motion, saying, He could not understand the Letter as the Earl read it; and how could their Lordships proceed to a Censure, without having a material Paper in the Language of the Country? To this the Earl of *Peterborough* said, 'That it being thought fit 'not to intrust any Secretary with this Project, 'he wrote that Letter himself to Mr. Secre-'tary *Hedges*, and that he could not write it 'in any other Language, to be understood by 'the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, who 'kept both a Copy of it, as well as himself. 'But if their Lordships desir'd to have it tran-'slated, he mov'd they might adjourn; for he 'was no Secretary to translate it himself. But the Earl *Poulet* waving the Matter, said, The *French* could not have reliev'd *Toulon*, if the War in *Spain* had been *Defensive*, and the Duke of *Argyle* added, That the Stress of the Question was, Whether the Duke of *Savoy* insisted upon a *Defensive War* in *Spain*.

The Earl of *Peterborough* averring, that His Royal Highness insisted so firmly upon it, as to desire 5000 Men out of *Spain*, the Duke of *Marlborough* acquainted the Lords, That the Project of and Attempt upon *Toulon*, was first proposed to the Duke of *Savoy* by Mr. *Hill*, in the Year 1703, and afterwards negotiated here by His Grace himself, with His Royal Highness's Ministers, Count *Briancon* and Count *Maffey*: That 50000 *l.* were at first offer'd to the Duke of *Savoy* for that purpose; but it was

at

at laſt agreed that he ſhould have a Hundred Thouſand. That the Year before the Execution of that Deſign, the Duke of *Savoy* earneſtly deſir'd, that it might be kept very ſecret; ſo that it was very improbable he ſhould deſire Five Thouſand Men out of *Spain* for that purpoſe. Concluding, That the Attempt upon *Toulon* did not miſcarry for want of Men, ſince there were near Seventeen Thouſand Men left behind in *Italy*, but for want of Time, and other Accidents. Notwithſtanding this, the Earl of *Peterborough* affirm'd, That according to his Inſtructions he had concerted with the Duke of *Savoy* the Attempt upon *Toulon*. Whereupon the Earl *Poulet* ſaid, That *in ſuch a caſe, Five Thouſand Men out of* Spain *might have made a ſtrong Diverſion, and contributed to the Reduction of that Place*. After this the Clerk read a Letter from the Lord *Godolphin* to the Lord *Peterborough*, dated *February* the Seventh, $170\frac{5}{6}$, importing in Subſtance, That care had been taken of all his Bills (upon which the Earl of *Peterborough* cry'd PROTESTED) that they were all ſatisfied, that the War in *Catalonia* ought to be Offenſive; and that this was the particular Deſire of Prince *Eugene*, which ought to be complyed with.

The Earl of *Peterborough* having made mention of his *Inſtructions* for treating about the Siege of *Toulon*, the Lord *North* and *Grey* moved, that thoſe Inſtructions might be produc'd; but the Earl of *Rocheſter* alledging that could not be done without the Queen's Leave, the ſame Lord reply'd, They might preſent an Addreſs to the Queen for that purpoſe. This being wav'd by the Duke of *Buckingham*, the

Lord

the Lord *North* and *Grey* acquiesced; though 'tis remarkable that the Earl of *Peterborough* said, That Mr. Secretary *Hedges* might be order'd to attend, and be examin'd about that Matter: And thereupon the Lord *Hallifax* desir'd, that the Lord *Peterborough*'s Letter to Mr. Secretary *Hedges* might be left upon the Table, adding, That since the Duke of *Savoy* was for an *Offensive War* in the Year 1706, he wonder'd how it could be a Crime in 1707. To this the Earl of *Nottingham* answer'd, That the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Letter ought not to be *left on the Table, unless he pleas'd:* 'That 'no Inference could be more unnatural, than 'to say, That because the Duke of *Savoy* 'was for an *Offensive War* in 1706, he must 'be of the *same Opinion* in 1707. That what 'the Duke of *Marlborough* had said about the 'Overture made to the Duke of *Savoy* for an 'Attempt upon *Toulon*, was very true, he '(the Earl of *Nottingham*) having writ himself 'to Mr. *Hill* about it. That it appear'd by 'General *Stanhope*'s Letter, that he was for an '*Offensive War*, unless some Attempt upon '*France* made it necessary to be upon the De-'fensive: Which imply'd that he knew the 'Design upon *Toulon*; and that the Duke of '*Savoy* wanted Troops, appear'd from his 'waiting for the *German* Recruits. The Lord *Cowper* insisting on the Necessity of having the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Original Instructions, the Chairman put him in mind of what had been already suggested, 'That there might be some 'Secrets in them, not proper to be made 'publick. To which the Lord *Cowper* reply'd, That the arguing upon a *Probability*, when their might be a *Certainty*, shew'd the Necessi-

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ty of calling at leaſt for that part of the Inſtructions as related to this Matter, urging, That *Toulon* might be mention'd in them; but that it was material to know in what manner it was mention'd. To remove this Objection the Duke of *Argyle* ſaid, 'That 'even ſuppoſing no mention was made of '*Toulon* in the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Inſtru-'ctions, yet it appear'd very plainly, that he 'had concerted that Project, from his Letter 'to Mr. Secretary *Hedges*, from Mr. *Stanhope*'s 'Letter, and from the Earl of *Gallway*'s Con-'feſſion. The Earl of *Scarſdale* complaining of Delays, and of ſome Lords inſiſting upon the ſame thing, the Lord *Hallifax* anſwer'd him, adding, He deſign'd to make all Delays neceſſary, to get a right Information, and that the Earl of *Peterborough* himſelf had deſir'd that Mr. Secretary *Hedges* might be called in and examin'd. Then the Earl of *Peterborough* explain'd what he had ſaid about Sir *Charles Hedges*, averring, *He only mention'd him about the Letter His Lordſhip wrote to him in* French. But nevertheleſs the Lord *Hallifax* inſiſted on the Neceſſity of having that Earl's Inſtructions laid before the Houſe, alledging, That ſince new Papers were daily produc'd towards this Inquiry, why not thoſe Inſtructions, which were as material as any of the reſt? But the Earl of *Rocheſter* ſet aſide this Objection, ſaying, There was no Neceſſity of having thoſe Inſtructions, ſince they could be of no Uſe; for it appear'd already very plainly that the Deſign upon *Toulon* was known. The Duke of *Bukingham*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, and the Earl of *Jerſey*, ſpoke on the ſame Side, and at laſt between Eight and Nine at Night,

Night, the Earl *Poulet*'s main Queſtion about the Earl of *Gallway*, Lord *Tyrawly*, and Mr. *Stanhope*, being put, it was carried in the Affirmative by a Majority of Sixty Four Voices againſt Forty Three. After which the Lords adjourn'd to the next Day.

On *Friday* the Twelfth of *January*, the Lords being ſeated, a Liſt of the Generals, and other Officers on the Eſtabliſhment in *Spain*, which by their Lordſhips Order had ben laid before them, was found fault with, becauſe the Lieutenants and Enſigns were not mention'd in it, and another Liſt was Order'd to be laid before the Houſe. Then ſeveral Papers were read, particularly a Letter from the Earl of *Sunderland* to the Lord *Gallway*, that hinted *at ſome Uneaſineſs the latter was under in his Command in* Spain, *and made him acquainted, That to contribute towards his future Eaſe, the Queen had order'd My Lord* Peterborough*'s Commiſſion of Embaſſadour to be recall'd, as alſo that ſuch Meaſures were then taking with the Duke of* Savoy (in all appearance about the Siege of *Toulon) for the next Campaign, as would effectually prevent the* French *ſending any conſiderable Force more into* Spain, *&c.*

The Clerk having done reading, the Earl of *Scarſdale* propos'd, *That it appear'd by the Earl of* Sunderland*'s Letter to Mr.* Stanhope, *That the Deſign of an* Offenſive War *in* Spain, *was approved and directed by the CABINET COUNCIL, notwithſtanding the Opinion of General* Stanhope, *in caſe of an Attempt upon* France, *which they knew was then concerted with the Duke of* Savoy, *which contributed to our Misfortunes in* Spain, *and to the Diſappointment before* Toulon.

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After a ſmall Debate it was reſolv'd to preſent an humble Addreſs to the Queen, that ſhe would be pleas'd to give leave to any Lord, or other of her *Cabinet Council*, to communicate to the Houſe, any Paper or Letter, relating to the Affairs of *Spain*. This Addreſs by their Lordſhips Order, was immediatly carry'd up to the Queen at St. *James*'s, by the Lords of the white Staves, (*viz.*) The Dukes of *Shrewsbury* and *Buckingham* who being return'd, and the Houſe (that had Adjourn'd during Pleaſure) reſumed, as ſoon as the Queen who deſign'd to hear the Debate *Incognito*, was come into the Houſe. The Duke of *Buckingham* reported, that her Majeſty had been graciouſly pleas'd to grant the Deſire of the Lords.

Then the Lords being gone into a Committee of the whole Houſe, and the Earl of *Abingdon* ſtill choſen Chairman, the Earl of *Scarſdale* deliver'd the following Queſtion: That it appear'd by the Earl of *Sunderland*'s Letter, that the carrying on the *War Offenſively in* Spain, *was approved and directed by the* Miniſters; *notwithſtanding the Deſign of attempting* Toulon, *which the Miniſters knew at that time was Concerted with the Duke of* Savoy, *and therefore are juſtly to be blamed for contributing to all our Misfortunes in* Spain, *and to the Diſappointment of the Expedition againſt* Toulon.

The Lord in the Chair having read the Queſtion, the Duke of *Devonſhire* excepted againſt the Alterations that had been made in it, particularly againſt changing the Word *Cabinet Council* for *Miniſters*. To which the Lord *Ferrers* anſwer'd that the Earl of *Scarſdale* was at Liberty to make what Alterations he thought fit in the Queſtion, this being a New

Committee,

Committee, and to which the Earl himſelf added, he thought fit to alter the Queſtion, becauſe the Word *Miniſters* was better known than that of *Cabinet Council*. But the Earl of *Wharton* oppos'd the Alteration, by ſaying it was the the ſame Committee, and was anſwer'd by the Earl of *Abingdon*, who ſaid this was not the ſame Committee, for the Houſe was Reſum'd, and then Adjourn'd during Pleaſure, before he could get Directions to report. Hereupon the Lord *Cowper* in Anſwer to what had been alledg'd by the Earl of *Scarſdale* to juſtifie the Alteration made by his Lordſhip in the Queſtion, declar'd, that in his Opinion the Word *Miniſters* or Miniſtry, would run into the ſame exception with *Cabinet Council*; that they were both Terms of an uncertain *Signification*; that there was beſides in the Queſtion the Word *Miniſters* in the Plural, and therefore he moved, that the Earl of *Sunderland*'s Letter might be read, that it might appear whether one Miniſter only, or more, approv'd an Offenſive War? Upon which the Earl of *Sunderland*'s Letter to Mr. *Stanhope* of the 14th of *February*, 170$\frac{6}{7}$ before cited was read, containing in Subſtance, 'That he was ſorry they three only (meaning 'the Lords *Gallway*, *Tyrawly*, and Mr. *Stanhope*) 'were of that Opinion. That nothing but 'Intereſt could incline others to the contrary, 'that the dividing of the Army would be 'the Ruin of all; that the Queen entirely ap-'prov'd what he (Mr. *Stanhope*) had done in 'a Council of War, (*viz. In Voting for an 'Offenſive War*) as he would ſee more at large 'in the encloſed from the Lord Treaſurer. 'That this was ſo much the Queens Opinion, 'that ſhe had written in the moſt preſſing

Terms

'Terms to King *Charles* about it. That as 'for the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Projects in *Italy*, 'the *leſs Attention* Mr. *Stanhope* gave to them, '*the better*. That he ſent him a Letter for 'the Earl *Rivers*, which he deſir'd Mr. *Stanhope* 'to deliver to him, if he took upon him the 'Command of the Army, by the Lord *Gall-*'*way*'s giving it up: Which however the E. 'of *Sunderland* hop'd he would not do: In 'which laſt Caſe Mr. *Stanhope* was deſired to '*burn that Letter*. Concluding, That the *Lord* '*Treaſurer* had ſettled the Remittances for 'the Army, *&c.*

After the reading this Letter the Lord *Cowper* ſaid, He could not find a Connection between the Premiſes and the Inference in the Queſtion, and therefore if it ſhould paſs into a *Reſolution*, he would enter his *Proteſt*; which made the Earl of *Rocheſter* reply with ſome Vehemence, 'That after the Meſſage which 'had been ſent to the Queen, and Her Maje-'ſty's gracious Anſwer, he did not expect to 'hear of ſuch an Objection. *That there was no* '*Connection between the Premiſes and the Inference.* 'That he knew very well the Meaning of that 'Objection: That for ſeveral Years paſt he 'had been told, *That the Queen was to anſwer* '*for every thing*; but he hop'd that Time was 'over. That according to the fundamental 'Conſtitution of the Kingdom, *the Miniſters are* '*accountable for all*, and therefore he hop'd 'no body would— nay, no body durſt— name 'the Queen in that Debate. On the other hand the Lord *Cowper* inſiſted, 'That the Al-'teration made in the Queſtion ought to be ex-'plained. Whereupon the Earl of *Scarſdale* ſaid, He thought the Word *Miniſters* very pro-

per, and that the *Lord Treasurer*, *i. e.* the Lord *Godolphin*, was named in the Earl of *Sunderland*'s Letter. The Earl *Poulet* urg'd, That there was no Distinction between the *Ministry* and the *Cabinet Council*; for that those who were of the *Cabinet Council* were Ministers. But though the Duke of *Beaufort* spoke on the same Side, He said, That the Word *Cabinet Council* did not imply all Ministers; and the Lord *Ferrers* added, 'That the Word '*Ministry* was more copious than *Cabinet Coun-*'*cil*: But however it was indifferent which 'they took. To this the Earl of *Godolphin* reply'd, That since the Word *Ministers* was more *Copious*, it was therefore improper in that Case, because Their Lordships ought to be sure whom they design'd to censure; and then taking notice how late it was in the Night, and that a Person concern'd in the Debate was absent, mov'd for adjourning.

Hereupon the Earl *Poulet* said, 'That this 'was the first time that this nice Distinc-'on between *Cabinet Council* and *Ministry* was 'made a Dispute, which look'd like a Delay: And the Earl of *Jersey* back'd his Assertion, by affirming, 'That 'twas irregular and impro-'per in that Debate, to take notice either of 'the Address to the Queen, or of the Questi-'on proposed before, in both which the 'Word *Cabinet Council* was inserted. That, '*twas true, that Word* was not commonly 'known in the Law, neither was the Word '*Ministry*, , and therefore they ought to use 'a plain *English* Word. That he would men-'tion an Instance at the *Revolution*, when a 'Word of an uncertain Signification (meaning 'in all probability the Word *Abdicati(n)* occasi-

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'on'd much Debate. That he wiſh'd, if the 'Queſtion ſhould paſs with the Word *Mi-* 'niſters, they would mention Two Lords that 'had been already named— That he ſhould 'be ſorry to hear or repeat the Sound— 'But however he thought it neceſſary to 'name them. To this the Lord *Halliſax* anſwer'd, That the mentioning the Addreſs and former Queſtion was not improper; that they were ſtating the Signification of Two Synonimous Words, of great Weight and Importance in this Caſe; and therefore he deſir'd that the Addreſs to the Queen might be read. This being done accordingly, His Lordſhip added, *He wonder'd at the Method us'd on this Occaſion.* For he underſtood the Queen was deſir'd to give an immediate Anſwer to their Addreſs, with an Intimation, *That the Houſe was ſitting expecting Her Majeſty's Anſwer*, which was not uſual.

Hereupon the Duke of *Argyle* ſaid, He thought what the Noble Lord that ſpoke laſt, had ſaid, was accuſing the Houſe of doing an Incivility to the Queen; and the Earl *Poulet* appealing to the Lords, Whether the Words *Immediate Anſwer* were ever mention'd; and the Duke of *Buckingham* ſaying, 'He never 'heard any ſuch thing ſpoken, and if it had, 'he would rather have gone to the *Tower* 'than have carry'd ſuch a Meſſage. The Lord *Halliſax* excus'd what he had ſaid, by alledging he was not in the Houſe when the Addreſs was ſent, but had been told, That a Motion for an *immediate Anſwer* was made, which he believ'd was without a Precedent. By way of Reply to which the Lord *Ferrers* ſaid, He remember'd ſuch a Meſſage was ſent

to the Late King *William*, when he lay ſick, *&c.* That they had been long debating about the Words *Miniſters* and *Cabinet Council*, and that to prevent all Exceptions, both might be put in the Queſtion. Whereupon the Earl of *Peterborough* ſaid, with his accuſtom'd Felicity of Expreſſion, 'That he thought the 'Word *Cabinet Council* not ſo proper as *Mini-* 'ſters— That he had heard a Diſtinction be- 'tween the *Cabinet Council* and the *Privy Coun-* 'cil; that the Privy Counſellours were ſuch as 'were thought to know every thing, and knew 'nothing, and thoſe of the *Cabinet Council* 'thought no body knew any thing but them- 'ſelves. And that the ſame Diſtinction might 'in great meaſure, hold as to *Miniſters* and 'Cabinet Counſellours. That the Word *Cabinet* 'Council was indeed too *Copious*; for they diſ- 'pos'd of all, finger'd the Money; they med- 'dled with things they did not underſtand: So 'that ſometimes there was no *Miniſters* in the 'Cabinet Council.

The Lord *Hallifax* inſiſting againſt the Alteration made in the firſt Queſtion, and preſſing Their Lordſhips to ſpeak to the ſame Words they had uſed in their Addreſs to the *Queen*; the Earl of *Rocheſter* renew'd his former Complaint, 'That for ſeveral Years toge- 'ther the *Queen* was to *anſwer* for every thing, 'inſtancing in the Time when the *Memorial* 'of the Church of *England was call'd in queſtion*, 'and the Church ſuggeſted to be in Danger '(which for his part His Lordſhip thought to 'be ſo in the Hands of ſome Men) when the 'Anſwer was ready to ſtop People's Mouths, '*What! To ſuſpect the Queen!*— He added, 'That the Diſtinction between *Cabinet Council*

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'and *Miniſters*, was a meer Nicety, uſed only 'to delay; that he knew the Lord *Godolphin* was 'in that high Station, and concluded with a 'Motion, That the Lords would give an ac-'count of what they knew. However, the Lord *Cowper* continued to urge the Ambiguity of thoſe Two Terms as an Argument againſt uſing them; the rather, becauſe of Four of the Lords that were for the Queſtion; Two were of one Opinion, and Two of another, and was for coming to the main Queſtion, ſaying, That, for his own part, he was of Opinion, that the War in *Spain* ought to be Offenſive and not Defenſive; that this was the Senſe of the whole Kingdom; that he did not remember, that when the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Letter to Sir *Charles Hedges*, about His Lordſhip's Projects, was read, there was any Difference of Opinion in the Council, all being unanimous for an *Offenſive War* in *Spain*. That when the Project againſt *Toulon* was concerted with the Duke of *Savoy*, His Royal Highneſs never deſir'd that the War might be Defenſive there. That it was unreaſonable and unprecedented to cenſure them for an Opinion, becauſe it had proved unſucceſful; and that, for his own part, he gave his Advice with the beſt and moſt ſincere Intention to ſerve his Country.

To this the Earl of *Peterborough* anſwer'd, 'That one would be apt to think the Mini-'ſtry were indeed for a *Defenſive War*, when 'they ſuffer'd him to want Men, Money, and 'all Neceſſaries. That though he had Inſtru-'ctions to treat about the Siege of *Toulon*, he 'had *Letters of Revocation* ſent him on a ſud-'den, which however he ſent back un-open'd,

'because having appear'd in several Courts, 'with the Character of Embassadour and Ple-'nipotentiary, and the Duke of *Berwick* ha-'ving taken his *Credentials*, he could not give '*Re-credentials*. That his Project, as trifling as 'it was accounted by the *Ministry*, would 'have taken *Toulon*, whereas the regular Pro-'ject prov'd Abortive. That when he came 'home, he was coldly received and disregar-'ded; but preserv'd himself not only by his 'Integrity and little Services, but also by Cau-'tion and Patience. After this His Lordship explain'd his Project upon *Naples*, 'Which was 'to have been put in practice in *February*, adding, 'That by the Reduction of that King-'dom, which was at that time dispos'd to 'declare for King *Charles*, and by the Conquest 'of *Sicily*, the Allies would have had Twenty 'Thousand Men to act against *France*, and 'Plenty of Provisions to supply their Forces 'in *Spain*. As for *Toulon*, that might have 'been invested in the Winter, when there 'was no Garrison to defend it. And to prove that he had concerted the Siege of *Toulon* with the Duke of *Savoy*, His Lordship produc'd a Letter from His Royal Highness; but offering to read it, was forbid by several Lords that cry'd out *No*, *No*; either out of Respect to the Duke of *Savoy*, or Deference to His Lordship, whom they thought to stand in need of no other Papers for his Vindication. In answer to the Earl of *Peterborough*, the Earl of *Godolphin* gave for his Thoughts and Reasons, why the former of the Two Lords Project was not approv'd, That the very Overture, transmitted to Sir *Charles Hedges* by His Lordship, shew'd that it was impossible

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the Duke of *Savoy* could be in earneſt, the other Project being already concerted, and his Miniſters here earneſtly deſiring, in His Royal Highneſs's his Name, that it might be an obſolute Secret.

Hereupon the Earl of *Nottingham* ſaid, 'That it appear'd by the Repreſentation the 'Earl of *Gallway* gave of Affairs, towards the 'End of the Year 1706, or Beginning of 1707, 'that *we were in ſo good a Condition in* Spain, '*that nothing could hurt us:* And yet, notwith-'ſtanding the Reinforcement which the Earl *Ri-'vers* brought to *Spain*, there were not above 'Fourteen Thouſand Men at the Battel of *Al-'manza*. That in ſuch Circumſtances the ad-'viſing an *Offenſive War* was a very ill Coun-'ſel; therefore he concluded for the Queſtion. Upon which the Earl of *Sunderland* own'd He gave his Opinion for an *Offenſive War*, becauſe to the beſt of his Underſtanding, it was the beſt Counſel that could be be follow'd: That all the Miniſters then in Being, were unanimous in their Opinions for an *Offenſive War*, and that many Inconveniences might have attended the dividing of the Army.

After this the Duke of *Marlborough* repeated his Negotiations with Count *Briancon* and Count *Maffey*, and aſſur'd Their Lordſhips, that one of the greateſt Inſtances that *Holland* and *Savoy* made, was that the Emperour and we ſhould not inſiſt upon an Expedition to *Naples*, which might hinder the Deſign upon *Toulon*. He affirm'd likewiſe that the Earl of *Gallway*, and every body in *Spain*, had done their Duty. And though he own'd that Lord had been unhappy, and had no poſitive Orders for a Battel, yet he declar'd, He could not

but do him that Juſtice to ſay, the whole Council of War were of his Opinion to fight the Enemy, before the coming up of the Duke of *Orleans* with a Reinforcement of Nine or Ten Thouſand Men.

The Lord *Cowper* likewiſe ſpoke on the ſide of an *Offenſive War*, and concluded with aſſerting, that all *Engliſh Men love Action, 'tis their Temper and Inclination*, and ſaid, *I repeat it again ſhould this Queſtion paſs into a Reſolution, it will be a Conſolation, that the* Concluſion *is not warranted by the* Premiſes. Hereupon the Earl *Poulet* very handſomely reply'd, 'That the Battle of '*Almanza* was a neceſſary Conſequence of the 'Opinion and Directions of the Miniſtry. The Duke of *Devonſhire* in Anſwer to this ſaid, He remembred that the Lords themſelves that now ſpoke againſt an Offenſive War in *Spain*, were for it ſome Years before, that among the reſt the Earl of *Nottingham* mov'd for twenty Battallions to beſent from *Flanders* to *Spain*, which could not be for an *Offenſive War*, that after the Battle of *Almanza* no *French* Troops were ſent from *Spain* to relieve *Toulon*; and in ſhort, that an *Offenſive War* was always the moſt effectual Means to procure a Peace. The Duke of *Shrewsbury* reply'd, 'That in all things 'the Circumſtances ought to be conſidered; 'That an *Offenſive War might be proper at one 'time, and improper at another*. That it having 'been urged, that no *French* Troops were ſent 'from *Spain* to relieve *Toulon*, 'twas certain 'ſome Troops were order'd, and upon the 'March, whoſe Approach might have the ſame 'Effect, as if they had actually arrived in *Pro-'vence*. That 'twas true this Nation was for 'Fighting and an *Offenſive War*; but not for

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'going to *Madrid* right or wrong, as was 'General *Stanhop*'s Opinion approv'd by the 'Miniſtry. That the Lord *Gallway* might have 'a good Reaſon to fight, becauſe he could not 'help it, but that there was no Reaſon for 'the Miniſters here to give that Opinion, 'becauſe nothing forc'd them to it. The Duke of *Devonſhire* taking Advantage of this Conceſſion, ſaid, that ſince the Allies could not ſubſiſt without Fighting, it was unreaſonable to cenſure the Generals who gave their Opinion for a Battle.

The Earl of *Nottingham* acknowledg'd on the other Hand, 'That he made the Propoſal for 'ſending 10000 Men from *Flanders* to *Spain*, 'but not till after the Battle of *Almanza*, and 'that only 7000 were ſent. That as to the 'Buſineſs of *Toulon*, it was certain, that im-'mediatly after the News of the Battle of *Al-'manza*, the Court of *France* order'd Detach-'ments to be made from *Spain*, as appear'd by 'the *Paris Gazette* of the fourth of *May*, 1707. 'That he would not affirm thoſe Troops did 'actually march into *Provence*, but that as had 'been obſerved, their Approach was ſufficient to 'the raiſing of the Seige of *Toulon*. After this the Earl *Rivers* ſaid, 'that it had been alledg'd 'the Battle of *Almanza* was fought *becauſe the* '*Allies wanted Proviſions*; but he could aſſure 'their Lordſhips, that there was a Gentleman 'in Town, who brought them Proviſions for 'eight Days; that in Truth they did not de-'ſign to Fight, but rather to retire towards '*Valentia*, having for that purpoſe ſent Gene-'ral *Carpenter* before with part of his Dragoons. 'But upon the Receipt of Orders from *En-'gland*, they reſolv'd upon a Battle, before

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'they were rejoin'd by General *Carpenter*, and 'without Communicating to the Council of 'War the Strength of the Enemy, of which 'they had Intelligence the Night before the 'Action by two Deserters. Hereupon the Lood *Ferrers* said on the same side, *That 'twas plain the Council of War held in* Valentia *was the Cause of all our Misfortunes in* Spain, *that the Resolutions taken in it were carried against the Opinion of King* Charles *and his Ministers, That 'twas certainly a Fault in the Ministry here to approve that Council. For a Secretary of State gives no Directions but from the Cabinet Council. That it seemed as if the Blame of the raising the Seige of* Toulon *was intended to be laid upon the Emperor's Forces, but this Enquiry would be more proper at another time, and that another thing was to be enquired into (viz.)* What Number of Forces in her Majesty's Pay, were at that time in *Spain, and so concluded for the Question.* The Lord *Mohun* oppos'd that Motion, and said, he was against it for several Reasons. *First*, because he knew not what was meant by the Ministry, and he would not have a Censure pass upon Persons, who neither deserv'd nor were intended to be Censured. *Secondly*, because the Advice for an *Offensive War* was no ill Advice at *that time. Thirdly*, because he would be just to all Mankind, and not censure any Body that gave his Opinion to the best of his Understanding, and with an honest Intention. The Lord *Somers* likewise own'd freely to their Lordships, that had he been in the Place of those that gave the Counsel for an *Offensive War*, he would have been of that Opinion, because he should have thought himself an ill Counsellor to advise any thing against

gainſt the General Opinion: Adding, that the ill Succeſs of the Battle of *Almanza* was no good Argument againſt the Counſel for an *Offenſive War*, for if they judg'd of Opinions by Events, no Man could be ſafe. In Oppoſition to this the Earl of *Rocheſter* declar'd, 'That for his 'own Part he muſt Confeſs, that had he at 'that time been of the *Cabinet Council*, he could 'not have been for an *Offenſive War*, nor would 'Popular Arguments have ſway'd his opinion, 'for he could not ſee the Reaſon, that be-'cauſe the People love Action, we ſhould be 'perpetually Fighting, right or wrong, con-'cluding upon the whole Matter, that he was 'for the Queſtion.

Several Lords ſaying they were for the ſame, and calling for it, the Chair-man likewiſe riſing in order to read it, the Biſhop of *Ely* ſaid, He had only one word to offer, which was that it not appearing to him, that there was any premeditated ill Deſign in the Miniſtry, when they gave their Opinion for an Offenſive War, he could not be for the Queſtion. When the Duke of *Argyle* having deſir'd, that when this Queſtion was over, he might offer another, the ſame was readily agreed to, and then the Earl of *Abingdon* put the following Queſtion.

That it appears by the Earl of Sunderland's *Letter, that the carrying on the War Offenſively in* Spain *was approved and directed by the* Miniſters, *notwithſtanding the Deſign of attempting* Toulon, *which the* Miniſters *knew at that time was concerted with the Duke of* Savoy, *and therefore are juſtly to be blamed for Contributing to all our Misfortunes in* Spain, *and to the Diſappointment of the Expedition againſt* Toulon.

There

There happening a Division, the Earls of *Portland* and *Islay* were appointed *Tellers*, and it appear'd, that there were 68 Lords *Content*, and 48 *not Content*.

After this the Duke of *Argyle* made a Speech to this Effect; 'That he was inform'd the 'Earl of *Peterborough* had the Queen's Commands to Negotiate Matters of great Importance abroad, and was to set out the next 'Day, that he hop'd every Member of that 'House was convinced that he had perform'd 'great and eminent Services to his Country, 'notwithstanding the Difficulties and Discouragements he labour'd under; and how with a 'Handful of Men (for his Grace thought he 'might call them a *Handfull* since they never 'amounted to ten Thousand Men) he took the 'Important City of *Barcelona*, and reduced so 'many Provinces in *Spain*. That he needed 'not tell their Lordships how he had been rewarded for those great Services: But that 'twas his Opinion, they ought to pass a Compliment upon him, which was all the Reward 'they could at that time bestow: And therefore 'twas his *Graces* Motion, that this Question be put.

That the Earl of Peterborough, *during the time he had the Honour of Commanding the Army in* Spain, *did perform many great and eminent Services, and if the Opinion he gave in the Council of War at* Valencia *had been follow'd, it might very probably have prevented the Misfortunes that have happen'd since in* Spain.

The Question being carried without dividing, the House was resumed, and the Earl of *Abingdon* having reported the two Resolutions taken in the Committee, the Lord Keeper put the same

ſame ſeverally to the Houſe which were again agreed to. But before the ſecond Queſtion was put, the Earl of *Wharton* deſired that the Lords who were for the firſt Queſtion, might ſay *Agreed*, that ſuch Lords as were againſt it might enter their Proteſtations, which they did accordingly.

A Motion for Adjourning to the *Monday* following being made, the Earl of *Rocheſter* gave in another Motion, *That ſuch Lords as pleas'd, might make Animadverſions on the Proteſtations of ſuch Lords as ſhould Proteſt*; which was likewiſe agreed to by the Houſe. Then the Duke of *Buckingham*, ſaid, *One thing more was to be done before they Adjourn'd*; and that he would propoſe a Queſtion, which he was ſure would be readily agreed to (*viz.*) *That the Earl of* Peterborough *have the Thanks of this Houſe for his eminent and remarkable Services*; *and that the Lord Keeper return him the Thanks of the Houſe immediatly*. This Queſtion being unanimouſly agreed to, the Lord Keeper addreſs'd himſelf to the Earl of *Peterborough* in the following Speech.

My Lord Peterborough,

I Am Commanded by my Lords to return their Thanks to your Lordſhip for your many Eminent, and faithful Services to your Queen and Country, during your Command in *Spain*.

My Lord,

The Thanks of this Illuſtrious Aſſembly is an Honour which has been rarely paid to any Subject; but never after a ſtricter Enquiry into

to

to the Nature of any Service, upon a more mature Deliberation, or with greater Juſtice, than at this time.

Such is Your Lordſhip's known Generoſity and truly noble Temper, that I aſſure my ſelf the Preſent I am now offering to Your Lordſhip, is the more acceptable, as it comes *pure* and *unmix'd*, and is unattended with any other Reward, which Your Lordſhip might juſtly think would be an *Allay* to it.

My Lord,

Had more *Days* been allow'd to me than I have had *Minutes*, to call to mind the wonderful and amazing Succeſs, which perpetually attended Your Lordſhip in *Spain* (the Effect of Your Lordſhip's Perſonal Bravery and Conduct) I would not attempt the Enumerating your particular Services, ſince I ſhould offend Your Lordſhip by the Mention of ſuch as I could recollect, and give a juſt Occaſion of Offence to this Honourable Houſe, by my involuntary Omiſſion of the far greater part of them.

Had Your Lordſhip's wiſe Counſels, particularly your Advice at the Council in *Valencia*, been purſued in the following Campaign, the fatal Battel of *Almanza*, and our greateſt Misfortunes which have ſince happen'd in *Spain*, had been prevented, and the Deſign upon *Toulon* might have happily ſucceeded.

I ſhall detain Your Lordſhip no longer than in Obedience to the Order I have received, to return Your Lordſhip, as I do, the *Thanks* of this Houſe, *For your eminent and remarkable Services*

Services to your Queen and Country, during your Command in Spain.

The Earl of Peterborough's *Anſwer.*

My Lords,

FOR the great Honour and Favour I have received from Your Lordſhips, I return my moſt humble Thanks, with a Heart full of the greateſt Reſpect and Gratitude. No Services can deſerve ſuch a Reward. It is more than a ſufficient Recompence for any paſt Hardſhips, and to which nothing can give an Addition. I cannot reproach my ſelf with any Want of Zeal for the publick Service. But Your Lordſhips Approbation of what I was able to do towards ſerving my Queen and Country, gives me new Life: And I ſhall endeavour in all my future Actions, not to appear unworthy of the unmerited Favour I have received to day from this great Aſſembly.

Thus was this Noble Lord diſmiſs'd to his Negotiations in *Germany* and *Italy*, with the Satisfaction of having his Services publickly acknowledged, after they had been privately traduc'd; and ſaw himſelf in the higheſt Eſteem with the greateſt Aſſembly in *Europe*, when another General, with whom it was grown into a Cuſtom to be welcom'd home from every Campaign, with the Thanks of both Houſes of Parliament, had the Mortification to ſee another bear away the Applauſe, after his Friends had unſucceſfully propos'd the ſame Reward for him.

Several Lords indeed enter'd their Proteſts againſt the foregoing Reſolutions, but having ſpent

ſpent ſo conſiderable a Part of this Hiſtory upon the foregoing Debate, from Inducements to let my Reader into the ſolemn Proceedings which are made uſe of in this moſt venerable Aſſembly, I ſhall diſmiſs this Affair, after I have told him, That on *Friday* the Seventeenth of *January*, when the Peers took the remaining Tranſactions of *Spain* into their Conſideration, the Earl of *Gallway* was Order'd to attend Their Lordſhips on the *Monday* following. My Lord being then indiſpos'd with a Rheumatiſm and the Gout, and therefore unable to obey that Order, the Lords ſent him a Queſtion in Writing *(viz.) Why, whilſt he commanded the* Britiſh *Forces in* Spain, *he gave the Right to the* Portugueſe? To this the Earl of *Gallway* ſent an Anſwer, the Subſtance of which was, *That by the Treaty with* Portugal, *the Troops of that Crown were to have the Right in their own Country; and that in order to engage them to march to* MADRID, *he was oblig'd to allow them the ſame Honour, for otherwiſe they would never have ſtirr'd out of* Portugal. How plauſible ſoever theſe Reaſons might ſeem to His Lordſhip's Friends, yet the Houſe was pleas'd, on the Twenty Fourth following, to Reſolve, That the giving the Right to the *Portugueſe* in *Spain*, was diſhonourable to the *Britiſh Nation*.

A Week after (on the laſt Day of the foregoing Month) the Lords reſum'd the Conſideration of the State of the Nation, in relation to the Affairs of *Spain*, and debated, Why there were but Thirteen Thouſand, Seven Hundred, and Fifty Nine effective Men, at the Battel of *Almanza*, when the Parliament had provided for Twenty Nine Thouſand, Three Hundred

dred, and Ninety Five. After which Their Lordſhips appointed a Committee to inquire into that Matter; who found Reaſon to Reſolve, *That by not ſupplying the Deficiences of the Men given by Parliament for the War in* Spain, *the MINISTERS had greatly neglected that Service, which was of the greateſt Importance.* In purſuance of this and the preceding Reſolutions, an humble Repreſentation of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, was preſented to Her Majeſty on *Saturday* the 10th of *February* following, which containing in Subſtance nothing more than what has been already ſaid, is purpoſely omitted for Brevity ſake; though Her Majeſty was pleas'd to give it a moſt gracious Acceptance by the following Anſwer.

My Lords,

I Am ſatisfied with the Examination you have had into the Management of the War in Spain, *and thank you for the Repreſentation you have laid before me on that Subject.*

You may be confident I will give the beſt Orders our preſent Circumſtances can allow of, to put the Affairs of that Kingdom into a better Condition, and take ſuch Meaſures as may moſt effectually contribute to the Advantage of the Common Cauſe.

The Generality of the People were very full of Expectations that not only the *Miniſters* which had been found tardy, but the Three Generals that were cenſur'd in the Repreſentation, would have been impeach'd as the Reſult of it: But Their Lordſhips have been pleas'd as yet

to satisfie the World, that they made this strict Inquiry not so much out of Ill Will to the Persons *Offending*, as a just Abhorrence for the Nature of the *Offence*, and the pernicious Consequences which have flow'd from them; and have not so much as left it in the Power of those that malign at their Proceedings in Parliament, to charge them with the least Disrespect shewn to the *Act of Indemnity*, which howsoever, and for what Purposes obtain'd, has been held by them for Sacred and Inviolable. Not but Their Lordships will undoubtedly, when Opportunity shall offer, and the more necessary Occasions of providing for carrying on the War, are settled for this Year, animadvert upon such Mismanagements as shall be found undeserving of Her Majesty's most gracious Pardon, and have happen'd subsequent to it; such as several ill Practices in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, which neither fall within the Limits of the Act, or have the least Claim or Title to be admitted under the Protection of it.

But to return to the Commons, whom we left very Hearty and Zealous in their good Offices to the Publick, and in the most Loyal Dispositions imaginable, to contribute all that in them lay, for the Honour and Advantage of their Queen and Country. As they came into the readiest Measures for providing for the War, so they likewise were not without Resolutions for Inquiries into the Mismanagements of the Funds given to that End. And Mr. *Harley*, the *Chancellour of the* Exchequer, having acquainted the House, 'That on Examinations relating to 'the *Navy*, taken before the Lords Commissio-'ners of the *Treasury*, some considerable Abu-

'ses

'ſes had been diſcover'd in the *Victualling*, 'and that a Member of that Houſe was na-'med therein, it was Reſolv'd, *To addreſs the Queen to have thoſe Examinations laid before them.* Which being done accordingly, Mr. *Ridge* of *Portſmouth*, Member of Parliament for *Pool* in *Dorſetſhire*, the Perſon named therein, deſired that he might attend that Committee to make his Innocence appear, which he was very far from doing, as will appear by the Sequel. For the Committee, of which Mr. *Cæſar* was Chairman, a Gentleman that had ſignaliz'd his great Knowledge and Skill in Parliamentary Affairs, in ſeveral preceding Seſſions (till the Malice of ſome Great Men lately in Power, and the Authority of the Faction, ſet him aſide) after the ſtricteſt Examination that could be made, having made their Report to the Houſe, the Houſe took the ſaid Report into their Conſideration on the Fifteenth of *February*, and Reſolv'd, *Nemine contradicente*, 'That 'it appear'd to them, that in the Management 'as well as in the Contracts for furniſhing the '*Navy* with Beer, there had many notori-'ous Imbezlements, and ſcandalous Abuſes, to 'the Defrauding the Publick of great Sums of 'Money, and to the Injury and Diſcourage-'ment of the Seamen. It is to be noted, That this Reſolution was the Reſult of a Report made by Mr. *Cæſar* the Seventh of the ſame Month, concerning the Abuſes and Frauds committed at Her Majeſty's *Brewhouſe*, call'd the *Harts Horn Brewhouſe*, where it was grown into a Practice not only to ſell Her Majeſty's Beer, but her Casks to the Merchants, at very low Rates, without accounting for it in the leaſt,

with those that had the Direction of Affairs of that Nature.

Mr. *Cæsar* likewise Reported, That the Committee had examin'd how the Contracting Brewers of the Out Ports had perform'd their Contracts. And it appear'd to them, from an Account deliver'd in by the Commissioners of the Victualling, that Mr. *Ridge* and Mr. *Dixon* of *Portsmouth*, had Bills made out for Eight Thousand, Two Hundred, and Seventeen Tuns of Beer, pretended to be deliver'd for the last Year's Service. It appear'd from the Excise Vouchers, they had brewed in that time no more than Four Thousand, Four Hundred, and Eighty Two Tuns: So that they had Bills for Three Thousand, Seven Hundred, and Thirty Five Tuns, more than was really deliver'd.

He also Reported, That Mr. *Ridge* had thereupon said, That he contracted in Partnership with Mr. *Dixon*, for Two Thousand, Seven Hundred, and Four Tuns; that he did not know how that Beer was dispos'd of, the Account being kept by Mr. *Dixon*; but acknowledg'd that Five Thousand, Five Hundred, and Thirteen Tuns was on his own particular Account, and that he had deliver'd but Three Thousand, Two Hundred, and Thirteen Tuns; the remaining Two Thousand, Three Hundred Tuns he paid for a Composition to Pursers, at the Rate of Thirty Shillings *per* Tun; that he had Fifty Six Shillings *per* Tun of the Queen for that Beer, in which was included Two Shillings *per* Tun for Charge of Shipping, and had likewise allow'd him Four Shillings *per* Tun for making and trimming Casks for the whole Eight Thousand, Two Hundred, and Seventeen

venteen Tuns, he being the Queen's Cooper at *Portſmouth*.

Upon which the Committee had computed the Loſs to the Queen in the Two Thouſand, Three Hundred Tuns of Beer, which Mr. *Ridge* had owned were not delivered, and was as followeth;

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
2300 Tuns of Beer, at 56 *s. per* Tun,	6440	0	0
Cooperage, 4 *s. per* Tun,	460	0	0
2300 Tuns of Casks (beſides Cooperage) coſt —	4700	0	0

Which Casks, for what appeared to the Committee, might be ſunk as well as the Beer. The Committee computed in the ſame manner the Loſs to the Queen, in the One Thouſand, Four Hundred, and Thirty Five Tuns of Beer, undeliver'd of Mr. *Ridge*'s Contract, in Partnerſhip with Mr. *Dixon (viz.)*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
1435 Tuns of Beer, —	4018	00	00
Cooperage, — —	287	00	00
1435 Tuns of Casks, beſides Cooperage,	2941	15	00
Loſs of the whole if the Casks were ſunk, — —	18846	15	00

In anſwer to this, Mr. *Ridge* ſaid in Juſtification of himſelf, That he muſt have been a great Loſer by his Contract, had it not been for compounding after this manner with the Purſers; that it was a very common Practice, and that he had a Regard to the Advantage

he might have by it, when he made the laſt Contract, otherwiſe he could not have contracted at the Price he did. To which Mr. *Coleby* reply'd, The Commiſſioners for Victualling allow'd of no ſuch Practice; that the Terms of the Contract were firſt propos'd by Mr. *Ridge*, Mr. *Dixon*, and Mr. *Player*; and produc'd a Letter ſign'd by thoſe Three, dated the Twenty Sixth of *September* 1709, which contain'd in Subſtance, 'That they 'were willing to furniſh the Commiſſioners 'for Victualling as uſual, for the entire De-'mand of the Port *(viz.)* *Sea Beer*, at Fifty 'Six Shillings *per* Tun, and for *Harbour Beer*, 'at Forty Six Shillings *per* Tun, clear of all 'Charges on board, and that it was the *loweſt* '*Rates* they could afford to brew for, on 'account of the *Price of Grain*, and the great '*Diſcount* upon their Bills.

One Mr. *Wilkins* affirm'd likewiſe, That he had been Agent Victualler at *Portſmouth* about Six Years, that he had no Inſtructions from the Commiſſioners for Victualling, till Eighteen Months after he was ſent down thither; that he certified for the Quantity and Quality of all Beer ſhipp'd there though he does not ſee it, it being impoſſible for him to inſpect it, from the Multiplicity of Buſineſs. That he never *examin'd* any Account Mr. *Ridge* brought him, any further than to ſee the Figures were caſt up right, and that there was no Check to prevent Mr. *Ridge* from imbezeling the Queen's Hoops or Casks, if he ſhould be inclin'd to imbezle them, and that Mr. *Ridge*'s Brother was the Officer that gaged the Casks at *Portſmouth*.

To

To this part of the Report Mr. *Ridge* was heard in his Place before the whole Houſe, who finding all he ſaid in Defence of himſelf was only *Pleading Cuſtom for the Antient Uſage of Cheating the Queen and Government, by making Contracts with the Purſers, deſiring the moſt favourable Conſtruction to be put upon what he had done, and excuſing thoſe ill Practices from the Practice of his Predeceſſors in that Poſt*, It was Reſolv'd, *That it appear'd to that Houſe, that* Thomas Ridge Eſq; *A Member of that Houſe, was guilty of great Frauds and Abuſes, by having Contracted to furniſh five Thouſand, five Hundred and Thirteen Tun of Beer upon his own Account, and two Thouſand ſeven Hundred and four Tun of Beer, in Partnerſhip with Mr.* Dixon, *and having received Bills for the whole, altho' he deliver'd but three Thouſand two Hundred and thirteen Tun on the Firſt, and but one Thouſand two Hundred ſixty nine upon the latter Contract. Whereupon it was further Reſolved, that the ſaid* Thomas Ridge *ſhould be for the ſaid Frauds and Abuſes Expell'd that Houſe, as likewiſe that an Humble Addreſs ſhould be preſented to Her Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleaſed to give Directions to Her Attorney General, to Proſecute the ſaid Mr.* Ridge *for the ſaid Frauds and Abuſes, and Order'd the ſaid Addreſs to be preſented by ſuch Members of the Houſe, as were of Her Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council.*

It appear'd likewiſe to the ſame Committee, from the Accounts deliver'd in from the Commiſſioners for Victualling, that Mr. *Player* had Bills made out for 7724 Tuns of Beer pretended to be deliver'd for the laſt Years Service, when he had brew'd that time no more than 4164 Tuns, ſo that he had Bills for 3560 Tuns

more than was really deliver'd. The Computation of which loſs to the Queen was

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
3560 Tuns of Beer, at 56 *s. per* Tun	9968	0	0
Cooperage, 4 *s. per* Tun —	712	0	0
3560 Tuns of Casks, beſides Cooperage, coſt —	7298	0	0
Loſs in the whole if the Casks were ſunk. —	17978	0	0

Mr. *Rolfe* of *Harwich* had alſo Bills made out for 2782 Tuns of Beer pretended to be deliver'd for the laſt Years Service, when it appear'd from the Exciſe Vouchers, he had brew'd in that time no more than 1102 Tuns, ſo that he had Bills made out for 1680 Tuns more than was really deliver'd, by which the loſs to the Queen in the 1680 Tuns undeliver'd according to Contract was,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
1680 Tuns of Beer at 54 *s. per* Tun	4536	0	0
1680 Tuns of Casks at 45 *s.*	3780	0	0
Loſs in the whole if the Casks were ſunk. — —	8316	0	0

Mr. *Beſt* Brewer at *Chatham* alſo acknowledged, that he Contracted the laſt Year to brew 455 Tuns of Beer at Fifty Shillings *per* Tun, that he deliver'd but 331 Tuns, the remainder being paid by way of Compoſition to the Purſers, but had Bills made out for the whole, ſo that the loſs to the Queen from his Non-performance of Contract in the 124 Tuns of Beer undeliver'd amounted to

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
124 Tuns of Beer at 50 *s. per* Tun	310	0	0
124 Tuns of Casks at 45 *s. per* Tun	279	0	0
Loſs in the whole if the Casks were ſunk. ——	589	0	0

Mr. *Tyhurſt* Brewer at *Rocheſter*, ſaid, That he Contracted the laſt Year to brew 883 Tuns of Beer, at fifty Shillings *per* Tun; that he deliver'd but 126 Tuns, the Remainder he paid a Compoſition for, to the Purſers, at the rate of thirty Shillings *per* Tun, but had Bills made out for the whole 883 Tuns. Upon which the loſs to the Queen was computed, in the 757 Tuns of Beer not deliver'd, of Mr. *Tyhurſt*'s Contract,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
757 Tuns of Beer at 50 *s. per* Tun	1892	10	00
757 Tuns of Casks, at 45 *s. per* Tun coſt — —	1703	5	0
Loſs in the whole if the Casks were ſunk. — —	3595	15	00

Mr. *Kelley*, Brewer at *Deal* being Interrogated by the Committee, made Anſwer, That he Contracted laſt Year to brew 1424 Tuns of Beer, at fifty Shillings *per* Tun, that he deliver'd but 202 Tuns; and the Remainder he paid a Compoſition for to the Purſers, at the rate of thirty Shillings, and thirty one Shillings *per* Tun, but had Bills made out for the whole 1424 Tuns, and that he was allowed two Shillings and ſix Pence *per* Tun, for trimming

ming of Casks, two Shillings *per* Tun for Charge of Shipping, and six Pence *per* Tun for bringing empty Casks ashore. He farther said, that Captain *Whitehall*, the Agent Victualler at *Dover* was Privy to these Compositions, and had been for three or four Years; and that he had sometimes three Shillings, sometimes four Shillings *per* Tun, according as the Discount was upon the Victualing Bills, for himself, and his Clerk had one Shilling for every Tun of Beer thus Compounded for; and that the said Captain *Whitehall* dispensed with his Swearing to the Delivery of the Beer, as he us'd formerly to do.

Captain *Whitehall* denied the whole Accusation, and said that *Kelley* had made Affidavits before him, of the Delivery of the whole 1424 Tuns (he having Power to Administer an Oath from the Court of Exchequer) which Affidavits were produced by the Commissioners for Victualling, and they appeared to the Committee to be signed by *Kelly*.

Kirby said, he had heard *Kelley* swear before Captain *Whitehall* to the *Quality* of the Beer, but could not say he had to the Quantity.

Millington, Captain *Whitehall*'s Man, said that he had several times been sent for a Bible, when *Kelley* was with his Master, which he had given into *Kelley*'s Hand, but could not say he ever saw him Kiss the Book.

Kelley being again Examin'd, averr'd, that all he had said before, to the Committee, was true, and affirm'd that tho' his Hand was to the *Affidavits*, yet he never took any Oath before Captain *Whitehall*, who always Certify'd to the Commissionrrs that he did swear to the Quantity of Beer delivered, without his taking

any

any Oath, and that it was for diſpenſing with his Oath, that he agreed to pay *Whitehall* the Money.

That before this Agreement, he always Swore to the *Quantity* of Beer delivered, before a Juſtice of the Peace.

Thomas Low, Mr. *Kelley*'s Servant alſo ſaid, he once brought ſeveral Affidavits from Captain *Whitehall*, ready ſigned by the ſaid *Whitehall* to his Maſter at *Canterbury*, for his Maſter to ſet his Hand to, which when he had done, were returned back to the Captain, to be ſent up to the Commiſſioners for Victualing.

Captain *Whitehall* being ask'd, how long he had been Agent Victualler at *Dover*? Said, about Eight Years; but that he had no Inſtructions from the Commiſſioners for Victualling, till four Years after he had been ſent thither. *The Reader is to be told this is the ſame Captain* Whitehall *who pretended to diſcover wonderful and imaginary Miſmanagements in Mr.* Harley, *to the Committee of the Seven Worthy Stateſmen at* Northumberland Houſe, *which much abus'd Gentleman has very much contributed towards the detecting real Ones in him, as ſome of his Friends have in others, that were both his Judges and Accuſers.*

After this the abovemention'd Committee gave in the Loſs to the Queen as they had computed it in the 1222 Tuns of Beer, that was undeliver'd, of Mr. *Kelley*'s Contract,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
1222 Tuns of Beer at 50 *s. per* Tun	3055	00	00
Trimming, Shipping, *&c.* 5 *s. per* Tun, coſt ——	305	10	00

1222

1222 Tuns of Casks at 45 *s.* per Tun coſt —	2749	10	00
Loſs in the whole, if the Casks were ſunk —	6110	00	00

So that the Sum Total loſt as before upon the Contracts appear'd to be with		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
	Mr. *Ridge* & *Dixon*	18846	15	00
	Mr. *Player* —	17978	00	00
	Mr. *Rolfe* —	8316	00	00
	Mr. *Beſt* —	589	00	00
	Mr. *Tyhurſt* —	3595	15	00
	Mr. *Kelley* —	6110	00	00
	In all,	55435	10	00

The foregoing Report being taken into the Conſideration of the whole Houſe on *Tueſday* the 27th of *February*, as well as the Repreſentation of the Commiſſioners for Victualling, which they had deliver'd in upon the ſaid Report, it was reſolv'd, that Mr. *Dixon*, Mr. *Player*, Mr. *Rolfe*, Mr *Beſt*, Mr. *Tyhurſt*, and Mr. *Kelley*, in ſeveral diſtinct Reſolutions were guilty of great Frauds and Abuſes, and that an Humble Addreſs ſhould be preſented to her Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleas'd to give Directions to her Attorney General to Proſecute them for the ſaid Frauds and Abuſes; But Captain *Whitehall*, Agent Victualler at *Dover*, Mr. *Wilkins*, Agent Victualler at *Portſmouth*, Mr. *Horſlington*, under Clerk at the *Hartshorn* Brewhouſe, and *Noah Overing*, Maſter Brewer, *Bernard Goddard*, deceas'd, late Clerk of the Brewhouſe, and *Thomas James*, Clerk of the *Check* at the *Hartshorn* Brewhouſe, were only voted guilty of a great Miſdemeanour on ſeveral Accounts, as was

Stephen

Stephen Moxley, Servant at the aforeſaid Brew-houſe, of a great Crime of being Privy to the Imbezzling great Quantities of Beer and Casks, without any particular Order for their Proſecution. An Inſtance of the Lenity of the preſent Adminiſtration, even when the Gentleman before ſpoken of who is at the Head of it, had not only Provocation but Intereſt enough to make one of them feel the Weight of his Diſpleaſure.

The Perſons who are Friends to the Offenders thus cenſur'd by Parliament, give out to Extenuate their Faults, and Excuſe their own want of Animadverting upon ſuch Infamous Practices, when impower'd ſo to do, that according to the Cuſtom of the Victualling Office, the Brewer has an Order to Brew ſuch a Quantity of Beer for the Uſe of the Navy; and that ſuch and ſuch of the Queens Ships are order'd to take their Drink of him. Now it happens, ſay they, that when the Ships are in Port, the Purſers, with the Connivance of the Captains, or Commanding Officers, often give half, or a greater part of the Ships Crew leave to go aſhore, for which Liberty, the Seamen give the Purſers their daily Allowance of Beer. Hereupon the Purſers either ſell the Overplus of the Beer they have on Board to Colliers and to Merchant Men, or which is done more frequently (and was the Caſe complain'd of at this Juncture) they go to the Brewer and tell him, they have not occaſion for the Quantity of Drink order'd by the Commiſſioners of the Victualling. But the Brewer, whoſe Profit it is to ſell as much Beer as he can, anſwering, he will Brew and Serve the Quantity he has Orders for; there generally enſues

a Clandestine Agreement, whereby the Brewer gives a Sum of Money to the Purser, in Lieu of the Beer he should have deliver'd; and the Purser gives him a Receipt for the full Quantity of Beer he was to furnish; allowing him an equal or rather greater Profit than he should have made by the Sale of his Drink. Which Colluſive Contracts, are for the most part conniv'd at by the Agent Victuallers, and Clerks of Brewhouses, if not by the Commissioners of the Victualling themselves.

Now it is alledg'd in Favour of the Pursers (or rather Captains whose Agents they are) and Brewers, 'That these private Contracts 'do not wrong the Government; that each 'Seaman being allow'd seven Pints of Beer *per Diem*, he may demand that Quantity, and 'do what he thinks fit with it, that when he 'makes it over to the Purser, the latter may 'likewise dispose of it as he pleases. That accordingly, when the Beer is on Board, the 'Purser sells the Overplus to other Ships, nor 'was this ever look'd upon as an Offence, unless ule was made of the Queens Casks. 'That these Contracts are so far from being Detrimental, that they often are Beneficial to 'the Seamen, who when they do not go ashore, 'receive from the Pursers, instead of their full 'Allowance of Beer (which is generally more 'than they can Drink) an Equivalent in Brandy 'or Tobacco. And in the last Place, that it happens indeed very often, that the Purser gives 'the Sailors no Equivalent, tho' he receives it 'from the Brewer. But in such a Case, the Fault is wholly in the Purser, not the Brewer. *Credat Judæus Apella— non Ego.* Since it is most certain, that the Nation has by these Practices, for many Years past been defrauded of vast Sums of Money. To

To come back again from inquiring how the Moneys they had given had been expended, and their Inſights into Frauds and Abuſes relating to former Funds, to what they were now giving, after the *Houſe of Commons* had Voted the ſame Day which Mr. *Harley* complain'd to the Houſe in, of the preceding *Mal-Practices*, he likewiſe made a Motion, *That the* Houſe of Commons *would take care effectually to diſcharge the Publick Debts*, which paſs'd immediately into a Vote that gave Life to Credit, that was then ſinking by the Artifice of their Enemies; after which, on the Day following, they granted the Sums as are underneath ſpecified.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For Additional Forces of 10000 Men, — —	177511	3	6
For the Queeen's Proportion of 13000 *Palatines*, —	34251	13	4
For her Proportion of 4639 *Saxons*, —	43251	12	6
For her Proportion of *Bothman*'s Dragoons,	9269	16	6
For the Troops of Augmentation,	229000	0	0
For the *Office of Ordinance*.	130000	0	0

On the Eighth of the ſame Month, the Commons came to other Reſolutions upon the Supply granted to Her Majeſty, and Agreed with the Committee, That there ſhould be rais'd,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For One Year's Intereſt on Debentures, —	49357	17	2
For the Charge of Tranſports,	144000	0	0

For

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For the Subsidies payable to the Allies, — —	478956	16	7

And the next Day,

For Guards, Garrisons, and Invalids,	546108	17	8

So that by the Sixteenth of the same Month, when to circulate the vast Number of *Exchequer Bills* that were in Trade, and had mighty Discounts upon them, through the Means of the late Ministry, they made a Vote to enable Her Majesty to make a Contract for the answering of all *Non Specie Exchequer Bills*, and converting them into *Specie*, and to settle Forty Five Thousand Pounds a Year for that Purpose. Which had that Effect, that tho' the Governours of the *Bank*, who were entirely in the Interest of the late *L—d T——r*, did all they could to perplex that Affair in the Hands of his Successors, by forming Cabals to obstruct the Treaty that was making with them; it had no other Effect than to open the Eyes of many of the Leaders of the Party, such as Sir *James Bateman* and others, who came off from them, and Voted heartily for concurring with the Government in its present Emergencies, and the Treaty was made accordingly.

On the Fifteenth of *January* (the Day preceding) upon the Petition of the Minister, Church-wardens, and other Inhabitants of the Parish of Saint *Olaves* in *Southwark*, together with the adjacent Parishes, complaining of the great

great Number of *Palatines*, which were ſome time ſince continued in one Place in the ſaid Pariſh, many of which were return'd (ſuppoſed from *Ireland*) and were inhabiting in one Houſe, whereby it was feared ſome contagious Diſtempers might happen; and having not wherewithal to ſubſiſt themſelves, were likely to become chargeable to the ſaid Pariſh; and praying ſuch Relief as ſhould be thought fitting for the ſaid Pariſh. It was Order'd, That the ſaid Petition ſhould be refer'd to the Conſideration of a Committee, which was appointed for that Purpoſe (Mr. *Finch*, Son to the Lord *Guernſey*, *Chairman*) with a Power to ſend for Perſons, Papers, and Records, and an Inſtruction to inquire upon what Invitation or Encouragement the *Palatines* came over, and what Moneys were expended in bringing them into *Britain*, and for maintaining them here, and by whom paid.

They had on the *Saturday* before, Order'd, That a Committee ſhould be appointed to inquire how far the ſeveral impreſs'd Accountants had paſſed their reſpective Accounts, and to conſider of Methods for the more effectual and ſpeedy compelling the ſaid Accountants to paſs ſuch Accounts, and to obviate all Irregularities and unneceſſary Delays in the ſame, and Report the ſame to the Houſe. But as there will be Occaſion to ſpeak of the Reports from theſe Two Committees, towards the Cloſe of this Hiſtory, ſo I ſhall only ſay that Inquiries from both of them were highly neceſſary, not only to let the Natives of *Great Britain* know, to whom it was owing that Collections were made for Strangers,

while many of them were in a ſtarving Condition, for want of Aſſiſtance from their own Fellow-Subjects, and what ſort of pretended Patriots were the Occaſion of the People's not being acquainted with the publick Diſburſements, which they had ſo cheerfully contributed to, in the Perſons of their Repreſentatives.

The Firſt was occaſion'd, as was to be ſuppos'd, by an Act for *Naturalizing foreign* Proteſtants, which had been greatly encourag'd and promoted by the Men in Places of Truſt, at the Time of its being paſs'd; wherefore a Bill was Order'd to be brought in the very Day the above-mention'd Committee was appointed, to repeal the ſaid Act (Mr. *Campion*, *Chairman*) which had a very quick and eaſy Paſſage through the *Houſe of Commons*, inſomuch that it was ſent up to the Lords on the Thirty Firſt of the ſame Month, who thought fit (upon Motives beſt known to themſelves) to reject it on the Fifth of *February* following, by a Majority of Fourteen Voices. And the laſt took its Riſe from the vigilant Inſpections of the New Lords of the *Treaſury*, who amidſt very confus'd Accounts, that were left them by the Perſon who preſided ſingly at that Board, omitted no Opportunities of giving us Earneſts of their future Behaviour in thoſe important Offices, to which the prudent Choice of their Royal Miſtreſs, and the importunate Deſires of all thoſe that wiſh'd well to their Queen and Country, had call'd them.

To be as conciſe as poſſible, without wholly departing from the Nature of the Deſign, ſuch was the Zeal of the Subject in this Honourable Houſe, as almoſt to prevent the very

ry *Hopes* of their Sovereign, and they had made the Queen a free Gift of 4996800 *l.* by the middle of *January*, even tho' they began their Seſſion but at the very cloſe of *November* that preceeded it; An Argument of the greateſt Alacrity and Readineſs imaginable to let her Majeſty ſee, that ſhe had changed her Parliament for the better, and an everlaſting Proof of the Abilities of thoſe Perſons whom ſhe had lately Honour'd with her Favour and Confidence.

On the 17th Day, after having granted her Majeſty the Day before 45000 *l. per Annum*, to Enable her to Contract for Anſwering all Non Specie Exchequer Bills, by Exchanging them from time to time for ready Money, to be continued till one Million ſhould be paid off, and the Bills for ſo much cancell'd, ſeveral Accounts were laid before the Commons (purſuant to their Addreſſes) of Penſions payable out of the diverſe Branches of her Majeſty's Revenues, in order to a Bill for *Reſumption of Grants*, and to make known to the Houſe what Money might be recover'd to the Publick from ſuch an Act, after which a further Reſolution was taken in the Committee upon *Ways* and *Means* that the Duties on Mum, Malt, and Cyder, ſhould be farther continued for one Year from the 23d of *June* 1711, to the 24th of the ſame Month 1712, which was reported the next Day, and being order'd into a Bill, paſs'd into an Act on the 31ſt following, thro' the Means of ſeveral Lords (the Queen being indiſpos'd) who were Commiſſioned to give the Royal Aſſent to it.

The Reſt of this Month (*viz.* from the 18th to the 31ſt.) was wholly taken up by the Commons in receiving Abſtracts of Accounts

from the ſeveral Offices, where any Diſburſements had been, or were to be made for the Publick Service, and in *Controverted Elections*; In all which it was remarkable, another Temperament of Mind was ſhewn than in the foregoing Parliament; where but to be ſuſpected of being Zealous for the Conſtitution in Church and State, was enough to deprive any Gentleman of his Right to ſit in the Houſe, upon any Petition whatſoever, were it never ſo frivolous, witneſs the Caſe of Sir *Simon Harcourt*, the preſent Lord Keeper, who after all the bad Voices that were accepted for good againſt him, had the Majority by Five, and was forc'd to ſurrender up his Title to Repreſent the Burrough of *Abingdon*, to a contemptible Brewer, that was fitter to attend a *Dray Cart* than the *Service of Parliament*, thro' the Means of an Arbitrary Vote that determin'd againſt Him. For on the contrary, this Repreſentative and Venerable Body, proceeded with all imaginable Caution, and moſt impartial and regular Enquiries, and tho' they had it in their Power from the Advantage of a great Majority, to have diſmiſs'd many from the Houſe, who in the *laſt Parliament* had been in a ſeperate Intereſt from them, yet they pay'd ſuch Obſervance to the ſtrict Rules of Juſtice, that even *L——ton* and *We——th* retain'd the Members thoſe two Corporations had ſent up to Perſonate them, and there was no Diſtinction of Parties allow'd, where a Plurality of Equitable Voices diſtinguiſh'd a Majority; Elſe Mr. *Hoadly*'s four very good Friends would have met with the ſame Treatment they beſtow'd upon Doctor *Sacheverel*'s in the laſt Seſſion. 'Tis true indeed, one of the MANAGERS of that Cauſe, upon

upon his Application to the Houſe againſt Sir *William Barker*, was ſomewhat roughly treated in having his Petition Voted *Frivolous and Vexatious*, and being order'd to make Satisfaction to the ſitting Member for the Coſts and Expences he had been put to by reaſon of it; But if that worthy Lawyer will but be pleas'd to conſider, that the Plantiff always pays the Defendants Coſts in *Weſtminſter Hall*, upon his not making out his Allegations, and to remember that tho' it may not be improper in a Perſon of his Function to encourage a Client to promote a wrong Suit, that it never was held for one of the Lord *Cokes* received Opinions, to be the firſt Agreſſor in ſuch a Cauſe himſelf; Since he could not but know this was not the ſame Parliament as the laſt, and might have inform'd himſelf he had not behav'd himſelf ſo well when Honour'd with the Title of a Member, as to be admitted into that Station again, when he had not the leaſt Appearance of a Claim to it.

On the Fifth of *February*, Mr. *Granville*, Secretary of War, preſented to the Houſe an Eſtimate of the Charge of her Majeſty's Forces upon the Eſtabliſhments of *Spain* and *Portugal*, as the ſame was allow'd by Parliament for the Year 1710, to which was added an Account of the Augmentation of that Charge for the Year 1711, by the Alterations and Additions made ſince for carrying on the War in thoſe Parts, as alſo for the extraordinary Expences that had accrued for that Service in former Years, not hitherto provided for. After which it was reſolv'd in a Committee of the whole Houſe, that a Yearly Fund ſhould be Charged and Settled upon, and made payable out of the

Subſidies of Poundage and other Duties upon ſeveral Merchandizes to be Exported, and the ſeveral Duties upon Coals, Exportation of Leather, Ships Trading into the *Mediterranean*, Woolen Cloth Exported, and the further Duty upon Candles (which had been agreed to by the Houſe on the firſt of the ſame Month, for a Term of Thirty Two Years) to raiſe Money by Way of Lottery, which Reſolution was Reported and Agreed to by the Houſe on the Seventh following; the Houſe not ſitting the Sixth, by reaſon of the Deference that was paid by them to the Queen's Birth-day.

The ſame Day (*February* 7th) the Commons in a Committee of the whole Houſe, conſider'd further of Ways and Means to raiſe the Supply granted to Her Majeſty, and Reſolv'd, 1. That a Duty ſhould be laid upon all Hops of the Growth of *Great Britain*, or Imported into the ſame. 2. That the ſaid Duty upon Hops ſhould be three Pence *per* Pound Weight over and above the preſent Duties on *Flemiſh* or other Hops Imported, to be paid by the Importers. 3. That the ſaid Duty upon all Hops of the Growth of *Great Britain*, ſhould be one Penny *per* Pound Weight, to be paid by the Owner. 4. That no Hops be permitted to be Imported into *Ireland*, except from *Great Britain*; which Reſolutions were reported and agreed to by the Houſe the next Day, and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon, with an Inſtruction to the Committee appointed for that Purpoſe, to make Proviſion in the Bill, for a Draw Back upon all Hops of the Growth of *Great Britain*.

Mr.

Mr. *Conyers* alſo the Day following, reported the Opinion of the whole Houſe on Ways and Means (*viz.*) *That Leave ſhould be given to bring in a Bill for Repealing the Act of the third and fourth Year of Her Majeſty's Reign, for preventing all Trade and Commerce with* France, *ſo far as it relates to the Prohibiting the Importation of* French *Wines.* This Opinion was approv'd, and a Committee appointed to bring in the ſaid Bill, which having given Occaſion to ſuch as are ill Wiſhers to the publick Advantage to ſpeak Reproachfully of theſe Proceedings of their Repreſentatives deſerves to be taken Notice of in this Place.

Our good Allies the *Dutch*, who know how to conſult their Profit as well as any Nation under the Canopy of Heaven, had Enrich'd themſelves by this Trade to ſuch a Degree, that it was high Time for us their Friends and Confederates to ſtep in for a Share with them, ſince all the Remonſtrances we could make to bring them upon the ſame Footing, (the Prohibition of Commerce,) had no manner of Effect, and the City of *Amſterdam* could no more be induc'd to part with that valuable Branch of their Revenue, than to think of making a Tender of their Civil Liberties. Hereupon, tho' former Parliaments had Complimented them with an entire Poſſeſſion of what we had an equal Right to, and contented themſelves with having thoſe Wines at a ſecond Hand from them, without purchaſing them at the firſt, our preſent Repreſentatives who had every thing at Heart, that contributed to the Good of the Publick, wiſely bethought themſelves of this Expedient, not only for the ſake of conſuming the Manufactures of the

Groth of *Great Britain*, which were to be Exchang'd for theſe Wines, but of increaſing the Revenue, which would certainly be advanc'd by the Cuſtoms ariſing from ſo advantagious a Trade.

To put us in the way of it; the *French* King by recalling his Paſsports from the *Hollanders*, and denying them any farther Acceſs to his Harbours, had made it impoſſible for them to furniſh us as formerly, wherefore we had loſt that Reputation the *Engliſh* have juſtly acquir'd in their Political Capacity, had we not laid hold of this Opportunity, and accepted of the free Ports of *France* and *Spain*, that had been offer'd to us more than once, to Vend thoſe Commodities in, which before the *Dutch* did for us.

The Rumour of this Vote indeed, which to the Honour of thoſe that made it paſs'd into an Act, had made the Cities and Towns in *Holland* that ſubſiſt chiefly by a Trade with *France* ſomewhat uneaſy, it being natural to a People that are wholly employ'd in Traffick, to endeavour to Engroſs as much of it into their Hands as they can; Nor was it without ſome Concern that they ſaw the Perſons whom they were wont to *Retail* thoſe Wines out to, now turn'd *Factors* themſelves, and *Wholeſale Dealers* upon their own Bottoms; Wherefore we are not ſo much to blame them for inſtilling Fears and Jealouſies into their Correſpondents here, as we are the Faction among us for running away with and Improving thoſe Apprehenſions they had without any manner of Grounds taken from them.

The Gentlemen that were more eſpecially charg'd with Promoting this ſort of Intercourſe

with

with *France*, were ſuch as had the beſt Eſtates of the Kingdom, and who having no Places of Profit themſelves, nor Dependance upon ſuch as had, were ſolely employ'd in advancing the Good and Wellfare of their Country: Which was enough to get them the ill Will of thoſe that ſided with the monied Intereſt of the Nation. Theſe Gentlemen voted together and kept Company together, and as Minds that are very much intent upon Buſineſs, and ſtand in need of ſome Relaxation, ſo at the riſing of the Houſe they generally refreſh'd themſelves at a certain Place of Appointment, which obtain'd them the Name of the OCTOBER CLUBB; By what Authority I am not able to Judge, but as when ſitting in the Houſe they were always an Eye Sore to ſuch of the Faction as could not approve of their undeſigning and diſintereſted way of Proceeding, ſo the Purport of their Meeting when out of it, could not not but be rendred ſuſpected. Wherefore the Hireling Scribe of the Party Mr. *Foe* (at the ſame time as in his *Reviews* to curry Favour with a certain Man, he wrote Tooth and Nail for the Bill) was ſet at work to Write their pretended Hiſtory, which had nothing more in it, than his wonted Invectives againſt Religion and Loyalty, and had it been without the Names of Sir *John* and Sir *Thomas*, would have had no more Relation to the Subject he took upon him to treat of, than his Letter to the Man at the *Nag's Head* in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, concerning the Proceedings of *Scotland*, had to the Horſe which he rid away with, unpaid for, and unreſtored.

So much by way of Digreſſion, to return to the Bill it ſelf, it had nothing in it to be found

fault

fault with, whatſoever Clamours were raiſed againſt it by ſuch as Traded to *Portugal*, and the abovementioned Mutineers, as to the Advantage ariſing from it either to Prince or People. For in the firſt place it brought in 16 Pence *per* Quart by way of Duty to the Queen, and in the ſecond, lower'd it from five Shillings and Six pence to Three and Six pence for the Subject, a very great Advantage to the latter, either as it added to the publick Revenues by eaſing them of a Tax that might have been Burthenſome, or as it lower'd the Price of a Commodity that was arriv'd at the greateſt Exorbitance.

On the Ninth, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, conſider'd further of Ways and Means for raiſing the Supply, and reſolv'd that the Yearly Sum of 135000 *l.* ſhould be the Fund for raiſing 1500000 *l.* by way of Lottery, and charged upon the Duties granted for a Term of 32 Years for that purpoſe; Which being reported the Tenth, was agreed to by the Houſe, and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon, and upon the former Reſolutions, relating to the Duties granted, or Appropriated for raiſing a yearly Fund for a Lottery. Two Days after, the Houſe proceeded to take into Conſideration the Report from the Committee appointed to Examine and State the publick Debts of the Navy, and other publick Offices, for which no Proviſion was made by Parliament, and the ſaid Report was read and referred to the Conſideration of the Grand Committee of the Supply. Then in a Committee of the whole Houſe about Ways and Means, came to Forty four Reſolutions, for increaſing her Majeſty's Revenues both Inland

and

and Foreign, to ariſe in the General *Letter Office*, or *Poſt Office*, or the *Office of Poſt Maſter General*, and ſetling the ſeveral Rates of Poſtage. Theſe Reſolutions being reported the 14th following, were agreed to by the Commons, and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon: After which in a Committee of the whole Houſe on the Supply, they reſolv'd that the Sum of One Million Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds ſhould be granted for the Service of the War in *Spain* and *Portugal* for the Year 1711, which Reſolution was reported and agreed to on the 15th.

The Commons having on the Fifth of *February*, appointed a Committee to enquire into *falſe Muſters, and other Abuſes in the Payment of Her Majeſty's Guards, and alſo Abuſes committed in Relation to* Chelſea Hoſpital, *with Power to ſend for Perſons, Papers and Records:* That Committee did accordingly enquire into thoſe Abuſes; and in particular Examin'd into a Complaint made againſt Lieutenant Colonel *Francis Charteris*. Captain in a Company of her Majeſty's Foot Guards, for Extorting Money for releaſing a Gentleman, who having Liſted himſelf in his Company for Protection, was under an Apprehenſion of being draughted off for *Flanders*. On the 13th a Petition of ſeveral Burgeſſes, Tradeſmen, and others of the City of *Weſtminſter* was preſented to the Houſe and Read, *Complaining of Tradeſmen Enter'd and Liſted in Her Majeſty's Horſe and Foot Guards, to Screen and Protect them from their Creditors, altho' ſuch Perſons did not wear their Regimental Cloaths, and never, or ſeldom did Duty; by which Means, alſo Tradeſmen were deceived and drawn in to give Credit to ſuch Perſons, and praying that*

the

the ſame might be conſider'd, and the Petitioners be heard by their Council, ſo as to be reliev'd in the Premiſes. Which Petition was refer'd to the Conſideration of the Committee appointed as aforeſaid, and was back'd Four Days after (*viz.* the Seventeenth) by one from the City of *London*, to the ſame Purpoſe, which likewiſe after reading, was referr'd to the ſame Committee (Sir *Roger Moſtyn* their *Chairman)* who Reported, That it appeared to them, that Colonel *Charteris* had menaced and beaten one Sergeant *Pitman*, for the Information he had given to the ſaid Committee, in Breach of the Privileges of the Houſe. Whereupon it was Order'd, That the ſaid Colonel *Charteris* ſhould be taken into Cuſtody of the *Sergeant of Arms*; which was done accordingly, and the Offender kept in Cuſtody, till upon his Petition, he was brought upon his Knees, and diſcharg'd, after he had receiv'd a Reprimand from the *Speaker*, and pay'd his Fees to the *Sergeant at Arms* attending that Houſe.

Yet though the Lenity of the Houſe was conſpicuous in not caſhiering the foregoing Officer, the Petitions abovemention'd had that Prevalence with theſe Patriots, whoſe Conſultations were employ'd in redreſſing the Grievances of the Subject, that in the Bill intitled, *An Act to continue the Acts for Recruiting Her Majeſty's Land Forces and Marines, for the Service of the Year* 1711, then depending before them, the following Clauſe was inſerted (*viz.*)

'That whereas divers Abuſes have been frequently committed by ſeveral Tradeſmen and others, in order to defraud their Creditors

'of

'of their juſt Debts. under pretence of being 'liſted, or enter'd as Volunteers into Her Ma-'jeſty's Service, and at the ſame time keep 'Houſes, follow their ſeveral Trades and Em-'ployments, and appear as Perſons of Repu-'tation; which Practices tend to the great 'Damage of honeſt Creditors, the Decreaſe of 'Perſonal Credit, and the great Diſcourage-'ment of Trade. For remedying whereof, 'and for preventing the like evil Practices 'for the future, it is Enacted, That in caſe, 'upon any Arreſt or Action to be brought for 'a juſt Debt (not leſs than Twenty Pounds due 'to any one Creditor) againſt any Perſon or 'Perſons, being, or pretending to be liſted, 'or enter'd a Volunteer or Volunteers in Her 'Majeſty's Service; any Judge or Judges, or 'any Perſon whatſoever, ſhall diſcharge ſuch 'Perſon or Perſons, as a Soldier or Soldiers 'duely liſted, or enter'd as a Volunteer or 'Volunteers in Her Majeſty's Service; ſuch Per-'ſon or Perſons ſhall, within Two Months 'next after ſuch Diſcharge, be actually ſent 'into Her Majeſty's Service abroad, beyond the 'Seas, there to ſerve Her Majeſty as a Sol-'dier or Soldiers; and in caſe ſuch Perſon or 'Perſons ſhall not be actually ſent into, and 'continue in the Service abroad, then, from 'and after the Expiration of Two Months, 'next after ſuch Diſcharge (of which Diſchar-'ges the Judge's Clerk, or other Perſon reſpe-'ctively, by or before whom the ſame ſhall 'be made or obtained, ſhall make true and 'regular Entries, for all Perſons to have re-'courſe to without Fee or Reward) ſuch Per-'ſon and Perſons ſo diſcharged, and not ſent 'into, and continuing in the Service abroad,

'ſhall

'shall not have any Privilege, Advantage, or 'Protection, as a Soldier or Soldiers, Volun-'teer or Volunteers; but any Creditor shall be 'at liberty to proceed against him or them, 'by Action or otherwise, in the same man-'ner as he might have done if this Act had 'not been made: This Act or any thing here-'in, or in any former Law or Statute to the 'contrary notwithstanding.

I should have told my Reader, that the Day before the Petitions were read which occasi-on'd the preceding Clause, that most excellent Bill which I before mention'd, *For securing the Freedom of Parliament, by the further qualifying the Members to sit in the* House of Commons, was read the third time, and several Amend-ments were made by the House to the Bill; after which the same was pass'd, and sent up to the Lords, who on the Twenty Second gave their Concurrence to it. An Abstract of which is, 'That for the better preserving the 'Constitution and Freedom of Parliament, 'from and after the Determination of this 'present Parliament, no Person shall be capable 'to Sit or Vote as a Member of the *House of 'Commons*, for any County, City, Burrough, or '*Cinque-Port*, within that Part of *Great Britain* 'called *England*, the Dominion of *Wales*, and 'the Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, who shall 'not have an Estate, Freehold, or Copy-hold, 'for his own Life, or some greater Estate ei-'ther in Law or Equity, to and for his own 'Use and Benefit, of or in Lands, Tenements, 'or Hereditaments, over and above what will 'satisfie and clear all Incumbrances that may 'affect the same, lying or being within that

'Part

'Part of *Great Britain* called *England*, of the 'reſpective Value of Six Hundred Pounds, a-'bove Reprizes, for every Knight of a Shire, 'and the Annual Value of 300 Pounds, a-'bove Reprizes, for every Citizen, Burgeſs, or 'Baron of the *Cinque-Ports*; and that if any 'Perſon who ſhall be elected or returned to 'ſerve in any Parliament, as a Knight of a 'Shire, or as a Citizen, Burgeſs, or Baron of 'the *Cinque-Ports*, ſhall not at the Time of 'ſuch Election and Return, be ſeized of, or in-'titled to ſuch an Eſtate, as for ſuch Knight, 'or for ſuch Citizen, Burgeſs, or Baron reſpe-'ctively, is herein before required or limited, 'ſuch Election and Return ſhall be void.

'Provided, That nothing in this Act con-'tained, ſhall extend to make the Eldeſt Son 'or Heir apparent, of any Peer or Lord of 'Parliament, or of any Perſon qualified by 'this Act, to ſerve as Knight of a Shire, in-'capable of being elected and returned, and 'Sitting and Voting as a Member of the '*Houſe of Commons* in any Parliament.

'Provided, That nothing in this Act con-'tained, ſhall extend to either of the Univer-'ſities in that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *En-'gland*; but that they and each of them may 'elect and return Members to repreſent them 'in Parliament, as heretofore they have done.

'Provided, That no Perſon ſhall be con-'ſtrued to ſit in the *Houſe of Commons* with-'in the Meaning of this Act, by virtue of any 'Mortgage whatſoever, whereof the Equity of 'Redemption is in any other Perſon or Per-'ſons; unleſs the Mortgage ſhall have been in 'Poſſeſſion of the mortgaged Premiſes for the

'Space

'Space of Seven Years before the Time of 'his Election.

'Provided, That every Perſon (except as 'aforeſaid) who, from and after the Deter-'mination of this preſent Parliament, ſhall ap-'pear as a Candidate, or ſhall, by himſelf, or 'any others, be propoſed to be elected to 'ſerve as a Member of the *Houſe of Commons*, 'for any County, City, Borough, or *Cinque-'Port*, in *England*, *Wales*, or *Berwick* upon 'Tweed, ſhall, and he is hereby enjoyned and 'required, upon reaſonable Requeſt to him, 'to be made (at the Time of ſuch Ele-'ction, or before the Day to be prefixed in 'the *Writ of Summons* for the Meeting of the 'Parliament) by any other Perſon, who ſhall 'ſtand Candidate at ſuch Election, or by any 'Two or more Perſons, having Right to vote 'at ſuch Elections, take a Corporal Oath, in 'the Form or to the Effect following.

I A. B. *do ſwear, That I truly and* bona Fide *have ſuch an Eſtate in Law or Equity, to and for my own Uſe and Benefit, of or in Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments (over and above what will ſatisfie and clear all Incumbrances that may affect the ſame) of the Annual Value of Six Hundred Pounds, above Reprizes, as doth qualifie me to be elected and returned to ſerve as Member for the County of* accordingly to the Tenor *and true Meaning of the Act of Parliament in that behalf; and that my ſaid Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, are lying or being within the Pariſh, Townſhip, or Precinct of or in the ſeveral Pariſhes, Townſhips, or Precincts of in the County of or in the ſeveral Counties of* (as the Caſe may be)

'And

'And in caſe ſuch Candidate or Perſon, is 'to ſerve for any City, Borough, or *Cinque-* '*Port*, then the ſaid Oath ſhall relate only to 'the ſaid Value of Three Hundred Pounds '*per Annum*, and be taken to the ſame Effect, '*mutatis mutandis*.

'And it is hereby Enacted, That the ſaid 'reſpective Oaths ſhall and may be adminiſter'd 'by the Sheriff or Under-Sheriff for any ſuch 'County, or by the Mayor, Bailiff, or other 'Officers, for any City, Borough, or *Cinque-* '*Port*, to whom it ſhall appertain to take the '*Poll*, or make the Return at ſuch Election; or 'by any Two or more Juſtices of the Peace. 'And the ſaid Sheriff, Mayor, Bailiff, or other 'Officers, and the ſaid Juſtices of the Peace 'reſpectively, who ſhall adminiſter the ſaid 'Oaths, are hereby required to certifie the 'Taking thereof into Her Majeſty's High Court 'of *Chancery*, or the *Queen*'s *Bench*, within 'Three Months after the taking the ſame, 'under the Penalty of forfeiting the Sum of 'One Hundred Pounds, *&c.* And if any of the 'ſaid Candidates ſhall wilfully refuſe, upon rea- 'ſonable Requeſt, to be made at the Time of 'the Election, or at any time before the Day, 'upon which ſuch Parliament, by the *Writ of* '*Summons*, is to meet, to take the Oath here- 'by required; than the Election and Return 'of ſuch Candidate ſhall be void.

'And it is hereby Enacted, That no Fee or 'Reward ſhall be taken for adminiſtering any 'ſuch Oath, or making, receiving, or filing the 'Certificate, except One Shilling for admini- 'ſtring the Oath, and Two Shillings for ma- 'king the Certificate, and Two Shillings for re-

'ceiving and filing the ſame, under the Pe-
'nalty of Twenty Pounds.

Thus did theſe excellent Patriots make proviſion for the Security of the *Landed* Intereſt, againſt the exorbitant and growing Power of the *Bank*, *Eaſt-India*, and other Companies, and put an effectual Stop to the Encroachments upon our Civil Liberties, which, till that time, generally aroſe from thence. Thus did they wiſely take care that our future Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament, in which Briberies, Corruptions, and undue Practices, had ſo very much reign'd, ſhould no longer be influenc'd by the Mony'd Men, who had too great and prevailing a Sway over our Conſtitution. And thus our *Houſe of Commons*, which originally conſiſted of Men of Eſtates, the *Barones minores*, or *Liberi tenentes Regis*, was reſtor'd to the Exerciſe of its primitive Cuſtoms and Methods, and the Poſſeſſion of all that is dear to us, *The Immuuities and Privileges of the People*, are like to be in thoſe Hands once more, to which they were aſſign'd from the firſt Inſtitution of this Great Council; Since this ſalubrious Precaution of our Repreſentatives, cannot but in Two Years time, raiſe the Value of Lands to more than One Years, Purchaſe above what it now is, and muſt undoubtedly keep out that Floud of Anarchy and Confuſion, that was breaking in upon us through the great Authority of the Bodies Corporate before mention'd, which otherwiſe would have carry'd every thing at their Pleaſure. Not but even theſe wholeſome and well concerted Meaſures met with thoſe that oppos'd them; and it was repreſented againſt this Act, That it would occaſion

occaſion the *Splitting of Eſtates (a Practice firſt brought into uſe by the* Whig-Party) and the Decay of Trade, *Becauſe*, as a certain Gentleman was pleas'd to ſay, *that Corporations and Boroughs were erected chiefly to ſend up Repreſentatives, to take care of* Trade *and* Manufactures, *which then were but in their Infancy; yet now that* TRADE *was extended, and bore ſuch a mighty proportion to* LAND, *as to be in competition with it, to exclude thoſe from Parliament, who ſeem'd before to be the proper Truſtees for* Trade, *and to commit the Protection thereof to the* Landed Men *only, or in the common Phraſe, to the* Country Gentleman, *ſeem'd a great Alteration of our* Conſtitution, *and what might very much turn to the Detriment of* Trade *and* Manufacture. But this Objection was remov'd, by that Gentleman's being told by another Member, 'That when Children were 'in their Infancy, proper Nurſes and Inſtructions were to be made uſe of, to bring them 'up to a riper State, and from thence to an 'Age of Maturity; but when they were ar'riv'd at that Age, thoſe Nurſes and Inſtructors were always laid aſide: And as for 'the Encouragement of our Home Manufactures, he could think of none ſo proper to 'cultivate and improve them, as the Gentlemen from whoſe Lands they were produc'd, 'and who muſt of conſequence, for their own 'ſakes, as well as thoſe of other Landed Perſons whom they had the honour to repreſent, make uſe of the moſt hearty and effectual Meaſures for that End.

The Commons having likewiſe conſider'd, that the vaſt Increaſe of National Debts was in great meaſure owing to the late Neglect

of inſpecting the publick Accounts, which was wholly occaſion'd by the Influence of the late Miniſtry, which flung out the Bill for that Purpoſe in a late Parliament, it was on the 17th of *February* moved and unanimouſly Order'd, that Leave ſhould be given to bring in a Bill for the *Taking, Examining, and Stating the Publick Accounts of this Kingdom*, and Sir *Simeon Stuart*, Mr. *Eversfield*, and Mr. *Vernon* were appointed to bring in the ſame.

On the 19th Mr. *Lowndes* preſented to the Houſe, an Account of the Receipts, Payments, and Remains of Monys (which was very little) granted in Parliament for the Year 1710, as the ſame ſtood in the *Exchequer*, at the time when the late Lord Treaſurer was removed, *(viz.)* On the Tenth Day of *Auguſt*; and then in a Committee of the whole Houſe on Ways and Means, took into Conſideration a Propoſal given into the ſaid Committee by the Governour and Company of the Bank of *England*, for making a Contract for anſwering all *Non Specie Exchequer Bills*, and converting them into *Specie*, upon the Reſolutions of the Houſe of the 16th of *January*, and came to ſeveral Reſolutions, which being Reported on the 21ſt were with an Amendment to one of them agreed to by the Houſe, and were in Subſtance, Firſt, 'That 'the Sum of 157500 *l.* ſhould be granted to 'make good the Payment of the Yearly Sum of '45000 *l.* mention'd in the Propoſal of the 'Governour and Company of the Bank of '*England* until the 31ſt of *July* 1714. *Secondly*, That, from the 31ſt of *July* 1714 out of 'the Funds Eſtabliſh'd by Act of Parliament 'for Payment of Intereſt and Allowance, and 'for diſcharging and cancelling of the Exchequer 'Bills

‘ Bills made forth to the amount of 2900000 *l.*
‘ principal Money, beſides Intereſt mention'd
‘ in the ſaid Propoſal, the like Sum of 45000 *l.*
‘ *per Annum*, ſhould (after the Payment of ſuch
‘ Intereſt and Allowance, and with Preference
‘ to the cancelling or diſcharging any the ſaid
‘ Bills) be appropriated and continued to the
‘ ſaid Governour and Company, until ſuch
‘ time as all the Quarterly *Exchequer Bills* made,
‘ or to be made for the ſaid Intereſt or Al-
‘ lowance, together with a Million of the ſaid
‘ principal Bills for 2900000 *l.* ſhould be pay'd
‘ and cancell'd, or until ſuch time, as of the
‘ ſaid Bills for 2900000 *l.* and Quarterly Bills
‘ taken together, there ſhould not be ſtanding
‘ out and uncancell'd more than 1900000 *l.*
‘ in the whole according to the ſaid Propoſal;
‘ Subject nevertheleſs to ſuch Proviſos of Re-
‘ demption as were in the ſaid former Acts
‘ of Parliament relating to the ſaid Funds.
‘ *Thirdly*, That the ſaid Governour and Com-
‘ pany in Conſideration thereof, (for the pub-
‘ lick Service, farther than the Acts before
‘ mention'd did require) ſhould be obliged ac-
‘ cording to the ſaid Propoſal, to Exchange for
‘ ready Money all ſuch of the ſaid *Exchequer Bills*,
‘ as from time to time, and at all times ſhould
‘ be in the Hands of any Perſon or Perſons,
‘ and be demanded of the ſaid Governour and
‘ Company in Exchange, for ready Money;
‘ whether ſuch Bills, or any of them, ſhould
‘ or ſhould not have paſs'd, or had a Curren-
‘ cy in her Majeſty's Revenue or Taxes.
‘ *Fourthly*, That the ſaid Governour and Com-
‘ pany ſhould be impowered to Contract with
‘ any Perſons for Advancing to them, from
‘ time to time, ſuch Sums, on ſuch Terms as

‘ they ſhall find neceſſary for their more ſe-
‘ curely making good the ſaid Undertaking;
‘ And a Bill was order'd to be brought in up-
‘ on the ſaid Reſolutions.

They reſolv'd alſo the ſame Day to preſent an Addreſs to the Queen, That an Account might be laid before them of what Surpluſages of unappropriated Money had been paid into the *Exchequer* in each Year ſince Her Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne, and how much had been apply'd in Aid of Parliamentary Funds, or to other uſes which Addreſs was readily comply'd with.

On the 26th, the Commons read the third Time the *Recruiting Bill*, which was approv'd and ſent to the Lords, after ſome Amendments had been made to it, and had the Royal Aſſent on the 28th, notwithſtanding Endeavours had been us'd without Doors to obſtruct the Paſſage of it by Handing about the following Speech, which for the Goodneſs of it, tho' not the Seaſonableneſs of it, becauſe moſt of the Grievances complain'd of relating to former Abuſes were remedied in this Act, I ſhall beg Leave to Print, ſince how unapplicable ſoever it may be to the Perſons who brought in the Bill at this Time, it deſerves a Place in Hiſtory.

Mr. Speaker.

‘ THE fatal Conſequences of all Arbitra-
‘ ry Power, are generally Oppreſſion
‘ and Slavery; which diſmal Effects are the
‘ ſame, whether they be felt under an *Engliſh*,
‘ *Dutch*, or *Spaniſh* Government; for the Na-
‘ ture of Tyranny is in it ſelf alike, let it be
‘ Exercis'd

'Exercis'd where and by what Authority ſo-
'ever.

'But if there be any Difference in the grie-
'vance of it, it will appear to be moſt un-
'natural, when uſed and ſettled by a Power
'that ought to be the ſtrongeſt Bulwark a-
'gainſt it. If therefore the Liberty of the
'Subject, be reſtrain'd, forc'd, and taken away,
'by the Conſent of the Peoples Repreſenta-
'tives, the Guardians of it, the Loſs of it
'will certainly ſeem to be ſo much the more
'Intolerable, by how much the more it is
'their Duty and Intereſt to defend and pre-
'ſerve the Peoples Rights entire from all
'Violence.

Mr. Speaker.

'Under every Free and Juſt Government,
'the People enjoy an equal Right in the Li-
'berty of their Perſons and Eſtates, and have
'one and the ſame common Benefit of the
'ſame Law: Where, and to whomſoever this
'Juſtice is denied, I am ſure the People muſt
'fall under the heavieſt Tyranny, Oppreſſion,
'and Slavery in the World.

'That this Bill as now brought into the
'Houſe, does deprive and reſtrain the much
'greater part of the People, of, and from
'that Freedom and Liberty, which the reſt of
'their fellow Subjects enjoy is very Plain and
'Evident, by the Exceptions of ſuch Perſons,
'as are only exempted from being forc'd from
'their Country, their Wives and their Chil-
'dren, into Foreign Service. The Perſons
'only excepted, I find are Clergy Men, the
'Scholars of the two Univerſities, the Stu-

'dents of the Inns of Courts, all Free-holders 'and Copy-holders, and their Sons that have 'Land to the yearly Value of Forty Shillings, 'or that pay to the Subſidy Act; All Electors 'and Voters for any County, City, or Bur-'rough: So that all Apprentices and Servants, 'all Graziers, Farmers, Labourers, and all o-'ther Perſons whatſoever, not exempted by 'the Qualifications above ſpecified (which ex-'tend not to one Third of the People of '*England*) are liable to be Baniſh'd their Coun-'try, and forc'd from their Maſters and Fa-'milies, without any Limitation of Time, and 'almoſt Hopes of returning; whilſt every 'ſmall Free-holder and Copy-holder, every 'corrupt Voter of any City or Burrough (of 'whom a great Number might of all People 'be the beſt ſpar'd) ſhall ſtay at Home in 'Luxury, Sloth, and all other Crimes that at-'tend our Elections. So that the beſt Con-'ſequence that can be expected from this BILL, 'will be, that all Cities and Burroughs, will 'be crowded with the moſt Idle Perſons of 'the Country, who are able at any Rate, or 'by any Way to make themſelves Voters, in 'order to be exempted from the Fatigue and 'Danger of War; and the Country by this 'Means will be drain'd and deprived of Ser-'vants, Farmers, and Labourers, who are the 'moſt Induſtrious and Neceſſary Perſons of 'the Commonwealth, to Till and Cultivate the 'Land.

'It is impoſſible, Mr. *Speaker*, to foreſee all 'the fatal Conſequences of this BILL. One 'of the greateſt Shocks that ever happen'd to 'the *Roman State*, was from their Slaves, who 'took up Arms to recover the Liberty of

their

'their Perſons. The Rebellion of *Naples* and 'ſeveral other dangerous popular Inſurrections, 'both in our Own and Neighbouring States, 'have been the Effect of leſs Cauſes. How 'can it then be thought, that Free-born *Engliſh Men*, without the leaſt Accuſation or 'Suſpicion of a Crime, will patiently endure 'to be condemn'd to Death or perpetual Sla-'very.

'*Lucius Manlius* the *Dictator*, having con-'trary to the Cuſtom of the *Romans*, from the 'Foundation of their State to this Time, 'caus'd ſome Perſons to be Whipp'd, and o-'thers to be Impriſon'd for refuſing to *Liſt* 'themſelves, was Accus'd before the People 'as guilty of the higheſt Crimes, and had 'certainly ſuffer'd Death, or ſome other Ex-'emplary Puniſhment, but that his Son going 'privately Arm'd to the Tribune of the Peo-'ple, threatned and reſolv'd his Death, till the 'Tribune was forc'd ſolemnly to Swear they 'would drop the Accuſation.

'The Uſage of the Soldiers has been very 'hard and ſevere, and this BILL will cer-'tainly make it worſe; For what Concern 'can it be thought the Officers will have for 'their Men, when they are ſenſible they muſt 'be ſupplied by the Country, without any 'Charge or Trouble to themſelves? I muſt 'here take Notice, that this great Oppreſſion 'is not confin'd only to the Recruiting Her 'Majeſty's Army in the *Netherlands*, but Her 'Forces in general: So that Perſons thus 'conſtrained may be ſent into either of the '*Indies* as well as into the *Low Countries*, a 'Hardſhip beyond Expreſſion. In my Opini-'on, this is the ready way to Depopulate the Land,

'Land, to Sell the Lives of our Subjects, and 'to Establish and Confirm, or at least pro-'mote the Sale of them both at Home and 'Abroad, by a Law, in which there is not 'any strain of popular Applause.

'It was generally expected, that at least the 'design of this BILL should have been specious 'and plausible, that it should have only rid and 'eas'd the Country, of Loose, Idle, Disorderly 'Persons, who are a Pest and Burthen to a *Com-'monwealth*. But had due Care been taken to put 'so fair a Gloss upon it, I am afraid it would have 'prov'd in the End as false and as fatal to us, as 'the *Lacedemonians* did to the *Athenians* who af-'ter the Reduction of *Athens* under their Power, 'first began to put to Death only such as 'were obnoxious to the *People*; but after the 'Establishment of their Tyranny, the best of 'the Citizens suffer'd, and were Executed 'with the rest. This also was *Sylla*'s Maxim, 'when he had subdued the Liberty of *Rome*; '*Damasippus*, a cruel Favourer of *Marius*, was 'thought to suffer as a worthy Example of 'his Justice, and his Death was attended with 'the loud Applause and Acclamations of the 'People. But it was soon found that his 'Punishment was only a specious Pretence, and 'a plausible Beginning to that succeeding 'Slaughter, with which he afterwards fill'd 'the *Senate* and the *Forum*.

'The Promoters of this BILL, Mr. *Speaker*, 'are not Masters of such refined Politicks, 'they have not endeavour'd to conceal, or 'put any Colour upon their Intentions, but 'have at once discovered, what they always 'in their Hearts designed should be the Pra-

'ctices

'ctices of it when obtain'd upon what Pretence 'ſoever.

'Beſides, the Difficulties of proportioning the 'Number each County or Diſtrict is to find, 'as well as where to lodge the Coercive Po-'wer, are ſo many and ſo great, that they 'ſeem to be almoſt Inſuperable; ſo that I ſhall 'not enter into thoſe Particulars, but agree 'with the Sentiments of this HOUSE upon 'another Occaſion: That the promoting the 'Intereſt of this BILL *in General*, does di-'rectly tend to Subject the Rights of the 'COMMONS *of* ENGLAND *to an Illegal and* 'Arbitrary Power, and therefore deſire it may 'be left to the Act of a more *Arbitrary* KING or QUEEN, or a more *Servile* PARLIAMENT.

The Commons having been apply'd to as before, by a Petition from the Miniſter, Church Wardens, and other Inhabitants of *Greenwich*, in *Kent*, praying that the Sum of 6000 *l.* or what other Sum the Houſe ſhould think fit ſhould be allow'd them, for Re-building their Pariſh Church that was lately fall'n down, and having order'd their Petition to the Conſideration of a Committee, (whereof Mr *Anneſly* was Chairman) as well as given it as an Inſtruction to the ſaid Committee, that they ſhould enquire what Moneys remain'd in the Hands of the Commiſſioners for Building the Cathedral Church of Saint *Pauls*, &c. Likewiſe what Churches were wanting within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, the *Lower Houſe of Convocation* who ſate at the ſame time and did Buſineſs, waited upon the *Speaker* with an Order and Meſſage, the ſame Day the *Bill* before ſpoken of paſs'd into an Act; whereupon Mr. *Speaker* acquainted the Houſe on *Thurſday* the

First of *March*, That there had been with him the Day before in the Evening, the *Prolocutor* of the *Lower House of Convocation*, with Doctor *Stanhope* Dean of *Canterbury*, Doctor *Stanly* Archdeacon of *London*, Doctor *Smalridge* Proctor for the Chapter of *Litchfield*, and Doctor *Delaune* Proctor for the Diocese of *Oxford*, and brought him an Order and a Message, which were read, and were as follows *(viz.)*

February *the* 28*th*, 1710.

IT *was order'd by the* Lower House of Convocation, *that the* Prolocutor, *attended by Doctor* Stanhope *Dean of* Canterbury, *Doctor* Stanly *Arch-deacon of* London, *Doctor* Smalridge *Proctor for the Chapter of* Litchfield, *and Doctor* Delaune *Proctor for the Diocese of* Oxford, *should wait upon Mr.* Speaker *of the Honourable* House of Commons, *and impart to him the following Message, agreed to by the said House*, Nemine contradicente.

Tho. Rouse *Actuar'*
Domus Infer' Convocationis.

Mr. SPEAKER,

THE Lower House of Convocation *have with great Satisfaction, taken notice of an Instruction given by the Honourable* House of Commons *to a Committee (appointed to examine a Petition of the Minister and Church-wardens of* Greenwich *(praying Relief for rebuilding of that Church) to consider what Churches are wanting within the Cities of* London *and* Westminster, *and*

and the Suburbs thereof, and report the ſame to the Houſe.

It was in our Thoughts to have done what in us lay towards ſetting forwards ſo pious a Deſign. But we are glad to find our ſelves happily prevented by the Zeal of that Honourable Houſe, which at the Time that they plac'd you in the Chair, gave us an Earneſt of their entire Diſpoſition to do every thing that might be for the Honour and Advantage of the Church of *England.*

We do in the Name of the whole Clergy of this Province, return our unanimous Thanks to the Honourable the Commons; for this Inſtance of the affectionate Regard they have ſhewn to the Welfare of the Eſtabliſh'd Church, *and the common Intereſts of Religion.*

Mr. SPEAKER,

I am directed by the Clergy of the Lower Houſe of Convocation *to ſignifie their Readineſs to promote the good Work now in view, by imparting ſuch Lights as they are able to afford, in relation to the extreme Want of Churches, in and about theſe populous Cities, under which we at preſent labour.*

FRANCIS ATTERBURY, Prolocutor.

The foregoing Order and Meſſage being kindly taken by the Houſe, occaſion'd Two very reſpectful Reſolutions; *Firſt*, That the *Houſe of Commons* would receive all ſuch Informations, as ſhould be offer'd to them from the Clergy of the *Lower Houſe of Convocation*, with relation to the Want of Churches in the Cities

of

of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Suburbs thereof.

That that Houſe would in all Matters immediately relating to Religion and the Welfare of the *Eſtabliſh'd Church*, have a particular Regard to ſuch Applications, as ſhould at any time be made to them from the Clergy in Convocation aſſembled, according to the ancient Uſage together with the Parliament.

This Harmony between the *Lower Houſes* of *Parliament* and *Convocation*, makes it not improper for me to acquaint the Reader with ſome Tranſactions of the latter, who being now permitted by the Queen's gracious Letter to the Arch-biſhop for that Purpoſe, to ſit for the Diſpatch of ſeveral weighty Affairs, under the Direction of ſo Learned and Zealous a Prolocutor as the Dean of *Carliſle*, that was handed to the Chair by a very great Majority, notwithſtanding the Prelate aforeſaid, countenanc'd by ſeveral of his Suffragans, made Intereſt for Doctor *Kennet*, Dean of *Peterborough*, a Perſon of quite different Principles, to fill that important Poſt, made it their firſt Buſineſs to draw up an Addreſs to the Queen for ſo important a Favour to the Church. But they were anticipated by the Biſhops, who propos'd to them the following, intitled, *The humble Addreſs of the Arch-biſhop and Biſhops, and the reſt of the Clergy of the Province of* Canterbury *in Convocation.*

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt faithful and 'dutiful Subjects, the Arch-biſhop 'and Biſhops, and Clergy of the Province of 'Canterbury, in CONVOCATION aſſembled, do 'humbly preſent our ſelves before Your Majeſty,

'to

'to expreſs the grateful Senſe we have of the 'many Bleſſings we enjoy under your moſt au-'ſpicious Reign, and to congratulate Your 'Majeſty upon the many and great Advanta-'ges it hath pleaſed God to give you and 'your Allies, particularly in this laſt Year, a-'gainſt the common Enemy of our Religion 'and Liberties.

'We ſhould have eſteem'd it a mighty Ad-'dition to theſe Bleſſings, if after ſuch ſucceſ-'ful Progreſſes in *War*, we could have con-'gratulated Your Majeſty upon a ſecure and 'glorious *Peace*. But even the Continuance 'of the War gives us a more lively Senſe of the 'terrible Dangers we were in, and of the 'great Deliverance that we owe, under God, 'to Your Majeſty's wiſe and happy Admini-'ſtration. For if after ſo many Battels won, 'ſo many Towns taken, ſo many whole 'Countries gain'd, the Enemy is not yet 'brought to comply with ſafe and equal 'Conditions of Peace, in how deplorable a 'State muſt we have been, had ſo exorbitant 'a Power been either left without Oppoſition, 'or been unſuccesfully oppos'd.

'We of the Clergy think our ſelves bound 'in a particular manner, to return our moſt 'humble Thanks to your Majeſty, for your 'conſtant Zeal and Affection for the *Church 'of* England, *of which*, *under* Chriſt, *you are 'Supreme Governour*; and for the frequent 'Declarations of your fix'd Reſolutions to 'ſecure and maintain the *Proteſtant Succeſſi-'on* in the Houſe of *Hanover*, with which 'we always have believ'd the Safety of Your 'Majeſty, of the *Church of* England, and

'of

'of the whole *Protestant* Interest, to be inse-
'perably united.

'Your Majesty's most gracious Letter to
'the Lord Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, has been
'by him communicated to us, for which we
'return our most humble and dutiful Thanks:
'And we humbly beg leave to assure Your
'Majesty, that we shall be ready to pay, not
'only all the *Duty* we owe to Your Majesty
'as our *Lawful and Rightful Sovereign*, but all
'the Gratitude that is due to so great a Be-
'nefactor. That through the Divine Assistance
'we shall now and at all times endeavour, by
'our Doctrines, our Lives, and our Labours,
'to serve and adorn that Church, which
'Your Majesty has so firmly resolv'd to sup-
'port and encourage. That we shall ever be
'watchful against the Growth of Atheism and
'Immorality, of Heresy, Schism, and Superstí-
'tion: That we shall faithfully instruct the
'People committed to our Charge, to be du-
'tiful and obedient to Your Majesty for Con-
'science sake; and shall also study, as be-
'comes Ministers of the Gospel, to promote Pi-
'ety, Peace, and Quietness, among all your
'Subjects.

'May it please God to pour down upon
'Your Majesty all Blessings, both Spiritual and
'Temporal: May He direct all your Counsels
'for the Good of these Kingdoms, and pros-
'per your Affairs both at home and abroad,
'for the common Benefit of us and of all *Eu-*
'*rope*. May you long live to see your Peo-
'ple in an honourable and lasting Peace; and
'may all, in their several Stations, make such
'Returns of Duty to Your Majesty, as may
'render your Reign easy and happy, and en-

'able

‘ able you to derive the Bleſſings thereof to
‘ many Generations.

The Inferior Clergy ſeem'd ready to agree to the main Points of the three firſt Paragraphs, but the fourth ſeeming to them not Extenſive enough, tho' the two Deans of *Peterborough* and *Lincoln*, (Doctor *Kennet* and Doctor *Willis*) made each of them long Harangues for an implicite Concurrence with the upper Houſe, by urging the great Deference that was due to that Venerable Body, in which they were ſupported by all the Arguments could be made uſe of by the Dean of *Exeter*. Doctor *Smalridge* and Doctor *Stanly* mov'd that the Queens Letter to his Grace the Archbiſhop might be read, ſince it would be very immethodical to come to any Reſolutions on that Head, before they knew the whole Subſtance of the Matter that was under their Conſideration. Doctor *Pelling* and the Dean of *Litchfield* ſpoke to the ſame Purpoſe, after which it was Read, as follows.

Anne R.

‘ MOST Reverend Father in God, Our
‘ Right Truſty and entirely Beloved
‘ Counſellour, We greet you well. Being by God's
‘ Ordinance according to our juſt Title, De-
‘ fender of the Faith, and Supreme Governour
‘ of the Church within this our Realm: We
‘ think our ſelves oblig'd to take all Occaſi-
‘ ons of manifeſting our moſt tender Concern
‘ for the Honour and Proſperity of the Church
‘ of *England*, and for the Preſervation of the
‘ juſt Rights of all its Members.

'We have therefore by our Royal Writ 'ſummon'd this preſent Convocation together 'with the Parliament, as in all Times hath 'been accuſtom'd, that the Clergy might be 'employ'd in Buſineſs ſuitable to their Sacred 'Function; ſuch as might tend to the Advance-'ment of Religion and Vertue, and redound 'to Gods Bleſſing and the Publick Benefit.

'It is with great Grief of Heart, we ob-'ſerve the Scandalous Attempts which of late 'Years have been made, to infect the Minds 'of our good Subjects, by looſe and prophane 'Principles, openly ſcatter'd and propagated 'among them.

'We think the Conſultation of the Clergy 'particularly requiſite to repreſs theſe daring 'Attempts, and to prevent the like for the 'future.

'The juſt Abhorrence that our Subjects from 'all parts of the Kingdom, have expreſs'd of 'ſuch wicked Principles, and their Abettors, 'give us good Ground to Hope, that the En-'deavours of the Clergy in this Reſpect, will 'not be unſucceſsful.

'For our Part, we are ready to give them all 'fitting Encouragement to proceed in the Diſ-'patch of ſuch Buſineſs as properly belongs to 'them, and to grant them ſuch Powers as 'ſhall be thought requiſite for carrying on ſo 'good, and deſireable a Work. In Confidence 'that our Royal Intentions in that behalf, 'will not be fruſtrated, nor the Ends of ſuch 'Aſſemblies defeated by any unſeaſonable Diſ-'putes, between the two Houſes of Convo-'cation, about unneceſſary Forms and Methods 'of Proceeding; We earneſtly recommend 'that ſuch Diſputes may ceaſe: And we are determin'd

'determin'd to do all that in us lies, to Com-
'poſe and Extinguiſh them. All which we re-
'quire you to lay before the Biſhops and Cler-
'gy of your Province in Convocation aſſem-
'bled, and ſo we bid you very heartily Fare-
'well.

Given at our Court at St. James's *the* 12*th Day of* December, 1710. *in the Ninth Year of our Reign.*

The Letter was no ſooner read, but the Honourable Mr. *Brydges*, Proctor for the Clergy of *Hereford* obſerv'd, *That Her Majeſty in the third Paragraph of Her Letter to his Grace of* Canterbury, *had been pleas'd to take Notice of the* Scandalous Attempts, which of late Years had been made to infect the Minds of Her good Subjects, by looſe and prophane Principles, *and that the Addreſs offer'd to them by the Biſhops was too General as to that Point in ſaying*, they would only be watchful againſt the Growth of Atheiſm and Immorality, of Hereſy, Superſtition and Schiſm, *That he did not queſtion but every Member of either of the two Houſes was ſenſible that Her Majeſty Pointed at other Scandalous Attempts than what fell under thoſe Heads, and that therefore He muſt ask Leave to Diſſent from their Lordſhips, and give his Opinion for enlarging the fourth Paragraph of their Addreſs, ſince it was viſible it was expected from them to ſhew their publick Diſlike and Abhorrence of ſuch Principles and Doctrines, which had lately too much prevail'd, und might ſpread themſelves into a further Increaſe, ſhould they be ſuffer'd to eſcape the Cenſure of Convocation.* Doctor *Gaſtrel*, Proctor for *Chriſt Church* in *Oxford*, ſpoke to the

ſame Effect, and added, ſince the Queen was pleas'd to tell the Arch-biſhop, She *thought* her ſelf *obliged to take all Occaſions of manifeſting her moſt tender Concern for the Honour and Proſperity of the Church of* England, much more ought they to think themſelves under an Obligation of having the ſame pious Sentiments with her Majeſty, eſpecially when they had ſo near a Dependance upon the well Being of the Eſtabliſh'd Church. To this it was anſwer'd on the Part of thoſe that call'd themſelve *Moderate*, that the Addreſs which the Lords the Biſhops had been pleas'd to Communicate to them, contain'd nothing in it but what was agreeable to her Majeſty's moſt gracious Intentions, that all the Grievances complain'd of by the Subjects in their Addreſſes to her Majeſty fell under the ſeveral Heads of *Atheiſm*, *Immorality*, *Hereſy*, *Superſtition and Schiſm*, and that for them to take upon them to Condemn particular Opinions that had been held for Orthodox by their Superiors might be of dangerous Conſequence, ſince he (Doctor *W—s*) could not but foreſee, that this would be conſtrued one of the *Unſeaſonable Diſputes* that her Majeſty made mention of. His good Friend Doctor *K—t*, was not wanting to Corroborate what he had ſaid, by repreſenting to them, 'That the Doctrine of Reſiſtance in *Neceſſary* 'Caſes, was what moſt of the Lords Biſhops 'had given their Vote for in another place, 'as well as a Majority of the Temporal Peers, 'andthat out of Deference to their Judgment 'they ought not to preſs upon them to admit a Retraction of what they had formerly 'ſo openly avowed; that for his part, he ſhould 'always pay ſuch a juſt Reſpect to his Grace

'the

'the Lord Preſident and his Suffragans, as ne-
'ver to call their Opinions in Queſtion, much
'leſs to preſs upon them to contradict them,
'and he could but hope from her Majeſty's
'Deſires to have all their former Differences
'and Diſputes compos'd and diſtinguiſh'd,
'that his Brethren the inferior Clergy, would
'ſo far comply with them as not to inſiſt up-
'on Amendments, where there was viſibly no
'need of any.

To this a Member of the *Lower Houſe* re-ply'd, 'That what Mr. *Dean* had been pleas'd
'to ſay, was of a Piece with the Pliantneſs of
'his own Flexible Temper, and that it be-
'hov'd every one to retract Opinions that
'were Condemned by the Authority of Scrip-
'ture. Not that he would ſay any thing on
'that Head relating to the Lords the Biſhops,
'but ſince it was neceſſary for the Clergy at
'this time to ſhew their Abhorrence of what
'might be fatal to the Conſtitution in Church
'and State; He was not for being Compli-
'mented out of a Duty that was inſeparable
'from every good Subject and Chriſtian, and
'therefore moved, that not only implicite
'Obedience to her Majeſty's Royal Authority
'and Perſon might be inſerted, but their Ac-
'knowledgment of the Queens Hereditary
'Right, which ſurely, ſays he, the worthy
'Member that ſpoke laſt, and was ſuch a vio-
'lent Stickler for in former Times, (tho' he
'has ſince thought fit to Retract) can never
'be an Oppoſer of.

This being ſpoken with more than uſual Warmth, and a Debate ariſing thereupon, wherein on one ſide, Doctor *Binks* the Dean of *Litchfield*, Doctor *Smallridge*, Doctor *Altham*,

Doctor *De Laune*, Doctor *Edwards*, Doctor *Stanly* the Dean of *St. Asaph*, and Mr. *Kimberley* argued Notably for Amendments, and Doctor *Wickart* Dean of *Winchester*, Doctor *West*, Doctor *Bently*, Doctor *Prideaux*, Mr. *Tenniſon*, and Mr. *John Hoadly*, with as much Vehemence for an entire Concurrence with the upper Houſe, the Lord Arch-biſhop thought fit to adjourn them for two Days only, in hopes to ſee them come together again with Diſpoſitions towards a better Temper. Being met accordingly on the Day appointed and ſome of the inferior Clergy, upon reſuming the Conſideration of the Addreſs, being for drawing up another, and for preſenting it as a Houſe by themſelves, if the Lords the Biſhops ſhould not agree with them by joining in it, and others inſiſting upon enlarging of the fourth Paragraph, and upon Anſwering the ſeveral Heads of the Queens Letter (which Method the Commons had followed with relation to her Majeſty's Speech) the Biſhops refus'd to comply with their Deſires. Wherefore to prevent Alterations that might give Offence to that part of the Laity that pay'd a more than ordinary Deference to their former Opinions, and high Stations in the Church, his Grace the Lord Arch-biſhop thought fit to Prorogue them to the 17th of the next Month, not without encreaſing the Diſguſts of many, who had formerly call'd in Queſtion his Authority for ſo doing, and were now more than ordinary affected with it, ſince her Majeſty had declar'd for their ſitting to diſpatch Buſineſs, and had hinted at Propoſitions for them to go upon, during their Seſſion. Upon this Occaſion none was more ready to declare himſelf, than the

Learned

Learned Doctor *Edward Pelling*, one of the Repreſentatives of the Clergy of *Suſſex*, who did not ſtick to affirm, *That they were likely to perform what the Queen had recommended to them, when they were not ſuffer'd ſo much as to take it under Conſideration.*

This Uneaſineſs amongſt the moſt zealous part of that Aſſembly was increas'd, when they found themſelves further Prorogued at their Meeting on the 17th till the 24th following, at which time the Lord *Dartmouth*, one of her Majeſty's principal Secretarys of State, remov'd all their Doubts and Apprehenſions, by bringing them the Queen's Royal Licence under the Broad Seal, that impower'd them to proceed in their Conſultations about Affairs of the Church, in as ample a Manner as was ever granted ſince the *Reformation*, directed to the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, as Preſident and Metropolitan, or in his Abſence the Biſhop of *London*, or in the Abſence of both, to the Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells* who was to Preſide over them. Which *Licence* was receiv'd with great Joy and Satisfaction, by reaſon the Lower Houſe now ſaw themſelves at Liberty to exert all their Efforts in Defence of that Church, whoſe Welfare they had been ſo very ſollicitous for, looking upon this her Majeſty's Conceſſion in their Behalf to be a Token of Victory over ſuch as had till then oppos'd them. Neither did the others who were altogether in the Intereſt of the Arch-biſhop, give any Indications of Sorrow, but ſhew'd an outward Contentment, that ſo happy an Expedient was found, if not to Extinguiſh, at leaſt to ſuſpend the late unhappy differences between both Houſes of *Convocation*,

which, as they gave out afforded just Matter of Offence to the Laity, and drew Contempt upon the Clery.

Wherefore, instead of pursuing their former Debates, it was unanimously agreed to join in an Address of Thanks to her Majesty sent down to them from the higher House, after the *Prolocutor* had deliver'd himself to this Effect, *That it was with extreme Satisfaction, he did himself the Honour of acquainting the Clergy his Brethren, that the Queen had remov'd all Occasions of Dispute between the two Houses, by this her Royal Licence, and that as He had always been tender of the Privileges of the Lower House of Convocation from his first sitting in it to that time, so he could not be thought to depart any ways from the just Regard he ever had to its Immunities, if he propos'd a hearty Concurrence in what had been offer'd to them by the Upper. Because he could see no room for any Difference, now they were at Liberty to sit and adjourn themselves at their own proper Motion, and it might be accounted a very odd Return to her Majesty's Grace and Favour, should they at the Receipt of it, fall into any Measures that would Obstruct the Efficacy of it; As for my Part,* continued he, *I promise my self from the Trust you have repos'd in me, by placing me in the Chair, you will not be induced to believe me to propose any thing to this House inconsistent with our Character, or the Duty that is owing to our Queen and our respective Diocesans, and that I act as becomes my Station, if I give you my Opinion, that there is nothing in this Address, but what may be readily comply'd with,* either as to the manner of its being drawn up, or the Subject which it treats of.

Doctor

Doctor *Smalridge* ſpoke to the ſame effect: After which the whole Houſe went up with that Reſolution, which had been carried, *Nemine contradicente*, to the *Preſident* and Ten Suffragan Biſhops, aſſembled in the *Jeruſalem Chamber*. Upon which His Grace was pleas'd to tell the *Prolocutor*, That he would the next Day know, when Her Majeſty would be pleas'd, that both Houſes ſhould attend her with their Addreſs; and ſo adjourn'd till the Twenty Sixth in the Morning: To which the *Lower Houſe* agreed, and adjourned themſelves accordingly.

On the Twenty Sixth the *Preſident* ſent for the whole *Lower Houſe* to the *Jeruſalem Chamber*, where he acquainted them that Her Majeſty would be attended with their Addreſs, at One of the Clock in the Afternoon the next Day; but that being ſomewhat indiſpoſed, it was her Pleaſure that a ſmall Number of each Houſe ſhould preſent it. Hereupon it was Reſolved, That only the *Preſident* and Two Biſhops of the *Higher Houſe*, and the *Prolocutor* and Four Members of the *Lower*, ſhould go up with it to Saint *James*'s. Which was done accordingly on the Twenty Seventh at the Time appointed, when the aforeſaid Addreſs was preſented to Her Majeſty, in theſe Words,

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Arch-biſhop, Biſhops, and Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, in Convocation aſſembled, having received Your Majeſty's moſt gracious Licence, by the Hands of the Lord *Dartmouth*, hold our ſelves

'ſelves bound in Duty and Gratitude, to re-
'turn our moſt humble Acknowledgments for
'the ſame, and for the pious Zeal and Care
'Your Majeſty is pleas'd to expreſs thereby,
'for the Honour of Religion in general, and
'particularly for the Doctrine, Diſcipline, and
'Worſhip of the *Church of* England.

'And we humbly crave leave to aſſure
'Your Majeſty, That according to the Truſt
'and Confidence you repoſe in us, we will
'apply our ſelves ſeriouſly to deliberate up-
'on whatſoever ſhall appear to us neceſſary,
'fit, and convenient, for the Honour and Ser-
'vice of Almighty God, the Good and Quiet
'of the Church and the Government thereof,
'as by Law Eſtabliſh'd.

'We will alſo with all Reſpect and Du-
'ty, receive and conſider whatſoever ſhall be
'ſent to us from Your Majeſty, in purſuance
'of your gracious Intention ſignified in the
'ſaid Licence, and will cheerfully and con-
'ſtantly pay the Fidelity and Allegiance
'which we have all ſworn to Your Majeſty,
'whom we pray God to continue long and
'happily to reign over us.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious ANSWER to this Addreſs, was,

I Take this Addreſs from both Houſes of Convocation very kindly.

I have done my Part, and expect that you will lay aſide every thing which may hinder the good Effect of my Licence, and apply your ſelves heartily to thoſe weighty Matters, which tend to the Honour of our Holy Religion, and the Welfare of my Subjects.

I

I ſhould have given the Reader to underſtand, That on the Twenty Sixth of *January*, the Day before this Addreſs was preſented, a Motion being made for a Sermon to be preach'd before them on the Thirtieth following, the Day of Humiliation for the Martyrdom of King *Charles the Firſt* of bleſſed Memory, it was oppoſed by ſome Members in the Intereſt of that Faction which gave occaſion to that Anniverſary; in particular, by Two very worthy Deans, One of which had formerly decry'd the Uſe of it, not only in a Sermon before the Honourable *Houſe of Commons*, but in the Pariſh Church of Saint *Butolph*'s, *Aldgate*; and the other had treated it with indifferent Reſpect upon all Occaſions, though in a leſs publick manner; upon which the Firſt was very luckily told, by a Perſon who very truly ſorrow'd for the Sin that gave Being to that cruel Martyrdom, 'That it was 'not to be wonder'd at, why he ſhould be 'againſt commemorating that horrid and un-'accountable Action, ſince he could have but 'very little hopes of being pitch'd upon to 'preach upon that Occaſion; and it would 'not be in his Power to do that before that 'Aſſembly, which he had done before Two o-'thers, by juſtifying a Fact which had ren-'der'd us a Reproach to all Nations, and ju-'ſtly call'd down the Judgments of God, 'which it was the Buſineſs of one of his 'Cloth to make atonement for and depre-'cate.

The Doctor has been pleas'd to tell the World in Print, by way of Anſwer to this Aſſertion, *That no body heard any ſuch thing ſaid to him, and that he only ſpoke againſt a Sermon*

Sermon being preach'd before them as a House, since many of them on that Day, were under a Necessity of attending the Service of their own Parish Churches on that Occasion. But I presume, that Reverend Person, notwithstanding all his Skill in Logick, and Activity at Distinctions, will not stick to own himself brought to a *Dilemma*, when he is told, That the *Members* of the House, which are the Constituent Parts of it, are the same in effect as the House it self; and the Thanks given to the Reverend Mr. *Edmund Archer* (who was pitch'd upon to preach upon that solemn Occasion) given by the House, for preaching before the *Members* of the House, is one and the same thing as if it had been said *before the House*; since the *Prolocutor* gave his Attendance, as had been usual in like Cases, without whom, no more than the *House of Commons* without their *Speaker*, they could never have fallen under the Denomination of a *House*. As for the Person that will justifie what has been before spoken, the Dean has nothing to do, but advise with the List of the Members that sit in Convocation, and he will find his Name begins with a *W*.

The Convocation being met again on the last Day of *January*, after the *Lower House* had appointed the Three standing Committees, of *Grievances*, *Rights* and *Privileges*, and *Elections*, they were sent for up to the *Jerusalem Chamber*, where the Queen's second Letter to the *President*, as before, was read over to both Houses, superscrib'd thus,

To

To the Moſt Reverend Father in God, Our Right Truſty, and Right Entirely Beloved Counſellour, Thomas, *Lord Arch-biſhop of* Canterbury, *Primate of all* England, *and Metropolitan and Preſident of the Province of* Canterbury.

ANNE, *R.*

MOST Reverend Father in God, Our Right Truſty, and Right Entirely Beloved Counſellour, we greet you well. Whereas by our Royal Licence to the preſent Convocation of the Province of *Canterbury*, we have, among other things, impowered and authoriſed them to Confer, Treat, Debate, Conſider, Conſult, and Agree, of and upon ſuch Points, Matters, Cauſes, and Things, as we from time to time ſhall deliver or cauſe to be delivered to you in Writing, under our *Sign Manual*, or *Privy Signet*, to be debated, conſider'd, conſulted, and agreed upon: we accordingly tranſmit unto you the Heads of ſuch Matters, as we ſhall think proper for the Conſideration of the ſaid Convocation, which are as follows,

The Drawing up a Repreſentation *of the preſent State of* Religion among us, *with regard to the late* exceſſive Growth *of* Infidelity, Hereſy, *and* Profaneneſs.

The

The regulating the Proceedings in EXCOMMUNICATIONS, *and reforming the Abuses by* COMMUTATION *Money.*

The preparing a Form.

For the Viſitation *of* Priſoners, *and particularly* Condemn'd Perſons.

For admitting Converts *from the* Church of *Rome, and ſuch as ſhall renounce other Errours.*

For reſtoring *thoſe that have* relaps'd.

The eſtabliſhing Rural Deans *where they are* not, *and rendring them more* uſeful *where they* are.

The making proviſion for preſerving *and* tranſmitting *more exact Terriers and Accounts of* Glebes, Tithes, *and other* Poſſeſſions *and* Profits *belonging to* Benefices.

The regulating Licences *for* Matrimony *according to the* Canon, *in order to the more effectual preventing clandeſtine Marriages.*

All which Points, Matters, and Things, we do hereby direct to be Debated, Conſider'd, Conſulted, and Agreed upon, by the ſaid *Convocation*, purſuant to our Licence aforeſaid.

Given at our Court at Saint James's, *the twenty ninth Day of* January, $17\frac{1}{11}$, *in the ninth Year of our Reign.*

By Her Majeſty's Command.

Dartmouth.

Hereupon

Hereupon it was unanimouſly reſolv'd, That an Order ſhould be made to return Her Majeſty their moſt dutiful Thanks for her gracious Letter, and alſo to aſſure her that they would heartily endeavour to purſue the Ends of it. In order to which proper Committees were appointed by both Houſes, after that a Member of the *Lower Houſe* had deliver'd himſelf to the *Preſident* in the following manner,

May it pleaſe Your Grace,

'HER Majeſty has been pleas'd to recommend Matters of the greateſt 'Moment, which we are bound to take under our Conſideration, by the Duty we owe 'to our moſt Gracious Sovereign, and the profound Reverence we bear to our moſt Holy 'Religion. Nor can we more effectually put 'to Silence the Enemies of both, than by 'drawing up ſuch a Repreſentation concerning the Laſt, as may ſtop the Progreſs of 'thoſe growing Evils, that threaten this 'Church and Nation from the Principles that 'are publickly avow'd and openly profeſsd in 'it.

'Your Grace and Their Lordſhips the Biſhops, cannot but behold with a true *Chriſtian* Concern, after what a diffuſive manner *Infidelity*, *Hereſy*, and *Profaneneſs*, the Miſchiefs 'complain'd of in the Royal Letter, have lately ſpread themſelves, and how neceſſary it 'is for both Houſes of Convocation to exert 'themſelves on ſuch an Occaſion, and make 'appear that they are met and *come together, to the Help of the Lord againſt the Mighty.*

'Wherefore

'Wherefore we the Inferiour Clergy of 'your Province, find our selves under a Ne- 'cessity of beseeching Your Grace and My 'Lords your Suffragans, That as ELI *trembled 'for the Ark of the Lord*, so you will all be 'pleas'd to lay seriously at Heart the Dan- 'gers, which the *Christian* Religion is encom- 'pass'd with, from the *Clendons*, the *Tolands*, 'and the *Collins's* of this Age.

'Far be it from me, My Lord, and you my 'Brethren the Clergy, to Arrogate to my self 'a Freedom of prescribing Rules to so Vene- 'rable and Learned an Assembly; but when 'Judgment seems to *begin at the House of God*, 'when all that should be dear to us, and 'for which we should sacrifice all *Earthly* 'Concerns, is threaten'd with what is next 'to a total Subversion, how can any one a- 'mong us be silent? How can he that is in 'Holy Orders, and is jealous for God's Ho- 'nour, not speak? Especially since it was the 'first and principal Article refer'd to our 'Consideration by the Queens immediate Ap- 'pointment.

'Not that I have any reason to doubt '(from the Harmony that now seems to be 'settled between both Houses, after a long 'Misunderstanding) of your ready Concurrence 'with such Measures, as shall be thought most 'advisable to be taken towards the Discou- 'ragement of all impious Tenets and Practices; 'but humbly propose that we immediately 'resolve our selves into Committees, in order 'to draw up a *Representation* to Her Majesty, '*Of the present State of Religion among us, with 'regard to the late excessive Growth of Heresy, 'and Prophaneness*, and *make full Proof of the Mi-*

'*nistry*

'*niſtry whereunto we have been called*, by ſhewing our common Diſlike of ſuch Books and Principles, as have juſtly given Offence to all good Men, before we go upon any of the other Articles, becauſe it is the firſt, and ſeems the chief thing requir'd of us by Her Majeſty's moſt gracious.

To this it was anſwer'd in behalf of the *Upper Houſe*, 'That they would not mention the Cauſe of former Diſſentions, as being a Subject too ungrateful to Their Lordſhips, who ſhould always make it their Study to have a good Underſtanding with the Inferiour Clergy, and that they ſhould ever be ready to join with them in condemning ſuch Tenets and Practices, as were contrary to ſound Doctrine, and the Principles of the *Eſtabliſh'd Church*; that it ſhould be none of their Fault, if every Particular in Her Majeſty's Letter was not effectually anſwer'd to Her Majeſty's Satisfaction; and that Their Lordſhips were ſenſible that the Evils complain'd of, requir'd an immediate Remedy. But as they were to go by the uſual Forms made uſe of on the like Occaſions, and proceed according to the Methods of former Convocations; ſo in ſearching their Journals, they might find that ſeveral Affairs had been at one and the ſame time diſpatch'd by ſeveral Committees: And therefore they could not but think it fitting to acquaint them, that the readieſt way to go through with every diſtinct Article, and ſhew their Obedience to Her Majeſty's Commands, was to do it in ſuch a manner as they might be all anſwer'd

'at once, and every one in particular, fall under 'the Consideration of a particular Committee.

The Bishop's Proposal was immediately comply'd with, and both Houses set themselves instantly at work, to name Two several Committees to consider of the Two first Articles. That to draw up a Representation of the present State of Religion, in relation to the late excessive Growth of *Infidelity*, *Heresy*, and *Profaneness*, consisted of Five Bishops and Ten Presbyters, whom I shall give the Reader the Names of, because, though they apply'd themselves to all, this seem'd to be the most material Point that fell under their Consideration.

The Lords Bishops of { *Peterborough*, *Bangor*, *Landaff*, Saint *Asaph*, Saint *David*'s.

George Stanhope, D.D.	*George Smalridge*, D.D.
Ralph Blomer, A.M.	*Charles Ashton*, D.D.
Henry Godolphin, D.D.	*Francis Gastrel*, D.D.
Roger Altham, D.D.	*Richard Willis*, D.D.
Ralph Brideoak, A.M.	*Francis Atterbury*. D.D.

After which they adjourn'd to *Wednesday* the Seventh of *February*, when they met again, and proceeded on the several foregoing Articles with great Unanimity and Dispatch, till their Adjournment to that Day Seven-night.

In the mean time the Queen thought fit to grant a new Licence, appointing the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury President* of the Convocation; and during His Grace's Absence, the Bishop of *London*; during their Absence the Bishop of *Winchester*;

Wincheſter; during their Abſence, the Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*; during their Abſence, the Biſhop of *Exeter*; during their Abſence, the Biſhop of *Briſtol*; and during their Abſence, the Biſhop of Saint *David*'s. This new Licence, which on the Sixteenth of *February* was communicated to both Houſes of Convocation, occaſion'd ſome Obſtructions in their Proceedings, by reaſon of the following Accident.

The Three Prelates named in the Licence, (*viz.*) the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, the Biſhop of *London*, and the Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, happening all to be indiſpos'd, ſo that for want of the Preſence of one of them, nothing could be done in the *Upper Houſe*; the Queen by her ſecond Licence thought fit to enlarge the Commiſſion, by adding the Biſhops of *Wincheſter*, *Exeter*, *Briſtol*, and Saint *David*'s. But the Meaning of this ſecond Licence not being at firſt either well explain'd or apprehended, it rather increaſed than removed Difficulties. For the *Upper Houſe* ſtill look'd upon the Nomination of the *Quorum* of their Committees, as derogatory from the Authority of their Metropolitan; and therefore ſome were for inquiring how long the Crown had aſſumed and exerciſed that Power; and at the ſame time thought it unprecedented, that Younger Biſhops ſhould be put over the Heads of *Senior* Prelates, as ſome had been by the ſecond Licence. This occaſion'd warm Debates, wherein the B—— of *S*— in a diſtinguiſhing manner exercis'd his Rhetorical Faculty, ſeconded by the B— of *L*— and *E*— who were ſtrenuous Advocates of their own Prerogatives and thoſe of the Arch-biſhop. On the other hand, the *Lower Houſe* were at

a Stand, because in Doubt whether the Committees appointed before the second Licence were then of Force and in Being, and having made Application to the Lords the Bishops for their Opinion were answer'd very Dubiously upon that Head.

In Order to clear up these Doubts that interpos'd themselves, the upper House resolv'd to Address the Queen; and one of their Lordships having humbly laid before her Majesty these two Questions. *First*, 'Whether 'it was intended that the first of the *Quorum* 'present should reside in the Absence of the 'Arch-bishop? *Secondly*, 'Whether he should 'have a Negative when present? Her Majesty was pleas'd to declare, *That it was not her Intention to infringe the Right and Authority of the Arch-bishop's Presiding by himself or his Commissary, over the whole Convocation; nor that the Person or Persons whom she had named of the* Quorum, *should have any* Negative *in the Proceedings of the House, other than what every Bishop had in his private Capacity: But only that when any of the Business prescrib'd by the Royal Licence was to be done, the Presence of one of the* Quorum *should then be necessary.*

The Queen having by this gracious Declaration, given Satisfaction to the Bishops upon the principal Matters in Debate about her Majesty's Licence, their Lordships immediatly revived the two Committees before appointed to consider the two first Articles of her Majesty's Letter, which upon the Renewal of the Licence were drop'd. Two Days after the Lords the Bishops appointed three other Committees, to consider the three last Articles, when the others that related to several Forms

of

of Prayer, were alſo put into a Method of being diſpatch'd, on the ſame Day (*viz.*) *February* the 28th. By which time the Committee which was *to prepare a Repreſentation of the Preſent State of Religion*, had agreed upon the Heads of it, without putting it into Form. That appointed *to Regulate Commutations of Penance*, had agreed to deſire an Act of Parliament for changing the Writ *de Excommunicato*, into *de Contumaci Capiendo*, and had prepared the Draught of a *Canon* for Rectifying the Abuſes of *Commutation*, the moſt heinous Grievance that is now Reigning in our Spiritual Courts. *A Committee of Charity* likewiſe appointed by the Lower Houſe, brought in a Report, *That the Charity Schools did highly Deſerve the Cognizance and Encouragement of that Synod*; and made Application to the upper, returning their Lordſhips Thanks, for the Countenance they had given them, and deſiring that Arch-deacons might be directed to recommend them Miniſters in Populous Cities, in order to Promote and Advance ſo Uſeful and Chriſtian a Deſign. The ſaid Committee had alſo given their Opinion which was mutually agreed to by both Houſes, *That the Erecting of Parochial Libraries, did alſo deſerve the Encouragement and Aſſiſtance of that Synod*, and continued to employ it ſelf in conſidering what could be done by the Convocation to promote publick Charities. By all which it was to be ſeen, with what becoming, and by many unexpected, Unanimity, they purſued not only the Ends of her Majeſty's Letter, but alſo the principal Deſign of Chriſtianity, which is *Charity*.

On *Wedneſday* the ſeventh of *March*, after they had order'd the Thanks of the *Lower Houſe of Convocation* to be given to the *Houſe of Commons*, for their generous Reſolutions in their Behalf upon the Meſſage relating to their *taking Notice of what Churches were wanting, and* come to a Reſolution, that the many private Seminaries or Academies publickly Erected at the Coſt of, and carryed on by the *Diſſenters*, was a very great Means of the Growth of Schiſm, and of ill Conſequence to the Church Eſtabliſh'd, they were called unto the *Jeruſalem Chamber*, where it was propos'd to them by the Biſhops to addreſs the Queen on another Reſolution, *(viz.)* That *the want of Churches ſufficient to contain the ſeveral Inhabitants in and about the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter, *gave Increaſe to Diſſenting Congregations, and that the only way to recall ſuch into the Boſome of the Church as had unhappily ſeperated from her, was to Build more Places of Worſhip for the Members of the Eſtabliſh'd Communion*, which was readily agreed to, and preſented to her Majeſty by the Biſhop of *Exeter*, who was Preſident of that Aſſembly *pro Interim*, during the Abſence of the Metropolitan, who was very much indiſpos'd.

This Addreſs had a very gracious Reception, and her Majeſty having told the Biſhop by way of Anſwer to it, amongſt other Expreſſions that declar'd her Approbation of the Proceedings of Convocation, *That She would ſend a Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons thereupon*, the Queen did it accordingly, by Mr. St. *John* one of her Principal Secretarys of State, who acquainted the Houſe, that he had a Meſſage from her Majeſty Signed by her Majeſty, and

He

He preſented the ſame to the Houſe which Mr. Speaker read, and was as follows, *viz.*

Anne R.

'HER Majeſty having receiv'd an Addreſs 'from the Arch-biſhop, Biſhops, and 'the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, in 'Convocation aſſembled, to recommend to the 'Parliament the great and neceſſary Work of 'Building more Churches within the Bills of 'Mortality, is graciouſly pleas'd to approve ſo 'good and pious a Deſign. And does accord-'ingly very heartily recommend the carrying 'on the ſame to this Houſe, particularly in 'and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtmin-'ſter*; and does not doubt but effectual Care 'will be taken in this Matter, which may be 'ſo much to the Advantage of the Proteſtant 'Religion, and the firmer Eſtabliſhment of 'the Church of *England*.

Hereupon the Commons Reſolv'd, *That the humble Thanks of that Houſe ſhould be return'd to her Majeſty, for her Majeſty's moſt gracious Meſſage, in recommending ſo good and pious a Deſign, as the Building of Churches in and about the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter, *and to aſſure her Majeſty, that this Houſe will enable her Majeſty to make an Effectual Proviſion for carrying on ſo good and neceſſary Work*, and appointed a Committee to draw up an Addreſs upon the ſaid Reſolution and upon the Debate of the Houſe. Which was in Purſuance of their Order drawn up and Reported by the Chairman

of the Committee to the House, who agreed to it with a singular Unanimity.

But before it was presented to her Majesty it was thought fitting to receive the Report from the Committee, to whom the Petition of the Minister, Church-wardens, and several other Inhabitants of *Greenwich*, and other Petitions were refer'd, and who were also to enquire what Moneys remain'd in the Hands of the Commissioners for Rebuilding the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*'s, and consider what the produce of the Duties in Being, appropriated for that Purpose, might amount to for the time to come, and make an Estimate of what would be necessary for Finishing and Adorning the said *Church*, and other Purposes in the Acts mention'd for Building the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*'s, and also to consider what Churches were wanting within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Suburbs thereof; which Report and Resolution was deliver'd in at the Table, where the same was read, and the following Resolution agreed to, without any manner of Opposition, *viz.*

'That in the several Parishes in and about 'the Suburbs of the Cities of *London* and *West-* 'minster, Fifty New Churches were necessary 'to be Erected for the Reception of all such as 'are of the Communion of the Church of 'England, computing four Thousand, seven 'Hundred and Fifty Souls to each Church. And then the said Report was refer'd to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House, who were to consider further of the Supply.

This

This being done, they waited on Her Majeſty at St. *James*'s with the following Addreſs.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE *your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of* Great Britain *in Parliament aſſembled, have with the utmoſt Satisfaction receiv'd your Majeſty's Gracious Meſſage, recommending to us the Great and Neceſſary Work of Building New Churches in and about the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter.

We are ſenſible how much the want of them has contributed to the Increaſe of SCHISM *and Irreligion, and ſhall not fail therefore to do our Parts towards the ſupplying that Defect; being entirely diſpos'd to promote every thing that is for the Intereſt of the Eſtabliſhed Church, and the Honour of your Majeſty's Reign.*

Neither the long Expenſive War in which We are Engag'd, nor the Preſſure of heavy Debts, under which we Labour, ſhall hinder Us from granting to your Majeſty whatever is neceſſary to accompliſh ſo Excellent a Deſign, which we hope, may be a Means of drawing down Bleſſings from Heaven on all your Majeſty's other Undertakings, as it Adds to the Number of thoſe Places where the Prayers of your Devout and Faithful Subjects will be daily offer'd up to GOD *for the Proſperity of your Majeſty's Government at Home, and the Succeſs of your Arms Abroad.*

Which Excellent Addreſs had ſuch an Effect upon her Majeſty's moſt gracious Temper as to prevail for an Anſwer no ways inferior to it,

and

and truly becoming the best of Princes, deliver'd from the Throne after this Manner.

Gentlemen,

'YOUR Address is extreamly acceptable
'to Me, as it is a Proof of your Zeal
'for the Interest of the Establish'd Church,
'and for the Advancement of Religion: I will
'take Care that what you grant, shall, in
'the most Speedy and Effectual Manner, be
'applyed to the good Purpose for which it is
'intended.

Thus much concerning what relates to the State of Religion; since it is high Time that we return to the State of the Nation in its Political Capacity, after having dwelt so long upon its Ecclesiastical: And here we shall find a Subject for History that will amaze Posterity, as well as it has surpriz'd the present Age with the Knowledge of the most unaccountable Action that ever happen'd in the Memory of the past. After the Bill for Establishing a *General Post-Office* for all Her Majesty's Dominions, and for settling a Weekly Payment out of the Revenues thereof, to raise a Sum of Money for the Service of the Year 1711. had been Read the first Time, and order'd a second Reading on the sixth of *March*, and Mr. *Lowndes* had presented to the House another Bill for Enabling and obliging the Bank of *England* (from the Time therein mention'd) to Exchange all *Exchequer Bills* for ready Money, and it had likewise been read a first time and order'd a second Reading, on the seventh; the *House of Commons* being Adjourn'd to the Ninth, on Account

Account of Celebrating the Anniverſary of her Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne with the greater Solemnity, took under their Conſideration an Accident that had like to have been fatal to the New Eſtabliſhment, and of the worſt Conſequence to the Queen and Kingdom, of which the *Gazette* gave this publick Notice.

Whitehall, *March* 8. 'This Day Monſieur *de* 'Guiſcard, a French Papiſt, being Apprehen-'ded for High Treaſon, and under Examinati-'on before a Committee of the Privy Council 'at the *Cock Pit*, Stabbed the Right Honourable 'Mr. *Harley*, Chancellour of the *Exchequer* 'with a Penknife, which he had found by Ac-'cident in the Room wherein he was confin'd 'before his Examination.

As the Perſon thus attempted to be Aſſaſſi-nated by this moſt Execrable Villain, was dear to the Repreſentative Body of the Nation, not only on Account of thoſe Excellent Endow-ments and Qualities which he had diſtinguiſh'd himſelf by, through a long Attendance on Parlia-mentary Affairs, but his late Services to his Queen and Country, in reſcuing both from the Hands of a Faction that Over-aw'd the one, and Pil-lag'd the other, ſo they could not but think thoſe that were Enemies to the laſt, muſt have had ſome ill Deſigns on Foot againſt the Firſt. Wherefore, they reſolv'd upon an Addreſs to her Majeſty, to take Care of her Royal Perſon at that Juncture, and appointed a Committee to draw it up (Sir *Bunbury* Chairman) which was done accordingly, and aſſented to by the Lords, after two Conferences held on that Sub-ject. The Addreſs ran thus.

Moſt

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of *Great Britain*, in Parliament assembled, have to our great Concern been inform'd of a most barbarous and villainous Attempt, made upon the Person of *Robert Harley*, Esquire, *Chancellour* of Your Majesty's *Exchequer*, by the Marquess *de Guiscard*, a *French Papist*, at the Time when he was under Examination for Treasonable Practices, before a Committee of Your Majesty's Council.

We cannot but be most deeply affected, to find such an Instance of inveterate Malice, against one employ'd in Your Majesty's Council, and so near Your Royal Person; and we have reason to believe, that his Fidelity to Your Majesty, and Zeal for your Service, have drawn upon him the Hatred of all the Abettors of POPERY and FACTION.

We think it our Duty upon this Occasion, to assure Your Majesty, that we will effectually stand by and defend Your Majesty, and those who have the Honour to be employ'd in your Service, against all publick and secret Attempts of your Enemies. And we most humbly beseech Your Majesty, that you will be pleased to take all possible care of your Sacred Person, on whose Life the Welfare and Happiness of your People, as well as the Liberties of *Europe*, entirely depend.

And we do in all Humility represent to Your Majesty, that one effectual Means, conducing to the Safety of Your Majesty's Royal Person, will be to give such Direction, as in Your

Your great Wiſdom ſhall ſeem moſt proper, for cauſing *Papiſts* to be remov'd from the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer to this Addreſs was,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Take this Addreſs very kindly from you, on occaſion of that barbarous Attempt on Mr. Harley, *whoſe Zeal and Fidelity in my Service muſt appear yet more eminently, by that horrid Endeavour to take away his Life, for no other Reaſon appears, but his known Oppoſition to* POPERY *and* FACTION.

Your warm Concern for the Safety of my Perſon, and the Defence of thoſe employ'd in my Service, is very grateful to me; and I ſhall always continue my Care for the Welfare and Happineſs of my People, by uſing all Means that may moſt effectually conduce to thoſe Ends, and particularly by giving the proper Directions for removing Papiſts *from the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter, *according to your Deſire.*

I think it would be reaſonable to make a Law to puniſh with Death ſuch villainous Attempts on the Lives of Magiſtrates, in the lawful Execution of their Office, though, by God's Providence, the Miſchiefs deſign'd do not take effect.

While I am upon this Subject, though it may appear foreign to the Title of this Hiſtory, it will not be out of the way to acquaint my Reader with ſome Paſſages relating to this Aſſaſſin, as, That he was deſcended of a very ancient Family, and Brother to the Count *de Guiſcard*, a Lieutenant General in the *French King*'s Army, and late Governour of *Namur*;

Namur; that he was forc'd to fly from *France*, on account of several enormous Actions, and was first entertain'd by the Duke of *Savoy*, who recommended him to the *States General* and King *Charles* of *Spain*, the last of which Potentates gave him a Letter to the Queen, as a Person fit to be employ'd by Her Majesty in raising Commotions in the *Cevennes*. So powerful a Recommendation made not only a great Impression on the Court of *England*, but on that of *Holland*, who gave him the Command of a Regiment, after which the Queen gave him Pay as Colonel of another, with which Character he was to have went with Earl *Rivers* upon an Expedition; but falling out with him on account of Pretences to a Military Command above his Post, was recall'd; soon after which he grew out of favour with the Great Men about Her Majesty, and upon the Battel of *Almanza* lost the Pay of his Nominal Regiment, that was defeated there, as he did soon after his Pension from the *States General*. This put him upon solliciting for further Employment; but finding that to no purpose for a considerable time, he fell to Gaming, which he had a very unlucky Hand at; so that he was supported chiefly by the Count *Briancon*, the Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Savoy*, till the Death of that Minister, which render'd him an Object of Charity to Her Majesty, who, upon the Interposition of a Great Man, order'd him a Pension of Five Hundred Pounds a Year; but the *Treasury* having been very much exhausted by a late Administration, the Commissioners represented to Her Majesty that Four Hundred Pounds were sufficient.

Now

Now whether the Sieur *Guiſcard* had preſum'd too much on the Friendſhip and Intereſt of the Honourable Perſon before-mention'd, or thought the Sum that was offer'd him, too little to live upon, 'tis certain he very much laid it to Heart, that his Penſion was neither fix'd to the full of the Queen's Order, nor ſettled upon any Eſtabliſhment. To obtain theſe he made preſſing Applications to the Miniſters, who out of a Diſlike to his way of Living, or the Multiplicity of their important Affairs, did not much regard his Sollicitations; whereupon he endeavour'd to find an Opportunity to ſpeak to the Queen, but did not obtain it.

'Tis the general Opinion, That his Diſguſt upon this Diſappointment, ſuggeſted to him the deſperate Thought of endeavouring to make his Peace with the Court of *France*, and to merit his Pardon there, by giving them Intelligence of what paſs'd here, with his Conjectures of the Temper and Inclinations of the Nation. The Way he made uſe of to do this, was by the Mail to *Portugal*, whether he ſent his Letters, under the Cover of the Earl of *Portmore*, General of Her Majeſty's Forces there, to a Perſon who afterwards convey'd them from *Lisbon* to *Paris*. His Lordſhip ſuſpecting ſomething, thought fit to open one of thoſe Packets; and finding in it a Letter directed to Mr. *Moreau* at *Paris*, unſeal'd that too, and was thereby confirmed in his Suſpicions. Hereupon His Lordſhip ſent back that Letter to his Lady, the Counteſs of *Dorcheſter*, with Inſtructions, 'That as ſhe had by Chance 'been the happy Inſtrument of diſcovering the 'Sieur *de* Guiſcard's Treaſon, ſhe ſhould continue

'nue receiving his Letters, which might con-
'tain further Proofs of it, and deliver them
'to the Ministers of State, which Her Ladyship
'did accordingly.

For, about Three a Clock in the Afternoon, the abovemention'd Assassin sent a Packet of Letters to the said Countess, directed in *French* to the Earl of *Portmore* at *Lisbon*: But the Countess being then abroad, the Packet was left upon her Table. At Her Ladyship's coming home, betwen Ten and Eleven of the Clock at Night, she was told that the *Sieur de* Guiscard had sent her a Packet: But after she had been in her Chamber, she said the Packet was missing; upon which she appear'd extremely angry, examin'd all her Servants about the Matter, and promis'd Two Guineas Reward to any one that should find it: She likewise the next Morning sent to the *Sieur* Guiscard, to let him know she would be at his House about Three in the Afternoon of the same Day, where being come, she acquainted him with the Loss of his Packet; upon which he seem'd somewhat surpriz'd, telling Her Ladyship, 'That he wrote to
'My Lord *Portmore* with the same Freedom
'he us'd to speak to him, particularly *a-*
'bout the Troops that had been promis'd him,
'which he doubted would not be sent him.
'That he also wrote to a Person in *Portugal*,
'about some Money that was due to him,
'which he would have paid to an Officer of
'his Acquaintance; but that having sent only
'Copies of the Notes, and kept the Original,
'this Loss was not material: That however,
'though there was no Harm in his Letters,
'yet he should be sorry they should fall in-

'to

'to the Hands of ſome People; there being 'hardly any thing ſo innocent in it ſelf, 'but what might be made criminal by Miſ-'conſtruction. He afterwards told Her Ladyſhip how improbable it was that his Packet ſhould be loſt, or that any of her Servants ſhould preſume to meddle with it, and earneſtly deſir'd her to look for it; which the Counteſs promis'd to do, and thereupon left him. The next Day following, which was the Seventh of *March*, he waited on the Counteſs to know what had been done in relation to his Packet; but hearing no News of it, he went away without taking his leave of her Ladyſhip; and could not forbear telling one of her Servants his Suſpicion, That *She her ſelf had convey'd it away, at which he was much diſturb'd.*

It was generally reported, That in one of theſe intercepted Letters, the Marqueſs gave the Court of *France* the Hopes of a ſudden *Coup d' Eclat*, or *Signal Blow, that would cauſe a great Alteration of Affairs in* Great Britain; and that either in the ſame, or in another Letter, he told them, *This was the moſt proper Conjuncture for the* Pretender *to make a Deſcent upon* England, *where he would find great Numbers diſpos'd to join him, and that among the reſt, Three Parts in Four of the Clergy were in his Intereſt.* But this is certain, that upon the Receipt of the firſt Letter, tranſmitted hither by the Earl of *Portmore*, *Monſieur de* Guiſcard's Steps were narrowly obſerv'd; and as he ſtill ſought an Occaſion to ſpeak to the Queen, he was ſtill prevented with ſo much the greater Caution. It is remarkable, that the very Morning of the Day in which he was appre-

hended, the Duke of *Ormond*, at whoſe *Levee* the Marqueſs was, declin'd preſenting him to Her Majeſty; though not knowing, at that time any thing of his Treaſonable Practices, His Grace ſtill aſſur'd him of his Protection, and that he would take care to have his Penſion ſettled on the Eſtabliſhment of *Ireland*. But notwithſtanding this, he went to the Court, with deſign to ſpeak to the Queen, who did not ſtir that Day out of her Chamber, by reaſon of Her Majeſty's having got cold the Evening before.

That very ſame Day, about Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, *Monſieur de* Guiſcard was ſeized in *Saint* James's *Park* for High Treaſon, by virtue of a Warrant from Mr. Secretary *Saint* John; at which he was ſo much ſurpriz'd and diſorder'd, that thinking it impoſſible for him to eſcape an ignominious Death, he deſir'd the Meſſengers that diſarm'd him, to *Kill him*. Being carried to the *Cockpit*, he was there confin'd in a Room belonging to Mr. Secretary *Saint* John's Office, whither ſeveral Lords, and others of Her Majeſty's moſt Honourable *Privy Council*, were immediately ſummon'd to attend upon extraordinary Buſineſs. In the mean time, the Marqueſs, who was in the Height of Deſpair, ſeem'd to have taken the *Helliſh* Reſolution, to make his Ruin fatal to thoſe, who he thought occaſion'd it; and in particular moſt ungratefully to wreak his furious Reſentment on Mr. Secretary *Saint* John, the Perſon who had lately done him ſeveral good Offices at Court, but who now, in Diſcharge of the Truſt that was repos'd in him, and of his untainted Zeal for his Queen and Country (a Duty ſuperiour to all other Ties)

Ties) had ſign'd the Warrant againſt him, and was to examine into his Treaſonable Practices. Hereupon the *Sieur de* Guiſcard call'd for a Glaſs of Wine, ſome Bread and Butter, and a Knife, all which except the laſt, were brought to him from an adjacent Coffee-houſe, the Woman having ſent the Bread and Butter ready ſpread, as uſual, and refuſing to ſend a Knife. However, the Marqueſs having eſpy'd a Pen-knife, that was by accident left in that Room by one of the Clerks; he laid hold of it, unperceiv'd by the Meſſengers, who had carefully ſearch'd his Pockets; and 'tis ſuppos'd, hid it in his Sleeve, for his wicked Purpoſe.

The Privy Counſellours that met on this Occaſion, were, Sir *Simon Harcourt*, *Lord Keeper of the* Great Seal; the Earl of *Rocheſter*, *Lord Preſident of the Council*, the Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*, *Lord Steward of the Houſhold*; the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, *Lord* Privy Seal; the Duke of *Ormond*, *Lord Lieutenant of* Ireland; the Earl *Poulet*, Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of Her Majeſty's *Treaſury*; Mr. *Harley*, *Chancellour of the* Exchequer, and One of the Lords of the *Treaſury*; and the Three Secretaries of State, *viz.* The Duke of *Queensborough*, the Lord *Dartmouth*, and Mr. *Saint* John, which laſt was of courſe to be Chairman, becauſe the Committee was held at his Office. Mr. *Tilſon* and Mr. *Hare*, Under Secretaries to Mr. *Saint* John, ſat by themſelves at a little Table. The *Sieur de* Guiſcard being ſent for in to be examin'd, Mr. Secretary *Saint* John ask'd him ſeveral Queſtions about his correſponding with *France*, to which he return'd evaſive Anſwers, with a pretty aſſur'd Countenance: But when Mr.

Secretary ask'd him, whether he knew Mr. *Moreau* a Banker in *Paris?* Producing at the ſame time, Mr. *de Guiſcard*'s intercepted Letters, the latter appear'd very much ſurpriz'd and diſturb'd: And ſeeing himſelf diſcover'd, and deſpairing of a Pardon, reſolv'd to put his black Deſign in Execution, and through a falſe Notion of Honour, choſe rather to commit a Villainy, that he might fall by the Swords of Gentlemen, than like a common Malefactor to expect an Ignominious Death from the Hands of an Executioner. It is the general Opinion that (as I hinted before) his Intent was upon the Life of Mr. Secretary *St. John*, which appears the more probable, becauſe as ſoon as he thought himſelf in a manner Convicted of high Treaſon, he deſir'd to ſpeak with him aſide. But Mr. Secretary told him, 'that it was impracticable and unuſual, that he was before the whole Committee of Council as a Criminal, and if he had any thing to offer, it muſt be ſaid to them all. Mr. *de Guiſcard* perſiſting in his Deſire to ſpeak only to Mr. *St. John*, the Bell was order'd to be rung to call in the Meſſengers to carry him away, which he obſerving ſaid, *Voila qui eſt dur pas un mot!* *That's hard, not one Word!*

Being diſappointed in his Deſign againſt Mr. *St. John*, (who 'tis obſervable) had chang'd Seats with Mr. *Harley*, that Mr. *de Guiſcard's* Face might be full in the Light, and his Countenance better perceiv'd upon any Queſtions which ſhould be ask'd him: The ſaid *Guiſcard* was not long in ſuſpence about the Choice of the Perſon whom he ſhould Sacrifice to his wild Fury, but immediately pitch'd upon Mr. *Harley*, either (as ſome have ſuggeſted that he

Confeſs'd

confeſs'd it afterwards in Priſon) becauſe not being able to come at the *Secretary*, as he intended, it was ſome Satisfaction to Murder the Perſon whom he thought Mr. *St. John* loved beſt, or, which is no leſs probable, becauſe he never found Mr. *Harley* much inclined to ſerve him, when he was Secretary of State, and now look'd upon him as the Perſon who had the moſt oppos'd his having the full Penſion of Five Hundred Pounds a Year. Whereupon he ſtep'd towards the Table, as if he deſign'd to ſpeak ſomething to Mr. *Harley*, and ſtooping down ſaid, *I' en veux donc à Toy*, *Then have at Thee*, ſo ſtabb'd him about the middle of the Breaſt: But by a great Providence, lighting on the Bone the Pen-knife broke, about half an Inch from the Handle, of which the Aſſaſſin being inſenſible he redoubled his Blow, and with a great Force ſtruck him not far from the firſt Wound.

What paſs'd during the Horror, Surprize, and Confuſion occaſion'd by this barbarous Attempt, can hardly be diſtinctly related; ſince no Spectator could be ſo unconcern'd, as to obſerve every particular Circumſtance of this Tragical Scene. Some will have it that after *Guiſcard* thought he had done Mr. *Harley*'s Buſineſs, he ruſh'd on towards Mr. *St. John*, and overthrew the Clerks Table that ſtood between them: But whether this be true or no, 'tis certain that when Mr. *St. John* ſaw Mr. *Harley* fall, he cry'd out, *The Villain has Kill'd Mr.* Harley, and drawing his Sword immediatly with the Duke of *Newcaſtle* and ſome others, gave *Guiſcard* ſeveral Wounds. Mr. *St. John* was the moſt eager to Revenge his Friends ſuppos'd Death, but when he ſaw

that Mr. *Harley* got up and walk'd about, and heard Earl *Poulet* cry out *not to kill* the Aſſaſſin, he gave over making Paſſes at him, and left him to the Meſſengers and Door-keepers, who by that time were come in to their Aſſiſtance, and went to lay hold on *Guiſcard*. The latter who was naturally ſtrong, having ſtill gather'd freſh Forces from his Frenzy, ſtruggled for a while, and overthrew ſome of his Aſſailants, but after having made all the Efforts that humane Nature was capable of, he was at laſt got down, and conquer'd, principally by Mr. *Wilcox* one of the Meſſengers, who being a very robuſt and ſtrong Man, ſtoutly grappled with him, and gave him ſeveral Bruiſes particularly one in the Back, which was afterwards judg'd to have occaſion'd his Death. Whilſt they were binding him, being ſtill apprehenſive of Dying by the Hands of the Executioner, he addreſs'd himſelf to the Duke of *Ormond* in theſe Words. *My Lord Duc d' Ormonde, Pourquoy ne me dépechez vous*, That is, *My Lord Duke of* Ormond, *why don't you diſpatch me?* But the Noble Duke made this Anſwer, *Ce n'eſt pas l' Affaire des Honnetes Gens, c'eſt l' Affaire d' un Autre. 'Tis not the Work of GENTLEMEN, 'tis the Work of OTHERS.* That his Grace was never ſo ſenſibly touch'd with any thing as he was at this ſad Juncture, to ſee a Perſon whom he had out of Gratitude to his Brother taken under his immediate Protection, involv'd in ſo much Guilt and Villainy.

From the deteſtable Aſſaſſin, who by this time look'd like himſelf, a Monſter of Nature, and had loſt the very Aſpect of any thing Humane, let us turn our Eyes and Attention to

Mr.

Mr. *Harley*, in whom we ſhall ſee an Uncommon Example of Chriſtian Philoſophy and Reſolution. The firſt thing he did after he was Stabb'd, was to clap his Handkerchief to his Wound, and to hold it cloſe and warm till the Arrival of the next able Surgeon at Hand. This happen'd to Mr. *Buſiere*, who living near St. *James*'s *Park*, came immediately to his Aſſiſtance. Upon Mr. *Buſiere*'s unbuttoning Mr. *Harley*'s Coat and Waſt-coat to view the Wounds, the Blade of the Pen-knife, which was lodg'd among the Cloths, fell into his Hands, which Mr. *Harley* perceiving, he took it from him, and calling for the Handle put them both in his Pocket, ſaying, *They belong to me*. He afterwards underwent the Probing and Dreſſing of his Wound, without the leaſt Diſorder in his Looks, or Diſcompoſure in his Mind, deſiring only the Surgeon to inform him, *whether the Wound were Mortal, becauſe in that Caſe, he had ſome Family Affairs to ſettle.* Nor did he expreſs the leaſt Reſentment againſt the Aſſaſſin; but rather all the while appear'd the only Perſon unconcern'd at the Accident that had befallen him; and as ſoon as he was dreſs'd, order'd Mr. *Buſiere* to take Care of Monſieur *de Guiſcard*, after which he was carry'd Home in a Chair.

As for Monſieur *de Guiſcard*, it is to be obſerv'd, that beſides the ſeveral Bruiſes, he receiv'd five conſiderable Wounds, *viz.* two under each Pap; one below the right ſide of the Belly; another on the left Hip, and the fifth in the Back near the left Side. But this laſt being covered by his Arms, that were tyed behind, Mr. *Buſiere* could not poſſibly take notice of it, and therefore dreſs'd only the other

four Wounds. While he was performing his Office, Mr. *de Guiscard*, who thought himself near his End, and began to feel the Remorse of a guilty Conscience, desir'd him to send for a Priest. But Mr. *Busiere* told him, *He was acquainted with none; his Business was only to dress him, and if he wanted a Priest, he must apply himself elsewhere.* After which, as soon as his Wounds were dress'd, he was committed to *Newgate*, whether he was carry'd under a strong Guard, and where he dy'd some Days after, without making any Confession.

Mr. *Harley* in the mean Time continued very Ill, not without dangerous Symptoms, that gave those about him very dismal Apprehensions, concerning the Success of those who had him in Hand; but as the Prayers of all good Men were put up for his Recovery, and his most Excellent and Gracious Mistress the Queen, likewise offered up Her Petitions in his Behalf, so it pleas'd our most Indulgent and good God, to remove the evil Day farther from us, in which this Patriot was to be taken to himself, and the Commonsof *Great Britain* had the Satisfaction to be told after more than a Month's Illness, that he was in a fair Way to be Restor'd to his former Health. Whereupon after they had Order'd, that it should be an Instruction to the Members appointed to prepare the Bill, to make an Attempt upon the Life of a Privy Councellour to be Felony, without Benefit of Clergy, for them to bring in a Clause, to Justify and Indemnify all Persons who Assisting in the Defence of Mr. *Harley*, when he was Stabb'd by the Sieur *de Guiscard*, and in securing him, did give any Wound, or Bruise to the said Sieur *de Guiscard*, whereby he received

receiv'd his Death, came to this Unanimous Reſolution: That when the Right Honourable *Robert Harley* Eſq; Chancellour of Her Majeſty's *Exchequer*, attended the Service of their Houſe, the Speaker ſhould in the Name of their Houſe, Congratulate the ſaid Mr. *Harley*'s Eſcape and Recovery, from the Barbarous and Villanous Attempt made upon him by the Sieur *de Guiſcard*; which was done upon his coming into the Houſe by Mr. *Bromely*, after this Pathetick and Expreſſive Manner.

'*Mr.* CHANCELLOUR *of the* EXCHEQUER.

'WHEN *the Barbarous and Villainous Attempt* '*made upon you, by the Sieur* de Gui- 'ſcard *a French Papiſt*, was communicated to 'this Houſe, they immediately declared, *They* '*were moſt deeply Affected to find ſuch an Inſtance* '*of Inveterate Malice* againſt you. And obſer- 'ving how you have been treated by ſome 'Perſons, they concluded they had Reaſon to 'believe, *That your Fidelity to Her Majeſty, and* '*Zeal for Her Service had drawn upon you the* '*Hatred of all the Abettors of POPERY* and '*FACTION.*

'In this Opinion they muſt be abundantly 'Confirm'd, ſince the LORDS and the QUEEN 'have concurr'd with them.

'*SIR*,

'If your *Fidelity to Her Majeſty, and Zeal* '*for Her Service*, could ever be doubted and 'wanted any Teſtimonials to prove them, 'you have now the moſt Honourable, the moſt 'Ample, and the moſt Undeniable that can

'be

'be given: And after these it would be an 'unpardonable Presumption in me to imagine 'I could add to them, by saying any thing 'of your Discharge of those great Trusts you 'have been Honour'd with: To which your 'eminent Abilities at first Recommended you, 'and your distinguishing Merits have since Ju-'stify'd Her Majesty's wise Choice.

'Your very Enemies, Sir, acknowledge this 'by their unwearied and restless Endeavours 'against your Person and Reputation.

'God be thanked, they have been hitherto 'Disappointed, and have not been able to ac-'compliſh what their *Inveterate*, but *Impotent* 'Malice had design'd against both.

'And may the same Providence that has 'wonderfully Preserv'd you from some unpara-'lell'd Attempts; and that has raised you up 'to be an Instrument of great Good in a very '*critical Juncture*, when it was much wanted, 'continue still to preserve so invaluable a Life, 'for Perfecting of what is so Happily begun; that 'we may owe to your Counsels, and to your 'Conduct (under Her Majesty) the Mainte-'nance and firm Establishment of our Consti-'tution in Church and State.

'These Expectations, Sir, have filled this 'House with an Inexpressible Joy for your Escape 'and Recovery, which they have unanimously 'Commanded me to Congratulate. I do there-'fore, in this Name of the House, *Congratulate 'your Escape and Recovery from the Barbarous 'and Villainous Attempt made upon you, by the* 'SIEUR DE GUISCARD.

Mr.

Mr. *CHANCELLOUR of the* EXCHEQUER's *Anſwer.*

'Mr. SPEAKER.

'THE Honour this Houſe has done me, 'which you have expreſs'd in ſo Obli-'ging a Manner, is a ſufficient Reward for 'the greateſt Merit. I am ſure it ſo far ex-'ceeds my Deſerts, That all I can *do, or ſuffer* 'for the Publick, during the whole Courſe of 'my Life, will ſtill leave me in Debt to your 'Goodneſs.

'By the Acceptance you have vouchſafed 'my Poor Service, how Noble an Encourage-'ment worthy of you, has this Houſe gi-'ven all our fellow Subjects, to exert them-'ſelves in the glorious Cauſe of Preſerving 'the Conſtitution in Church and State, and in 'Loyalty to the beſt of Queens.

'This without Doubt was your View, and 'this may convince All, who are not deſign-'edly Obſtinate, how Dear the true Intereſt 'of the Nation is to this honourable Aſſem-'bly.

'Sir, The undeſerved Favour I have receiv'd 'this Day, is deeply Imprinted in my Breaſt; 'and whenever I look upon my Breaſt, it will 'put me in Mind of the Thanks due to GOD, 'my Duty to the QUEEN, and that Debt of 'Gratitude and Service I muſt always Owe to 'this *Honourable Houſe*, to you Mr. SPEAKER, 'and to every *Particular Member.*

This Speech and Anſwer met with the ſame Reception as was Expected from the *Whigs*, and

and both the Authors of the *Medly*, and *Obſervator*, who knew themſelves Engag'd in the Intereſt of the Party, that were Conſcious to themſelves of being the *Faction*, received Inſtructions from their Principals to make Comments upon it; which they did accordingly, but in ſuch a Manner as rather ſhew'd their *Inſolence* than their *Underſtanding*. I ſhall therefore purpoſely omit what the Celebrated Mr. *Oldmixon*, who is Meſſenger to the Preſs to them, and as it were the Common Shore, through which their Scandal Conveys it ſelf to *Bartholomew Cloſe*, and what the Pains-taking Mr. *Ridptah* has ſaid on this Subject, who by the many *Perſian* Stories he has Introduced of late upon the Stage, has out done *Elkanah Settle* in his Plays, to tell the Reader that theſe Encomiums of Parliament, join'd to the Queen's Affectionate Regard to Mr. *Harley*'s Perſon and Services, prevail'd with Her Majeſty ſome Time after, when moſt of the Money Bills were paſs'd into Acts, and his Preſence was not ſo abſolutely Neceſſary in the *Houſe of Commons*, to call him up to the *Houſe of Peers*, by the Name, and Title of Baron *Wigmore* in the County of *Hereford*, Earl *Mortimer*, and Earl of *Oxford*. And becauſe Her Majeſty's Reaſons may more fully appear for giving ſuch Additional Honours, to a Gentleman She had before Loaded with Her Favours, it cannot be thought otherwiſe than Juſtice as well as a Piece of Curioſity for the Incomparable Style of it, to give the Learned the Preamble of the above mention'd Patent in *Latin*, ſaid to be drawn up by the very Ingenious Dr. *Friend*, Second Maſter of *Weſtminſter* School, as well as thoſe who have little or no Knowledge

ledge of that Tongue, the Senſe of it in *Engliſh*. The Former runs thus.

'QUANTAM ab Æquo Principe gratiam
'promereri potuit Vir Illuſtri & peran-
'tiqua Gente Ortus, Ingenio ad Magna natus,
'ad majora Eruditione omnigena inſtitutus,
'diuturno rerum Civilium uſu Exercitus, in Di-
'verſiſſimis adminiſt randæ Reipublicæ Muneri-
'bus ſumma cumlaude, & ſuo ſatis cum peri-
'culo verſatus: Tantum perdilectus & perquam
'fidelis Conſiliarius noſter *ROBERTUS*
'*HARLEY* merito a nobis conſequi debet,
'Hic unus, a frequentiſſimo Communium Conſi-
'lio, per tres Continuo vices *Orator* evocatus
'eſt, immo unus, & illam Cathedram tenuit,
'& nobis eodem Tempore ab Epiſtolis fuit,
'utrique haudquaquam impar Provinciæ: Of-
'ficia enim adeo inter ſe Viſa Diſſidere, Illi
'facile erat conciliare, qui Hominum Animos
'temperare atque inflectere pari Prudentia &
'Authoritate potuit, qui Populi Jura ſic tueri
'novit ut nihil interim Majeſtati Regiæ dece-
'deret, quique penitus intellexit, quam pulchre
'conſiſtere poſſet cum Libertate Imperium. Ge-
'mino hoc Munere Decurſo cum reſpiraſſet
'paululum, Ærarij noſtri Curam Quæſtor ſuſti-
'nuit, late graſſanti *Peculatus* peſti coercendæ
'noviſque ad Alterum Orbem Commerciis in-
'ſtituendis conſuluit, & mire ſagax laboranti-
'bus Fiſci rebus tam opportune nuper ſuccurruit
'ut Liberatam ab eo Publicam Fidem laudet
'Senatus, gaudeant Cives; Nos etiam (a Com-
'munibus enim Commodis noſtra nunquam
'divellimus) haud parum lætemur. Quare
'Viro de Nobis, Noſtriſque omnibus præclare
'merito, Honores & *Ipſi*, & Ipſius Genti jamdiu
'Debitos

‘ debitos decernimus. Ad hoc & noſtra nos
‘ Voluntas ducit, & totius *Britanniæ* Vox hor-
‘ tatur. Quem enim, ob ſua in *Nos* fidiſſima
‘ Studia, perditorum Hominum Odijs obnoxium
‘ commemorant, quem a nefarij Paricidæ Furo-
‘ re ſervatum gratulantur Regni noſtri Ordi-
‘ nes, is ne *fruſtra ſervatus ſit*, admonent.
‘ Eorum lubenter favemus Votis, qui ad nos,
‘ tam honeſto utriuſque Domus Senatoriæ Suf-
‘ fragio commendatus, accedit, ſuum inter Pro-
‘ ceres, quibus jampridem, nobili Majorum San-
‘ guine, & multijuga Generis Serie conjunctus
‘ eſt, habeat Locum; & ab illa Urbe, ubi e-
‘ gregiæ vigent Literæ, Literarum ipſe ſciens,
‘ & Literatorum Fautor, Titulos ſuos feliciter
‘ fauſteque auſpicetur.
‘ Sciatis, &c.

In *Engliſh*,

WHatſoever *Favour may be merited from a Juſt Prince, by a Man born of an illuſtrious and very ancient Family, fitted by Nature for great things, and by all ſorts of Learning qualified for greater, conſtantly employ'd in the Study of State Affairs, and with the greateſt Praiſe and no ſmall Danger, exerciſing variety of Offices in the Government*; So much *does our well beloved and very faithful Counſellour* Robert Harley *deſerve at our Hands*; *he, who in Three ſucceſſive Parliaments was unanimouſly choſen* Speaker, *and at the ſame time, though he fill'd the Chair, was our* Principal Secretary of State; *in no wiſe unequal to either Employment. Places ſo ſeemingly diſagreeing were eaſily reconciled, by one who knew how with equal Weight and Addreſs to moderate and govern the Minds of Mankind*; *One*

who

who could preſerve the Rights *of the* People, *without infringing the* Prerogatives *of the* Crown; *and who throughly underſtood how well* Government *could conſiſt with* Liberty. *This double Task being perform'd, after ſome ſhort reſpite, he bore the Weight of our* Exchequer *as* Chancellour, *and thereby prevented the further* Plundering *of the Nation, and alſo* provided *for the ſettling a* New Trade *to the* South Seas, *and by reſcuing* Publick Credit, *ſo opportunely* relieved *the languiſhing Condition of the* Treaſury, *as to deſerve Thanks from the* Parliament, *Bleſſings from the* Citizens, *and from* Us *(who never ſeparate our own Intereſts from the Publick) no ſmall Approbation. Therefore we decree to the MAN, who has ſo eminently deſerv'd of* Us, *and of all our* Subjects, *thoſe Honours which were long ſince due to* Him *and his* Family, *being induced thereto by our own good Pleaſure, and the Suffrages of all* Great Britain. *For we take it as an Admonition that he ought not in vain to be preſerved, whom the States of our Realm have teſtified to be obnoxious to the* Hatred *of Wicked Men, upon account of his moſt faithful Services to* Us, *and whom they have congratulated upon his* Eſcape *from the Rage of a* Flagitious Parricide. *We gladly indulge their Wiſhes, that he who comes thus recommended to us, by ſo honourable a* Vote *of both Houſes of* Parliament, *ſhould have his Seat among the* Peers, *to many of whom, his* Family *has been long allyed, and that he who is himſelf* Learned, *and a* Patron *of* Learning, *ſhould happily take his Title from that City, where* Letters *do ſo glorioufly flouriſh.*

Now, Know ye, &c.

Her

Her Majesty's grateful Disposition to reward such rare and unexampled Services as His Lordships, held it self not contented with giving him the Title mention'd in the foregoing *Patent*; but as a further Earnest of her Royal Favour, gave him the *White Staff* as *Lord High Treasurer of* Great Britain; a Dignity which he was no ways undeserving of, for the Fidelity he had shewn in the Discharge of the important Trusts before spoken of. Whereupon His Lordship, after he had taken leave of his Friends in the *House of Commons*, and been introduc'd into the *House of Peers* (at which Ceremony the Earl of *Abingdon* officiated as *Lord Great Chamberlain*, the M— of *L*— having retir'd into the Country upon some Disgust with the *Court of Claims*, relating to the Title of Earl of *Oxford*) went as usual to be sworn at the *Chancery* Bar, from whence the *Lord Keeper* attended him with a very great Appearance of the Nobility and Gentry, to the Court of *Exchequer*, where having likewise taken the Oaths, and had the Golden Key deliver'd to him as a Badge of his Office, his very good Friend Sir *Simon Harcourt*, address'd him after this affectionate and genteel manner.

'*My Lord* OXFORD,

'THE Queen, who does every thing 'with the greatest Wisdom, has gi-'ven a Proof of it, in the Honours she has 'lately confer'd on you, which are exactly 'suited to your Deserts and Qualifications.

'*My*

'*My Lord*,

'The Title which you now bear, could 'not have been ſo juſtly plac'd on any 'other of Her Majeſty's Subjects. Some of 'that ancient Blood, which fills your Veins, 'is derived from the VERES; and you have 'ſhew'd your ſelf as ready to ſacrifice it for 'the Safety of your Prince, and the Good of 'your Country; and as fearleſs of Danger on 'the moſt trying Occaſions, as ever any of 'that Brave and Loyal Houſe were.

'Nor is that Title leſs ſuited to you, as 'it carries in it a Relation to one of the 'chief Seats of Learning; for even your Ene-'mies, *My Lord* (if any ſuch there ſtill are) 'muſt own, that the Love of Letters, and 'the Encouragement of thoſe who excell in 'them, is one diſtinguiſhing Part of your Cha-'racter.

'*My Lord*,

'The High Station of *Lord Treaſurer of* 'Great Britain, to which Her Majeſty has call'd 'you, is the juſt Reward of your eminent 'Services. You have been the great Inſtru-'ment of reſtoring Publick Credit, and relie-'ving this Nation from the heavy Preſſure and 'Ignominy of an immenſe Debt, under which 'it languiſh'd; and you are now intruſted 'with the Power of ſecuring us from a Re-'lapſe into the ſame ill State, out of which 'you have reſcued us.

'This Great Office, *My Lord*, is every 'way worthy of you, particularly on account 'of thoſe many Difficulties, with which the

'faithful Discharge of it must be unavoidably 'attended, and which require a Genius like 'your's to master. The only Difficulty, 'which even you, *My Lord*, may find almost in-'superable, is how to deserve better of the 'Crown and Kingdom after this Advancement, 'than you did before it

Having been particular as to the Words of this Master-piece of Eloquence, it may not be amiss to be so as to the Names of the Persons of high Distinction that gave their Attendance on the new Lord Treasurer to the hearing of them, especially since the like Appearance was never made on such an Occasion, but when the present Lord Keeper himself enter'd upon the Execution of his Office. To make Posterity therefore acquainted with the Honours which were pay'd him, the Reader is to be told, that there came with his Lordship from his House, the Dukes of *Newcastle*, *Buckingham*, *Shrewsbury*, *Somerset*, *Ormond*, *Beaufort*, *Sconberg*, *Queensbury*, and *Hamilton*; the Earls of *Northampton*, *Rivers*, *Winchelsea*, *Scarsdale*, *Clarendon*, *Cardigan*, *Rochester*, *Anglesea*, *Yarmouth*, *Jersey*, *Poulet*, *Cholmondeley*, and *Marr*; the Lords *Dartmouth*, *De la War*, *Guilford*, *Butler* of *Weston*, *Hallifax*, *Guernsey*, and *Louden*, besides the respective Officers belonging to the *Exchequer*, and a Numerous Attendance of Gentry, who afterwards waited upon his Lordship Home, where they were entertain'd in a very magnificent Manner.

Thus did this noble and truly deserving Patriot, in spight of all the Intrigues that were form'd against him, arrive at the highest Pitch of Preferment and Honour, that it was possible for the most bountiful of Queens to be-

stow

ſtow upon him; and thus was he, that was mark'd out for a Victim to the Ambition of other Great Men, by the means of Subornation and other ſecret Attempts, poſſeſs'd of Power and Authority, more than ſufficient to make them feel the Weight of his Reſentment. But as he was more intent upon the Nation's Affairs than his own private Concerns, ſo he had learn'd to forget every thing, but Benefits receiv'd, and the Means he had been ſtudious of, for the Preſervation and Intereſt of his Queen and Country, and he continued to make his Enemies his Friends by an unblameable and forgiving Behaviour.

But the Nature of my Deſign, which was to inſtance in ſuch good Bills as were paſs'd into Acts this Seſſion, both on account of Moneys rais'd for the Uſe of the Publick, and Grievances redreſs'd for the Benefit of the Queen and Subject, obliges me to look back upon ſome Reſolutions that were made in the Month of *March*, where I left off, and from whence my Propenſity to go on to the Length of the foregoing Subject, had drawn me; and there the *Votes* of the *Houſe of Commons* will tell us, That after our Repreſentatives, as well as the whole Nation, had the Satisfaction of ſeeing the Lottery for One Million Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds, fill'd in leſs than Four Hours, there being Two Hundred and Seventy Thouſand Pounds ſubſcribed at the *Bank of* England, above the Sum; and after they had read a ſecond time and committed the Bill, *For taking, examining and ſtating the Publick Accounts*, they came to the following Reſolutions on the Tenth of *March*.

1. 'That the Sum of 5130530 *l.* 5 *s.* 5 *d.* ſhould 'be Granted for Payment of the Debts of the

'Navy and for Services perform'd by them on 'Account of Land Forces to *Michaelmas* 1710, 'exclusive of the Register Office.

2. 'That the Sum of 154324 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d.* ¼ 'should be Granted for Payment of the Debts of 'the Office of Ordinance to *Michaelmas*, 1710.

3. 'That the Sum of 424741 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.* ¼ 'should be Granted for the Transport Service 'to *Michaelmas*, 1710.

4. 'That the Sum of 1018656 *l.* 17 *s.* 9 *d.* ¼ 'should be Granted for Payment of the Prin-'cipal and Interest on Army and Transport 'Debentures, to *Michaelmas*, 1710.

5. 'That the Sum of 12025 *l.* 1 *s.* should be 'Granted for making good the Principal and In-'terest on deficient Tallies to *Michaelmas*, 1710.

6. 'That the Sum of 378859 *l.* 5 *s.* 8 *d.* ¼ 'should be Granted for the Discharging the 'Debts incurred between *Michaelmas* and *Christ-'mas*, 1710, in the several Offices of the Navy, 'Victualling, and Transports, and for Interest 'on the Army and Transport Debentures.

7. 'That the Sum of 9375 *l.* should be 'Granted to satisfy the Money due upon Ac-'count of Subsidies to the Elector of *Hanover*, 'and Duke of *Zell*, pursuant to a Treaty 'bearing Date the 14th of *May*, 1706.

Then they Read the *Bill for Repealing the Act of the Third and Fourth Years of Her Majesty's Reign*, Entitled an *Act for Prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with* France, *so far as it Relates to the* Prohibiting the Importation of *French* Wines a third Time, after having heard the Merchants by their Council upon the Petition refer'd to the Consideration of the Committee. The most material Reasons offer'd against the Importation of *French* Wines were these.

1.

1. As the Trade of *Portugal* and the *Streights* has manifeſtly Encreas'd to a very great Height by the Prohibition of *French* Wines, ſo it muſt neceſſarily Dwindle again into a very ſmall Trade, if that Prohibition was taken off.

2. *Portugal*, *Spain*, and *Italy* have taken off very large Quantities of our Woollen Manufactures, and Fiſh, which by Experience has been found, *France* has not done for a long Time, but on the contrary has Diſcourag'd: Whereas the Conſumption of our Manufactures in thoſe Parts has greatly Encreas'd in Proportion to the large Quantities of Wine taken from them; ſo that this Conſumption muſt again proportionally decline, as our Trading with them for Wine ſhall Leſſen.

3. The Trade to *New-found-land* and *New England* for Fiſh, depends chiefly upon, and is Supported by the Trade to *Portugal* and the *Streights*, which it will be impoſſible to carry on, or continue, but for the Freights back to *England*, with Wines brought from thoſe Countries, for if the Wine Trade to thoſe Parts ceaſe, the Ships muſt come back for the moſt Part dead Freighted, there not being other Commodities in thoſe Parts ſufficient for their Lading: It being the Encouragement of the Freights Home with Wines, which enable the Merchants to drive thoſe Trades.

4. Notwithſtanding the great Quantities of Wine, which are brought from *Portugal* and the *Streights*, our Exports to thoſe Parts greatly exceed our Imports from thence, ſo that great Sums are annually returned Home.

5. In the Trade to *Leghorne* only, there are above One Hundred Sail of running Gallies annually Employ'd, all which depends upon the

Wine Trade: Whereas a very few Ships, by Reaſon of the ſhortneſs of their Voyages will be ſufficient to bring large Quantities of Wine from *France*; ſo that Opening the Trade with *France* for Wine, muſt conſequently prove a great Prejudice to our Fiſheries at Home and Abroad, which are known to be the Nurſeries of our Seamen, the Encouragement of our Navigation, and the chief Support of theſe Nations.

6. It's preſum'd, there cannot be a greater Diſappointment to the *French* at this Time, ſince probably they have Prohibited Trade with the *Dutch* on a Proſpect of Opening it with *Great Britain*, than to fruſtrate that Expectation.

But as theſe Arguments were ſoon ſet aſide by a Majority of Commons, ſo they followed the Bill up to the Bar of the Lords to little or no Effect, for their Lordſhips not only moved to give their Concurrence to it from the viſible Advantages which would ariſe from thence to the Nation, but induc'd ſo to do, from a very powerful Recommendation, aſſented to it with ſome Amendments to which the Commons readily Agreed.

On the Tenth above mention'd the Speaker acquainted the Commons, 'That the Day be-'fore in the Evening Mr. *Prolocutor* of the '*Lower Houſe of Convocation*, came to him, and 'by their Order deliver'd him a Scheme of the 'Number of Churches, and Chappels, and 'Meeting Houſes, within Twenty Seven of thoſe 'Pariſhes, in and near the Cities of *London* and '*Weſtminſter*, and the Suburbs thereof, where 'Additional Churches were Judg'd to be moſt 'Wanting, together with a probable Calcula-'tion of the Numbers of Families and Souls 'within thoſe ſeveral Pariſhes, which they de-

'ſir'd

‘ ſir'd might be laid before the Houſe; And ‘ the Title thereof being Read, the ſaid ‘ Scheme was refer'd to the Conſideration of the ‘ Committee appointed for that Buſineſs.

The foregoing Meſſage from the Convocation, occaſion'd the Report of the Sixth of *April*, concerning the Building ſuch a Number of Churches, as has already been made mention of in the Proceedings of that Reverend Body, and which was accidentally omitted in its due Place.

On the Twelfth of *March* Sir *Simeon Stuart*, Knight of the Shire for the County of *Southampton*, and a Gentleman qualified much above his Years for that High Truſt, reported from the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom the Bill for *Taking, examining, and ſtating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom* was committed, That they had left the Blanks in the Bills for the Commiſſioners Names, and for the Title of the Bill, to be fill'd up by the Houſe, and had made ſeveral Amendments, which he read, and afterwards deliver'd it in at the Table, where they were read and agreed to by the Houſe; Then it was Order'd, That the Bill with the Amendments ſhould be engroſs'd, and Reſolv'd, Firſt, *That the Number of Commiſſioners ſhould be Seven.* Secondly, *That no Perſon ſhould be a Commiſſioner, who had any Office of Profit, or was accountable to Her Majeſty.* Thirdly, *That the Commiſſioners might be Members of their Houſe.* And fourthly, *That the Commiſſioners ſhould be choſen by* Ballotting. After which it was Order'd, That the Members of the Houſe ſhould prepare Liſts to be put into Glaſſes, of Seven Perſons Names to be Commiſſioners; which being done accordingly on the Seventeenth of

the same Month, a Committee was appointed to examine the Lists, who reported on the Nineteenth, That the Majority fell upon

	Number of Voices.
The Honourable *Henry Bertie*, Esquire	246
George Lockhart, Esquire —	224
Salway Winnington, Esquire —	221
Francis Annesley, Esquire —	217
Clobery Bromeley, Esquire —	194
Thomas Lister, Esquire —	168
William Shippen, Esquire —	151

This Report was order'd to lie on the Table, till the Bill should be read a third time; after which it was Resolv'd, That a Sum not exceeding Two Hundred and Ninety Two Thousand, Three Hundred and Sixty Nine Pounds, Two Shillings, should be granted to Her Majesty, for several extraordinary Charges of the War, incurred and to be incurred, and that a Sum not exceeding One Hundred and Three Thousand, and Three Pounds, Eleven Shillings, and Four Pence, should be likewise granted, for the Use of such Proprietors or Inhabitants only of *Nevis* and *Saint* Christopher's, who were Sufferers by the *French* Invasion, and who had settled, or should resettle their Plantations in the said Island: An Act of Compassion, that shew'd the *House of Commons* were equally diffusive of their Bounty to all Her Majesty's Subjects in general, and that they made appear they thought it not enough to give ear to the Complaints of those whom they more immediately represented, but took it as a Duty incumbent upon them, to remedy the Grievances of, and provide

provide for, the Neceſſitous, how remote ſoever they might live from Places they ſerv'd for. In this, imitating Providence, that takes care of every Branch of its Creation, and with one Look ſurveys every Quarter of the World, which are equally ſubjected to its Power and Influence.

But as Men elect and God chuſes, ſo it was amongſt the various Diſpenſations of the Divine Power, that Mr. *Clobery Bromeley*, Eldeſt Son of the *Speaker*, died the Day after his being choſen one of the Commiſſioners; upon which the *Houſe of Commons* adjourn'd themſelves for a Week, out of Reſpect to the Father, who was too indulgent, notwitſtanding all the Philoſophy he was Maſter of, not to ſtand in need of ſome Receſs to compoſe himſelf, after ſuch an unexpected and ſhocking Affliction, at the ſame time as he was too much of a *Chriſtian* to ſink under it. It is true, all that Man could deſire in a Son, was to be ſeen to the greateſt Perfection in his; and Expectation could not but accompany ſo promiſing a Genius, bright Intellects, and acquir'd Underſtanding: But whatſoever Occaſion this Pattern of Reſignation had for the extremeſt Sorrow, he came no otherwiſe into the Houſe, than *Paulus Æmilius* did into the *Senate* (after his Loſs of Two Sons) full of Grief, yet not altogether void of Hopes; but rather like one that *Comforted his ſorrowful Countrymen for his own Miſchance*. His Application to publick Buſineſs was only interrupted till he had paid the laſt Offices to the Dead; and if he had loſt a Son that would have depreſs'd any one's Spirit but his own, he ſtill kept poſſeſs'd of a Temper, that would not allow him to prefer

fer his own Concerns before thoſe of his Country: Wherefore he attended the Service of the Houſe on the Twenty Sixth, who Two Days after read a Bill, to appoint Commiſſioners for examining the Value of all Lands and Intereſts granted by the Crown, ſince the Thirteenth of *February*, 1688, *&c.* in order to reſume, and apply the ſame to the Uſe of the Publick; and the Day following came to Thirty Nine Reſolutions for a Duty to be laid upon Hides, and order a Bill to be brought in thereupon.

On the Fourth of *April* a Bill for the better qualifying Juſtices of Peace in that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *England*, was brought in by Sir *Gilbert Dolben*, and read the firſt time, there being very great need to regulate Abuſes that had crept into the ſeveral Lieutenancies, thro' the means of ſeveral Perſons being put into Commiſſion, who had neither Birth, Fortune, nor any other Capacity, to recommend them to ſuch diſtinguiſhing Offices, to the great Diſcouragement and Oppreſſion of Her Majeſty's beſt and moſt wealthy Subjects.

On the Eighth Mr. *Campion* was nominated by the Committee appointed for that purpoſe, to have the Majority of Voices for being one of the Commiſſioners, for taking, examining, and ſtating the Publick Accounts, in the Room of Mr. *Bromley* deceas'd; and the Bill for that purpoſe paſs'd the *Houſe of Commons* Two Days after, and was ſent up to the Lords by Sir *Simeon Stuart* for their Concurrence.

On the Tenth Mr. *Lockhart* preſented to the Houſe (according to Order) a Bill for qualifying Members to ſit in the *Houſe of Commons*, for that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *Scotland*, and for

for the better regulating of Elections there, and the ſame was receiv'd and read: Then they reſolv'd themſelves into a Committee of the whole Houſe, upon another very uſeful Bill, which had been brought in for the Benefit of the United Kingdom, for encouraging the Tranſportation of Naval Stores from any Part of *North Britain*; and Mr. *Smith* reported from the Committee, That they had gone through the Bill, and made ſeveral Amendments thereunto, but the Report was put off for ſome time; *De Die in Diem.*

On the Fourteenth the Houſe proceeded to take into their Conſideration the Report from the Committee, relating to the inviting over the poor *Palatines*, &c. and came to Three notable Reſolutions thereupon *(viz.)*

Firſt, That the Petitioners (the Pariſh of Saint *Olave*, *Southwark)* had fully prov'd the Allegations of their Petition, and had juſt Reaſon to complain.

Secondly, That the inviting and bringing over into this Kingdom the poor *Palatines* of all Religions, at the publick Expence, was an extravagant and unreaſonable Charge to the Kingdom, and a ſcandalous Miſapplication of the publick Money, tending to the Increaſe and Oppreſſion of the Poor of this Kingdom, and of dangerous Conſequence to the Conſtitution in Church and State.

Thirdly, That whoever adviſed the bringing over the poor *Palatines* into this Kingdom, was an Enemy to the Queen and Kingdom.

The great Charge of maintaining theſe Vagabonds, may be ſeen partly from an Extract relating

relating to one of their Settlements made at *New York*, of which I have procured the following Account.

	l.
For the Tranſportation of 3300 Souls, at the Rate of 5 *l.* 10 *s.* each,	18150
For the Cloathing of 3000 Souls, at 20 *s.* each,	3000
For Tools to the ſame, at 7 *s.* 6 *d.* *per* Head,	1125
Total —	22275

About a Third Part of thoſe People died, either at Sea, or ſoon after their Arrival; the reſt are ſubſiſted at the Charge of the Government, in this manner;

	l.	*s.*
1750 Adult Perſons, at 6 *d.* *per Diem*, amounts *per Annum* to the Sum of —	15877	10
470 Young, at 4 *d.* *per Diem* —	2875	5
Subſiſtence for one Year —	18752	15
For the Charge of their Settlement,	22275	
For Subſiſtence for Six Years	112516	10
Sum Total —	172297	

To which add the great Numbers that are and have been maintain'd elſewhere, at the Queen's Charge, ever ſince their firſt Coming, and the Sum that it has, and muſt ſtand the Queen in, for their Maintenance, will not amount to leſs than Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds; a Parcel of Money, which at this time

time of Day, would have been better employed in diſcharging former Debts, impos'd on us by the late Miſmanagements, than in Methods to burthen the Kingdom with new.

But though theſe Reſolutions pointed very home at two or three Perſons of the laſt Eſtabliſhment at Court, in particular the Earl of *S——d*, whoſe Letter was publickly read in the Houſe; though they adjourn'd from one Day to another, and poſtpon'd the further Report of the aforeſaid Committee, till they ſhould be fully appriz'd of the whole Affair; the Perſons who were at the Helm of Government at that Juncture, had carried Matters ſo ſecretly, that the Purſuit of it dropp'd *Re infecta*; and all that the Committee could do, was to tell the Queen of their Endeavours to get the further Knowledge of it, without Succeſs, in a *Repreſentation*, which will be inſerted in its Place, at the Cloſe of the Seſſion.

On the Seventeenth the Commons proceeded to the Choice of Commiſſioners, *For examining the Value of Lands and other Intereſts, granted by the Crown ſince the thirteenth Day of* February, 1688, *and upon what Conſideration ſuch Grants were made, in order to reſume the ſame, and apply them to the Uſe of the Publick*; and the Clerk and *Clerk Aſſiſtant* went on each Side of the Houſe with Glaſſes, to receive from the Members the Liſt of Perſons Names to be Commiſſioners. A Committee being afterwards appointed to examine the Liſts, made their Report the next Day that the following Perſons had the Majority.

Sir

	Votes
Sir *Simeon Stuart*	277
Mr. *Eversfield*	270
Mr. *Hind Cotton*	212
Mr. *Bulteel*	267
Mr. *Hewetſon*	157
Mr. *Blackmore*	155
Mr. *Wrightſon*	151
Mr. *Mackenzie*	

The Two laſt having an equal Number of Voices, the Commons Balotted again for a Commiſſioner, and upon Examining the Liſts, it was found that *William Wrightſon* Eſq; had the Majority.

The ſame Day (*viz.* the 17th) Mr. *Medlycote* laid before the Houſe what Laws were expiring, and fit to be Revived and Continued, whereupon the Houſe Reſolved, that in an Act made in the Fourth and Fifth Years of the Reign of K. *William* and *Mary*, Entitled, *An Act, for Reviving, Continuing, and Explaining ſeveral Laws therein mention'd and near Expiring*, there were ſeveral good Clauſes relating to the Returning of Juries, which would Expire at the End of that Seſſion, and were fit to be Continued; as alſo that the Act made in the 22d and 23d Years of the Reign of King *Charles* II. Entitled, *An Act to Prevent the Planting of Tobacco in* England, which by an Act made in the Firſt Year of the next Reign, was Continued for Seven Years, and from thence temporarily Continued, *&c.* being Expired, was fit to be Revived, likewiſe that a Clauſe in the Act made in the Sixth Year of Her Majeſty Reign, Entitled, *An Act for the better Preventing Miſchiefs that may happen by Fires*,

Fires, which being made Temporary would expire at the end of that Seſſion of Parliament, ſhould be continued, whereupon a Bill was Order'd to be brought to the ſaid Reſolutions, which afterwards paſs'd into an Act by the Conſent of both Houſes.

So that they were not only taken up in Providing New Laws for the Benefit of the People, but in making thoſe that were Old of a longer Continuance, and Advantage to the Publick, after they had Order'd a Bill to be brought in to alter the Standard of Plate to a greater Value, to encourage the People to bring it into the Mint, and forward the Circulation of Coin, and that a Committee ſhould be appointed to conſider of the Acts of Parliament relating to the Brokers of the City of *London*, and under what farther Regulations it might be thought Proper to put them, on Account of ſeveral ill Practices that had been complain'd of amongſt them, and had been of great Detriment to the fair Trader.

But as Captain *Powell* had been ſent by the Lord *Raby*, Her Majeſty's Embaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, with an Account of the Death of the Emperour *Joſeph* the Firſt, which might have been of the worſt Conſequence to the Grand Alliance, unleſs ſuitable Meaſures were taken thereupon by the Confederates; ſo on the 20th of the ſame Month, Mr. Secretary *Saint* John acquainted the *Houſe of Commons*, that he had a Meſſage from Her Majeſty, and he Preſented the ſame to the Houſe, which Mr. *Speaker* Read, and was as follows.

ANNE

ANNE *R.*

'HER Majesty is pleas'd to acquaint this 'House with the Ill News She hath re-'ceived of the Emperour's Death, and being 'sensible of the Consequence, this great Loss 'may be of to the Allies; how Disheartned 'some of them may be on the one Hand, and 'how Diligent *France* will be on the Other, 'to improve every Accident to their own Ad-'vantage. Her Majesty is desirous to let you 'know, That immediately, on the first News 'of the late Emperour's Sickness, She came 'to a Resolution to support the Interest of the 'House of *Austria* in this Conjuncture, and to 'use Her utmost Endeavours to get the King of '*Spain* made Emperour, in which the States Ge-'neral have likewise Concur'd with Her Maje-'sty: And since that, Her Majesty hath taken 'the most proper Means to engage all those 'who have a Share in this Election, and are 'in the Interest of the Common Cause, to join 'with Her in bringing this great Work to a 'good Issue, and She hath an entire Confi-'dence in the Affection and Duty of Her Par-'liament, that with their Assistance, under the 'Protection and Blessing of Almighty God, 'She shall be enabled to make a happy Con-'clusion of this War in a Safe and Honourable 'Peace.

'The Season of the Year, and the Length 'of Time that has pass'd since your Meeting, 'will make you all wish, That you may be at 'Liberty to attend the Publick, as well as your 'own Private Affairs throughout the King-'dom,

'dom, and therefore Her Majeſty does Recom-
'mend to you, ſo to haſten your Conſultations
'upon all the Publick Concerns, as Her Ma-
'jeſty may put a ſpeedy End to this Seſſion.

In Purſuance of this, Meſſage it was Unanimouſly Reſolved, *That an humble Addreſs ſhould be Preſented to Her Majeſty, to return Her Majeſty the humble Thanks of that Houſe, for Her Majeſty's moſt Gracious Meſſage, and to aſſure Her Majeſty that their Houſe was truly Senſible of the great Loſs the Alliance has ſuſtain'd by the Death of the Emperour, and of the early and wiſe Care Her Majeſty had been pleaſed to take to Prevent the Ill Conſequences thereof, by Reſolving to ſupport the Intereſt of the Houſe of* Auſtria, *and by endeavouring to get the King of* Spain *Elected Emperour. And farther to aſſure Her Majeſty, that She might ſafely Place an intire Confidence in the Duty and Affection of that Houſe, which could not be Diſcourag'd by that Misfortune, from Supporting Her Majeſty in all thoſe Meaſures, She in Her great Wiſdom ſhould Judge Proper, to bring the War to an Happy Concluſion, by a Safe and Honourable Peace; and that their Houſe would give all poſſible Diſpatch to the Publick Buſineſs depending before them, that ſo Her Majeſty might put a ſpeedy End to that Seſſion.*

A Committee being appointed to draw up an Addreſs upon the Particulars of this Reſolution, they withdrew immediately into the *Speaker's* Chamber for that Purpoſe, and ſoon after Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, their Chairman reported the ſaid Addreſs, which with an Amendment being agreed to, was ſent to the Lords for their Concurrence, a Meſſage having been ſent before to their Lordſhips to deſire them to continue Sitting ſometime. The Lords having readi-

ly concurr'd with the Commons, both Houſes waited on the Queen with it, in theſe Words;

'*Moſt Gracious Sovereign*,

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and 'Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual 'and Temporal, and Commons of *Great Bri-* 'tain, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to 'return Your Majeſty our moſt humble Thanks 'for Your Majeſty's moſt gracious Meſſage. We 'are truly ſenſible of the great Loſs the Alli- 'ance hath ſuſtain'd by the Death of the 'Emperour, and do with all Duty, acknow- 'ledge the early and wiſe care Your Majeſty 'has been pleas'd to take, to prevent the ill 'Conſequences thereof, by reſolving to ſup- 'port the Intereſt of the *Houſe of* Auſtria, 'and endeavouring to promote the Election of 'the King of *Spain* to the Empire.

'Your Majeſty may ſafely place an entire 'Confidence in our Duty and Affection, and 'may reſt aſſured, that we cannot be diſcou- 'rag'd by this, or any other Misfortune, from 'ſupporting Your Majeſty in all the Meaſures, 'which Your Majeſty in your great Wiſdom 'ſhall judge proper, to bring this War to a 'ſafe and honourable Peace. And being truly 'convinc'd, how neceſſary it is to give all 'poſſible Diſpatch to the publick Buſineſs, we 'will uſe our utmoſt Diligence in every part 'of it depending before us, that Your Majeſty 'may have the Satisfaction of putting a ſpeedy 'End to this Seſſion.

Her

Her Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Thank you very heartily for this Addreſs; it is of great Importance that the World ſhould know that both Houſes of Parliament do ſo unanimouſly approve the Meaſures I have taken, on this Occaſion of the Emperour's Death, which will very much encourage our Allies to continue united in the common Cauſe.

Nor were Her Majeſty's Obſervations founded otherwiſe than upon juſt Grounds; for upon ſending this Reſolution and Addreſs to her Miniſters abroad, at the ſeveral Courts of the Electors, and other Princes, they immediately cãme in to her Propoſals; and not only gave Aſſurance of their joining with her, in ſetling King *Charles* in the Poſſeſſion of the Imperial Diadem, but of concerting ſuch Meaſures, as ſhould alſo ſecure to him the Kingdom of *Spain*; which Notification was made to the Court of *Barcelona*, by particular Envoys from the ſeveral Potentates concern'd in that Election.

But as the preſent *Lord Treaſurer*, then *Chancellour of the* Exchequer, had detected the Miſmanagements of the *Victualling Office*, Mr. *Auditor Harley*, his Brother, having reported from the Committee (to whom it was referr'd, to enquire how far the ſeveral *Impreſs'd* Accountants had paſs'd their reſpective Accounts, and to conſider of Methods for the more effectual and ſpeedy compelling the ſaid Accountants to paſs their Accounts, and

to obviate all Irregularities and unneceſſary Delays in the ſame) the Matter as it appear'd to them, and read the ſame, and afterwards deliver'd it in at the Table, on the 4th of *April*: But the Conſideration of it being adjourn'd to the Tenth of the ſame Month, and from thence put off to the Seventeenth, on which Day it was deferr'd to the Twenty Fourth, when the Commons came to One Reſolution thereupon, as they did on the Twenty Eighth to Two more, I have thought it more conſiſtent with Regularity, firſt to give the Reader the Report, as it was given by the abovemention'd Gentleman, ſo far as it relates to the Abuſes, without entring upon the Remedies of them, becauſe the Houſe came to no Reſolution on the latter; and afterwards, the ſeveral Reſolutions, which were as ſo many Conſequences of them. The Report was word for word thus.

THE Committee finding, by the Certificate of the Auditors of the *Impreſts*, that ſeveral Perſons, chargeable with the publick Moneys, were very much in Arrear with their Accounts, required a particular State of the whole Charge of the ſeveral Accountants herein after mentioned, how far each reſpective Accountant had actually paſs'd his Accounts, and what Accounts now lay before the Auditors; which appears to be as follows, *viz.*

The

The Earl of Ranelagh, *late Pay-maſter of the Forces.*

Charge.	His *Exchequer* Charge.	19,876,067 06 03½	21,015,618 19 04½
	His voluntary Charge.	01,139,551 13 01	
Diſcharge.	His Lordſhip's Diſcharge by Accounts Actually paſſed.	14,593,665 04 02⅛	21,013,847 10 10½
	By Diſallowances on his ſeveral Accounts, which are to be diſcharged in his final Account.	4,803,153 00 08½	
	By his final Account for a Year, ending 24th of *December* 1702, now before the Auditor.	1,617,029 05 11⅞	
Remains to be accounted for by His Lordſhip,		1771 8 6	

His Lordſhip alſo informed the Committee, That the Reaſons why his Accounts were ſo far in Arrear, are, That the Auditors of the *Impreſts* diſallowed him, in his Accounts already paſſed, ſeveral great Sums of Money, amounting in the whole to upwards of Four Millions, for want of regular Vouchers; that he has long been ſolliciting to be diſcharged of theſe Sums by *Privy Seal:* And after a ſtrict Examination of his Vouchers, a Privy Seal is prepared to diſcharge him of Three Milli-

on, Eight Hundred and Fifty Six Thouſand, Two Hundred and Forty Eight Pounds, Ten Shillings, and Eleven Pence, of the Sums ſo diſallowed him.

That he is now applying to be diſcharged of the Remainder of the ſaid Diſallowances, in the ſame manner; which as ſoon as he obtains, he will be very diligent in paſſing his final Account; His Lordſhip thinking it improper to preſs the Paſſing of it ſooner, becauſe the ſaid Diſallowances will be made a Charge on him, on his ſaid final Account, and conſequently will appear a Balance due from him at the Foot thereof; whereas he apprehends, there will be but a very ſmall Balance due upon it.

The Honourable James Brydges, *Eſquire, the preſent Pay-maſter.*

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Charge	By Money received out of the *Exchequer.*	15,043,979	00	00¼	15,374,289	02	02
	By his voluntary Charge & Surcharge.	330,310	01	11¾			
Diſcharge.	By Accounts actually paſſed.	956,789	06	05¼	9,054,281	15	00¾
	By Accounts made up and adjuſted for Declaration.	3,850,212	15	03¾			
	By Accounts now lying befor the Auditors.	4,247,279	13	03¾			
Remains to be accounted for by the ſaid Accountant		6,320,007	06	11			

The

The ſaid Pay-Maſter informeth the Committee, That the Reaſons why his Accounts are no farther declared, are,

That for the *Flanders* Service, the Payments to Foreign Princes for Subſidies, *&c.* being made Abroad, purſuant to Treaties and Eſtabliſhments, and the Courſe of the *Exchequer* requiring Muſter-Rolls and Sign-Manuals, which could not be obtained, the Accounts of thoſe Payments have always been paſſed by Privy-Seal; by the help whereof, his Predeceſſour Mr. *Fox* was enabled to paſs his Accounts, but that the Privy-Seal, which (after due Examination) was directed for his Account ending 1706, being kept back, hath put a ſtop not only to that, but alſo to the ſubſequent Accounts, which have been delivered into the Auditors, to *Chriſtmas* 1709, none of which can be declared, before the Preceding are paſſed.

That the Payments on his Account, ending at *Chriſtmas* laſt, not being all made, and none of the Vouchers, as yet returned from Abroad, the ſame could not be adjuſted for the Auditors; but as ſoon as the Payments are perfected, and the Vouchers received, the ſame ſhall be delivered in, with all convenient Speed.

That the Account for the *Spaniſh* and *Portugal* Service, for the Year ending at *Chriſtmas* 1706, ſtops likewiſe for the Privy-Seal, which, after a ſtrict Examination, was long ſince directed, in regard that ſome of the Vouchers taken Abroad were not according to the Courſe of the *Exchequer*, and his ſubſequent Account, which ends at *Chriſtmas* 1707, and lies before the Auditor, cannot be declared, till that for 1706 is paſſed.

That the Accounts and Vouchers for the ſaid Years 1706 and 1707, did not come to the ſaid Pay-Maſter's Hands, till about *January* 1709, the Deputy-Pay-Maſter at *Lisbon* not being able ſooner to procure regular Diſtributions and Vouchers, by reaſon of the March of the Army from *Portugal* to *Madrid* in 1706, and the Battle of *Almanza* in the beginning of the Year 1707.

That the Accounts and Vouchers for the Year 1708, came not to his Hands till *June* laſt, and then many of them imperfect, and moſt of the Regiments not having cleared their Accounts (the ſame being now under the Examination of the Comptrollers of the Army) therefore the ſaid Account is not delivered in to the Auditors, but will be perfected as ſoon as thoſe Matters can be adjuſted, which he hopes will be very ſoon.

That his Account for the Year 1709 is not ready for the Auditor, becauſe the Vouchers for the ſame have been but a very ſhort time in his Hands, many of which are imperfect; neither are the Regimental Accounts as yet adjuſted, but he expects daily to have thoſe Defects ſupplied. And as for the Year ending at *Chriſtmas* laſt, the Payments not being all Completed, and none of the Vouchers received from Abroad, it is impoſſible as yet to make up that Year's Account.

Which Allegations of the ſaid Pay-Maſter the Committee did not Examine, for that they were not empowered by the Houſe ſo to do.

Lord

Lord Viſcount Falkland, *late Treaſurer of the Navy.*

			l.	s.	d.
Charge.	By Money received at the *Exchequer* and otherwiſe, between the 31ſt of *December* 1682, and 16th of *March* 168$\frac{8}{9}$		3,094,723	07	11$\frac{1}{2}$
Diſcharge.	By Accounts actually paſſed to 31 *Dec.* 1684	1,122,133 05 11			
	By Accounts lying before the Auditor, moſt of which are ready for Declaration.	1,465,368 05 09$\frac{3}{4}$	2,587,501	11	08$\frac{3}{4}$
Remains to be accounted for —			507,221	16	02$\frac{1}{4}$.

Sir Thomas Littleton, *Bar. late Treaſurer of the Navy.*

			l.	s.	d.
Charge.	By Money received betwen the 29th of *May* 1699, and the laſt of *December* 1709, at the *Exchequer*, or otherwiſe, — —		18,382,750	01	05$\frac{1}{4}$
Diſcharge.	By Accounts actually paſſed, or ready for Declaration.	7,559,382 05 03$\frac{1}{4}$			
	By Accounts lying before the Auditors.	3,557,993 07 10$\frac{1}{2}$			
	By Accounts under the Examination of the Navy Board.	6,790,936 10 01$\frac{1}{4}$	18,329,562	04	04
	By Money paid to *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; by Direction of the Treaſury.	421,250 01 01			
Remains to be accounted for —			53,187	17	01$\frac{1}{4}$

The

The Committee proceeded to enquire into the Methods of paſſing the Accounts of the Treaſurer of the Navy, *&c.* and the Reaſons why the ſame were ſo far in Arrear; and Mr. *Burton* and Mr. *Hawes* attending, they acquainted the Committee, that the Method now uſed in making up the ſaid Treaſurer's Accounts, does very much retard the paſſing thereof. The Committe directed the ſaid Mr. *Burton* and Mr. *Hawes* to repreſent the ſame in Writing, which they did accordingly, together with a Propoſal in the Paper marked (No 1.) a Copy whereof was delivered to the Commiſſioners of the Navy, who have made ſeveral Obſervations thereupon, which are contained in the Paper marked (No 2.) The Committee muſt obſerve, that tho' this is an Account of the greateſt Sums of Money, and of the greateſt Conſequence to the Kingdom, yet it is paſſed in a Method quite different from any other Account, the ſame being brought to the Auditor in Volums, Signed by Three of the Commiſſioners of the Navy, without any Vouchers; which the Auditor is empowered thus to paſs by the Authority of a Privy-Seal.

Capt.

Capt. Atkinſon, *and others, Commiſſioners for Tranſportation in the late War.*

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Charge.	By Money received of ſeveral Perſons.	340,333	3	8¼			
	By Tallies received.	173,512	10				
	By the value of Debentures iſſued for *Iriſh* Service, and value of Stores *&c.* deducted from Maſters of Ships.	323,335	19	3¼			
					938,646	19	9
	By Intereſt of Tallies, and Monies received for Proviſions ſold, & Deductions from Maſters of Ships for Stores ſhort, returned.	9,366	16	4¾			
	By Value of Certificates iſſued to Maſters of Ships in 1693 and 1697 in order to grant Debentures by	92,098	10	4¼			
Diſcharge.	By Account made up for Declaration, relating to the Reduction of *Ireland.*	577,317	15	5½			
	By Accounts under the Examination of the Auditor.	358,489	12	10			
					935,807	08	4
	Remains to be accounted for				2,839	11	5

Captain Atkinson, *and others, the present Commissioners for Transportation.*

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Charge.	By Money received of several Persons.		120,108	16	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Discharge.	By an Account actually passed for transporting Forces to *Holland*.	14,311 9 $8\frac{1}{2}$			
	By a stated Account for *Spanish* and *West-India* Service, made up.	46,235 4 3			
			60,546	13	$11\frac{1}{2}$
	Remains to be accounted for —		59,562	2	4

—— Nutting, *Esquire, late Treasurer for Transportation.*

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Charge.	By Money received of several Persons, —	108,118	16	$10\frac{1}{4}$

Charles Mason, *Esquire, late Treasurer for Transportation.*

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Charge.	By Money received of sundry Persons, —	262,813	19	7

Thomas

Thomas Micklethwaite, *Eſquire*, *the preſent Treaſurer for Tranſportation.*

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Charge.	By Money received of ſeveral Perſons, between the 14th Day of *April*, 1708, and 26th of *January*, 1710.	480,209	—	11¼
	By Accounts lying before the Auditors, —	376,442	10	9¼
	Remains to be accounted for —	103,766	10	2

Mr. Povey, *late Treaſurer to the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded.*

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Charge.	By Money received of ſeveral Perſons, —	136160	—	—¼
Diſcharge.	By Money paid on the Heads of ſick and wounded Seamen, and Priſoners, as by Three Accounts lying before the Auditors,	135,476	7	—¼
	Remains to be accounted for	683	13	—

Captain Savery, *the preſent Treaſurer to the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded.*

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Charge.	By Money received of ſeveral Perſons,	276,078	8	8½

Diſcharge

				l.	s.	d.
Discharge.	By Money allowed him on an Acccount actually paſſed,	63,810	7 2	138,538	8	2¼
	By Accounts lying before the Auditors,	74728	1 0¼			
Remains to be accounted for —				137,540	—	6¼
Abſtract of the Charge and Diſcharge.	Total of the Charge on the ſeveral Accountants before-mentioned —			60,189,517	12	11¼
	Total of the Diſcharge, by Accounts actually paſſed,			24,887,409	14	1⅛
Total to be accounted for —				35,302,107	18	9⅙

The Committee proceeded to inquire into the Nature of the *Exchequer* Proceſs againſt Accountants, and the Method of iſſuing the ſame.

Mr. *Stephens*, late Deputy of the Queen's *Remembrance-Office*, informed the Committee, That the preſent Practice was to iſſue a *Diſtingas ad computandum*, then an *Alias* and a *Plures* againſt ſuch Accountants, as were certified to be behind in their Accounts, by the Auditors of the *Impreſts*, in their half-yearly Certificates; which Proceſs was continued to be iſſued every iſſuable Term, unleſs the ſame was ſtayed by Warrant from the *Treaſury*, or Order of the *Court of* Exchequer.

Which Proceſs, he ſaid, had very little Effect; for that the Sheriffs, for the moſt part, returned no Iſſues; and ſometimes the Proceſs

Proceſs was iſſued in wrong Counties, for want of due Information; there being no Sollicitor appointed to take care of the due Iſſuing of Proceſs, and of the due Execution thereof.

He further ſaid, That upon looking into ſome of the old Entries, he found, that a *Capias ad computandum* had formerly been iſſued; but this has been diſuſed for many Years.

Mr. *Morgan*, the preſent *Deputy-Remembrancer*, produced the Roll of Proceſs againſt the ſeveral Perſons ſet *inſuper* in the Account of the Lord *Conningsby* and Mr. *Fox*, late Pay-maſters in *Ireland*; by which it appeared, That though Proceſs had iſſued upon the ſaid *Inſupers* for many Years, yet very few or no Iſſues had been returned; ſo that a very great Sum ſtill remained *inſuper* upon the ſame, for which no Account was render'd; which was the Caſe in many other Accounts.

Whereupon it was Reſolved, That it appears to this Houſe, that of the Moneys granted by Parliament, and iſſued for the publick Service, to *Chriſtmas*, 1710, there are Thirty Five Millions, Three Hundred and Two Thouſand, One Hundred and Seven Pounds, Eighteen Shillings and Nine Pence, for a great part whereof no Accounts have been laid before the Auditors, and the reſt not proſecuted by the Accountants and finiſhed.

Ordered, that the further Conſideration of the ſaid Report be adjourned until *Saturday* Morning next.

Sabbati,

Sabbati, 28 *Die* Aprilis, 1711.

THE House resumed the adjourned Consideration of the Report from the Committee, to whom it was referred to enquire how far the several Impreſt Acountants have passed their respective Accounts, and to consider of Methods for the more effectual and speedy compelling the said Accountants to pass their Accounts, and to obviate all Irregularities and unnecessary Delays in the same.

Resolved, That the not Compelling the several Accountants duly to pass their respective Accounts, has been a notorious Breach of Trust, in those, that, of late Years, have had the Management of the Treasury, and an high Injustice to the Nation.

Resolved, That the several Acountants, who have neglected their Duty in passing their Accounts, ought no longer to be Entrusted with the receiving the publick Money.

Ordered, That the said Report be Printed.

On the 27th of *April* the Commons in a grand Committee on Ways and Means came to these Resolutions.

1. That towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the Power of granting Licences for Hackney Coaches, within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and the Limits of the Weekly Bills should be continued.

2. That the Number of Hackney Coaches to be Licenced should be restrain'd to Eight Hundred.

3. That the said Licences so to be Granted, shall not take Effect, till after the 24th Day of *June*, 1715; And that the Power of granting

ting the ſame ſhould continue for the Term of 32 Years, from thence next enſuing.

4. That upon every one of the ſaid Licences ſo to be granted for Hackney Coaches, within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Limits of the Weekly Bills of Mortality, there ſhould be Reſerved a Rent of ſix Shillings and eight Pence *per* Week, to be paid during the Continuance thereof.

5. That the Rates allowed to Hackney Coachmen by the former Act, for Licenſing, and Regulating Hackney Coaches, and Stage Coaches, ſhould be continued to the Hackney Coachmen, hereafter to be Licenced as aforeſaid.

6. That the Twelve Penny Fare, for any Diſtance not ſet down in the ſaid former Act, ſhould be allow'd for one Mile and three Furlongs, or any greater Length, not exceeding one Mile and four Furlongs.

7. That the Eighteen Penny Fare for any Diſtance not ſet down, in the former Act, ſhould be allowed for any Length, being above one Mile four Furlongs, and not exceeding two Miles.

8. That a Power ſhould be granted to Licence Hackney Chairs within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Limits of the Weekly Bills of Mortality.

9. That the Number of Hackney Chairs, ſo to be Licenced ſhould not exceed 200 at one Time.

10. That the Power of granting Licences to Hackney Chairs ſhould have Continuance for the Term of Thirty Two Years.

11. That upon one of the ſaid Licences for Hackney Chairmen, there ſhould be Re-

ſerved two Shillings and ſix Pence *per* Quarter.

12. That the Commiſſioners for Licenſing and Regulating Hackney Coaches, ſhould be impowered to ſettle the Rates for ſuch Licenſed Hackney Chairs, ſo as the ſame ſhould not exceed the Rates allowable to Hackney Coachmen, for half the ſame Diſtance.

13. That for making good the Sum of 103003 *l* 1 *s.* 4 *d.* for the Uſe of ſuch Proprietors and Inhabitants only of *Nevis* and St. *Chriſtophers*, who were reſettled, or ſhould reſettle their Plantations in the ſaid Iſlands, Debentures ſhould be made out and declared to the ſaid Sufferers, or their Attorneys, and be Payable with Intereſt, after the Rate of Five Pound *per Cent.* from the making forth the ſame, in the like manner, as the unſatisfy'd Debentures which were charged on the *Iriſh* Forfeitures, were to be ſatisfied and diſcharged.

Theſe Reſolutions having been reported on the 30th, were Agreed to by the Houſe, and then in a grand Committee, the Commons reſolved, that a Supply ſhould be granted to Her Majeſty for the Building of Fifty New Churches, and for purchaſing Scites of Churches and Church Yards, or Burial Places, and alſo Houſes for the Habitations of the Miniſters of the ſaid Churches, in or about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, or the Suburbs thereof, and for making ſuch Chappels as were already Built and capable thereof, Pariſh Churches; and alſo for Finiſhing the Repairs of the Collegiate Church of St. *Peter*'s *Weſtminſter*, and the Chappels of the ſame.

Secondly,

Secondly, That for Encouraging the bringing wrought Plate into the Mint to be Coined, there ſhould be allowed to ſuch Perſons as ſhould ſo bring in the ſame, after the Rate of Five Shillings and Five Pence *per* Ounce, for the Old Standard, and Five Shillings and Eight Pence *per* Ounce for the New Standard, for all Plate, on which the Mark of the Goldſmiths Company of *London*, or any City ſhould be ſet, and for uncertain Plate not ſo Mark'd (being reduced to Standard) after the Rate of Five Shillings and Six Pence *per* Ounce, which Reſolutions were likewiſe on the firſt of *May* read and Agreed to by the Houſe.

On the Second the engroſs'd Bill for laying certain Duties upon Hides, and Skins Tanned, Tawed, or Dreſſed, and upon Vellam and Parchment, for the Term of Thirty two Years for Proſecuting the War, and other Her Majeſty's moſt neceſſary Occaſions, was read the third Time and paſs'd; and on the Third, Mr. *Conyers* reported from the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom it was refer'd to conſider farther of Ways and Means for raiſing the Supply granted to Her Majeſty, the following Reſolutions which (with an Amendment to the firſt) were Agreed to by the Houſe.

1. That a Yearly Fund, not exceeding One Hundred and Forty Thouſand Pounds, for Thirty two Years, out of the Weekly Sum of Seven Hundred Pounds, ariſing out of the Poſt Office, and out of the Duties upon Hides, Skins, Vellam and Parchment, granted in this Seſſion of Parliament ſhould be ſet apart, and Appropriated for raiſing a Sum not exceeding One Million Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds, by Contributions for *Exchequer* Orders, payable

in Courſe, with a certain Increaſe of Principal and Intereſt, according to ſeveral Claſſes, with Addition of Chances.

2. That a Fund ſhould be granted to Her Majeſty, her Heirs, and Succeſſours, for Payment of the Intereſt, after the Rate of Six Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, from the Twenty Fourth of *December* 1711, for the ſeveral publick Debts and Deficiences, for which a Supply had been granted by the Reſolutions of that Houſe on the Tenth of *March* laſt paſt; and alſo for the Intereſt of the ſaid Debts and Deficiences, to the Twenty Fifth of *December* 1711; and that ſuch Fund ſhould be made redeemable by Parliament.

3. That towards raiſing the ſaid Fund, the ſeveral Impoſitions, and additional Impoſitions, Rates, and Duties, and Sums of Money, which by an Act made in the eighth Year of Her Majeſty's Reign, intitled (amongſt other things) *An Act for continuing ſeveral Impoſitions, additional Impoſitions, and Duties upon Goods imported, to raiſe Money by way of Loan, for the Service of the Year* 1710, were granted and continued to Her Majeſty, her Heirs, and Succeſſors, from the ſeveral Days and Times, for which, by the ſaid Act, they were ſo granted, and continued, or apply'd, for ever, redeemable by Parliament.

4. That in order to make the ſaid Fund the more effectual, all ſuch Tallies and Orders as had been made out by virtue of the ſaid Act, ſhould be ingrafted into, and upon the ſaid general Fund, and that the ſeveral Impoſitions, additional Impoſitions, Rates, and Duties, and Sums of Money, by the ſaid Act granted, continued, or apply'd, for Payment

ment of the ſaid Tallies and Orders, ſhould be made part of the ſaid general Fund for paying the ſaid Principal and Intereſt Money, during all ſuch time as the ſame were granted, continued, or apply'd, as aforeſaid.

5. That towards the ſaid Fund, the Duties upon Candles, and Rates upon Money to be given with Clerks and Apprentices; which by an Act made in the Eighth Year of Her Majeſty's Reign, were granted to Her Majeſty, from the firſt Day of *May* 1710, for the Term of Five Years be further granted and continued to Her Majeſty, her Heirs and Succeſſours, from the laſt Day of *April* 1715, for ever, redeemable by Parliament.

6. That the Proprietors of the ſaid Debts and Deficiences, be incorporated to carry on the Trade to the South Seas.

7. That what the ſaid Rates and Duties before agreed, to be part of the ſaid Fund for Payment of the ſaid Intereſt, ſhould fall ſhort of paying the ſaid Intereſt, ſuch Deficiences ſhould be annually paid out of the firſt Aids that ſhould from time to time be granted by Parliament.

After which it was Order'd, That a Bill or Bills ſhould be brought in upon the ſaid Reſolutions, and that Mr. *Conyers*, Mr. *Chancellour of the* Exchequer, Sir *Thomas Powis*, Mr. *Attorney General*, Mr. *Sollicitor General*, Mr. *Auditor Harley*, and Mr. *Lowndes*, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame. Sir *Robert Davers* on the Fourth, preſented to the Houſe *A Bill for the better preſerving publick Credit, by reviving and continuing the Act, made in the eighth and ninth Year of the late King* William the Third, *intitled*, An Act to reſtrain the Number and ill

Practices of Brokers and Stock-jobbers, and to preſerve the Equivalent given to the Lord Mayor, and Commonality, and Citizens of *London*, which was received and read; after which the Committee, who were to conſider of the Arrears of Taxes granted by Parliament, in whoſe Hands they were, and what had been the Occaſion of ſuch Arrears, made their Report; whereupon it was Reſolved,

1. That it appear'd to the Houſe, that there was in Arrear the 8th Day of *December* 1710, of the ſeveral Land-Taxes for 5 Years, ending the 24th of *March* 1709, the Sum of 272596*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* of which there was ſtanding out the Beginning of *April* 1711, the Sum of One Hundred Eighty Thouſand, Four Hundred Thirty Nine Pounds, Seven Shillings, and Sixpence, Halfpenny.

2. That the not obliging the Receivers of the Land-Taxes, and other Receivers of the publick Revenues, to pay the Moneys by them received, into the *Exchequer*, according as they were required by Law, had been a great Loſs to the Publick, and one Cauſe of the Debts of the Nation.

On the Seventh Mr. *Conyers* preſented to the *Houſe of Commons A Bill for raiſing One Million, Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds, for Orders, to be payable in courſe, out of a Fund of One Hundred and Forty Thouſand Pounds* per Annum, *for Thirty Two Years, with a certain Increaſe of Principal and Intereſt, according to ſeveral Claſſes, with Addition of Chances*; the Scheme whereof had, by the Direction of the Lords Commiſſioners of Her Majeſty's *Treaſury*, been drawn up and publiſh'd in *Engliſh*, *French*, and *Dutch*, by Mr. *John Blunt*, who had likewiſe form'd that of the Lottery for raiſing One Million,

Million Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds. This Bill was Read the firſt time the next Day, and it was Obſervable, that the Under-tellers of the *Exchequer*, and Mr. *Blunt* having the Day before begun to receive Money towards this New Fund, near One Million Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds, were Subſcribed in leſs then two Days, which occaſioned an Order for the Recevers to take in no more Subſcriptions, and Reſolutions to raiſe Two Millions Sterling, by Increaſing the ſaid Fund, of One Hundred and Forty Thouſand Pound, to One Hundred Eighty Six Thouſand, Six Hundred Seventy Pound *per Annum*, for Thirty two Years, and to Reſerve the Five Hundred Thouſand Pound, not then Subſrib'd, for ſuch as brought their Plate into the Mint, which many did in great Quantities.

On the ſame Day the Commons in a Grand Committee upon the Supply, Reſolv'd to grant to Her Majeſty a Sum not exceeding Three Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Pound, for the Building Fifty New Churches, and Church Yards, or Burial Places, and Houſes for the Habitations of the Miniſters of the ſaid Churches in and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, or the Suburbs thereof, and for making ſuch Chappels as were already Built, and capable thereof, Publick Churches, and for Finiſhing the Repairs of the Collegiate Church of St. *Peter*'s *Weſtminſter*, and the Chappels of the ſame, which Reſolution being the next Day reported, was Agreed to by the Houſe.

An Engroſs'd *Bill for rendering the Proceedings upon Writs of* Mandamus, *and Informations in the Nature of a* Quo Warranto, *more ſpeedy and Effectual, and for the more early Try-*

ing and Determining the Rights of Offices and Franchiſes in Corporations and Boroughs, having paſs'd through the *Houſe of Commons*, on the Eleventh, it is found Requiſite to give the Reaſons of its being brought into the Houſe, and upon what Grounds it was thought Neceſſary to ſtop the Growth of an encroaching Power that had broke in upon a certain Corporation through a New Charter, dated *April* the 20th 1708, Attempted to be Impos'd upon it, againſt its Conſent.

The Borough of *Bendley* had received a Charter from King *James* I. by Virtue of which it had all along govern'd it ſelf from that Time till two Years ſince, when ſome Men in Power to bring about their Lawleſs Deſigns, thought fit upon imaginary Pretences to ſend them down a new One, that wholy Inverted the Ancient Rights and Immunities of the Corporation, and put it out of the Power of ſuch as were Friends to the Eſtabliſhment in Church and State, to Elect ſuch Members as were beſt Qualified for the Preſervation of either. But as this New Charter was Oppos'd by the moſt Subſtantial and Ancient Inhabitants of that Corporation, who enter'd Caveats againſt it in the reſpective Courts, where it was proper for them ſo to do, and could never be brought to Submit to it, or the Judgments brought upon an Information againſt *Philip Foley*, Eſquire, and others, aud upon another Information againſt *Thomas Smith*; and five ſeveral other Informations Exhibited againſt *Sheldon Smith* Junior — *Burlton* — *Burrell* — *Mott*, and others, upon which the pretended Forfeiture was Founded, ſo Mr. *Rock*, who was Adjudged by the Houſe to be the

Rightful

Rightful Bailiff, and had made a Return of *Salway Winnington* Eſquire, to the Sheriff of the County of *Worceſter*, which was refus'd by him the ſaid Sheriff to be received, had the Mortification to ſee one that laid Claim to the ſame Office, do the it a much better Effect, by *Anthony Lechmere* Eſquire, who was return'd into the Office of the Crown as the ſitting Member, but the former Petition'd the Houſe, and the Cauſe came to a Hearing, wherein ſeveral Scandalous Abuſes were Detected, and the Petitioner had the Satisfaction, not only to ſee Right done to himſelf, by the Houſe's declaring him duly Elected, but Juſtice to the Corporation, by their reſolving,

1. That the Charter dated the 20th of *April* 1708, Attempted to be Impoſed upon the Borough of *Bewdley* againſt the Conſent of the Ancient Corporation, was Void, Illegal, and Deſtructive of the Conſtitution of Parliament.

2. That an humble Addreſs ſhould be preſented to Her Majeſty laying before Her Majeſty the Reſolution of that Houſe, and to deſire Her Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleaſed to give Direction to Her Attorney General, to take the proper Methods for Repealing the ſaid Charter, and for Quieting the ſaid Borough in the Enjoyment of their Rights and Priviliges, to which Her Majeſty returned a moſt Gracious and Satisfactory Anſwer by Mr. Secretary *Saint* John.

But tho' Juſtice was done Mr. *Winnington* by the preſent Parliament, he was not ſo well treated in the laſt, wherein he met with a more different Reception, tho' he had ſeveral Worthy Members of his ſide, amongſt the reſt

Sir

Sir *John Packington*, whoſe undaunted Spirit would not ſuffer him to ſit Silent in the Houſe, while ſuch unjuſtifiable Proceedings as thoſe ſet a Foot by the Means of the New Charter, were tolerated, which he ſpoke againſt in the following Words.

'Mr. *Speaker*,

'I Did not intend to have troubled you this 'Seſſion, and I believe it will be to little 'Purpoſe now: For if a Gentleman ſtands up 'to complain of Grievances, although this Houſe 'meets in Order to Redreſs them, he is re-'preſented as a Perſon that Obſtructs Her 'Majeſty's Buſineſs: If he finds Fault with the 'Miniſtry, he is ſaid to *Reflect upon the Queen*, 'if he ſpeaks againſt the Continuance of the 'War, to prevent the Beggary of the Nation, 'to prevent the Money'd and Military Men 'from becoming Lords of us who have the 'Lands, then he is to be no Object of Her 'Majeſty's Favour and Encouragement. This 'Sir, is the Paſs we are brought to, and this 'is the Freedom of Speech you are pleas'd to 'ask for at the Opening of this Seſſion, and 'which of Right belongs to every Member of 'this Houſe. I remember the Time, when 'ſuch Reſtraints as theſe, would not have been 'ſuffer'd and endur'd, but we are under *Ar-'bitrary Miniſterial Power*, and if ever there 'was an Inſtance of it, it's in this that's now 'before us: But how great ſoever the Diſcou-'ragements are to Freedom of Speech, I think 'my ſelf Oblig'd as an *Engliſh* Gentleman, 'who never will Comply with an Arbitrary 'Miniſtry, as a Member of this Houſe, who has

'has been always Zealous to ſupport the Con-
'ſtitution of Parliaments; as a Neighbour to
'this Borough in the Caſe now before us, to
'ſpeak my Mind with that Warmth I us'd
'to do when the Liberties of my Country,
'or any Part of it, ſeem'd to be touch'd.
'For tho' the Injury may be felt by one ſin-
'gle Man, or one ſingle Society of Men; yet
'the Terrour, the Concern, and the Conſe-
'quence of it reaches unto all.

'We have had a Fact this Day of dange-
'rous Tendency laid before us, of a New
'Charter forc'd upon an Ancient Corpora-
'tion, at the ſingle Inſtance of a Noble Lord,
'without the Surrender of the Old, contrary to
'Law, to Reaſon, and the Rights of the Mem-
'bers thereof; which they refuſed to accept,
'as being inconſiſtent with their former Char-
'ter of King *James* I. and as they conceiv'd,
'void in it ſelf, ſince its impoſſible for Two
'Charters, any more than Two Grants, or
'Two Leaſes to have a Being at the ſame
'Time. Ever ſince the Revolution every thing
'has been Tranſacted in this Corporation,
'purſuant to the Charter of *James* I. the Right
'of the Bailiff and Burgeſſes, affirm'd by Judg-
'ment in the *Queen's Bench*, until this New
'Corporation was erected by an unprecedented
'Charter, which the Old was ſo far from
'Conſenting ſhould paſs, that they Oppos'd it
'by entring Caveats in all Offices, and by
'ſhewingthat it was contrary to Her Majeſty's
'Intention expreſs'd in the Warrant.

'Thus Mr. *Speaker*, have you ſeen the Pre-
'rogative enlarged, and extended farther, I
'will be bold ſay, than it was in the unhap-

py

'py Reign before the Revolution. Every 'Gentleman remembers how highly things of 'this Nature were Resented in King *James*'s 'Time when Court Arts were us'd to Wheedle and Terrifie Boroughs into a Surrender 'of their Charters, and when they found that 'Method would not do, they endeavour'd to 'take them away under Colour of Legal Pro'cess, by bringing *Quo Warranto's*, against them. 'This was then thought Dangerous to the 'Constitution; and very well it might, for 'the People of *England* could expect no other 'Fruit from such a Proceeding, but that this 'House would be fill'd with Men of the Army, 'with Men of broken and desperate Fortunes, 'with Pensioners, with Vassals of the Court, 'with Salves of the Ministry, and with 'all those servile sorts of Gentlemen, that 'can give with one Hand, to receive with the 'other, and thereby betray those they Repre'sent to Arbitrary Power: But this Instance 'now before us is more New and Dangerous, 'than taking away Charters by Surrender, or '*Quo Warranto's*: Those Methods made some 'Noise, Alarm'd the free People of *England*, and 'you see what came of it, but this is a quicker, a more silent Method of doing it, which 'like white Powder, destroys the Liberty of 'the People, and subverts the Constitution of 'this House without Noise or Notice. I beg, 'Gentlemen, you would consider all the Cir'cumstances with which this Charter was at'tended, and I am sure, you can't reflect up'on them without Grief. First as to the 'Time, you have heard Sir, how the Great 'Seal of *England* was Affix'd to this Charter, 'upon the 22d of *April* 1708, the very same

'Day

'Day, in which there was an Order made in 'Council to iſſue out Writs for calling this Par-'liament; In this critical Juncture was this Cor-'poration erected, I will not ſcruple ſaying, to 'ſerve the arbitrary Deſigns of thoſe, who 'are afraid of a free Election, who are afraid 'of a free and uninfluenced Parliament. Such 'a Parliament would ſcorn to flatter Great 'Men, would inquire into Miſcarriages, and 'puniſh ſuch as were faulty, would call 'thoſe Miniſters to account, who ſhould pre-'vail with the Queen to turn Men of Abi-'lity and Conſideration out of Place and 'Employment, for acting upon Principles of 'Honour and Conſcience, and doing their Du-'ty in this Houſe. Another evil Conſequence 'with which this Charter is attended, is, 'That ſo many new Electors, and a new 'returning Officer, are created by it, to the 'Infringement of the Liberty of the Subject, 'and making all Elections in a manner de-'pend upon the Will of the Prince. I hope, 'Gentlemen, you will ſeriouſly conſider this 'Matter, that you will lay aſide all Thoughts 'of Party in this Cauſe; for if it be in the 'Power of the Crown to diſſolve old Corpo-'rations, and erect new, in ſo exorbitant a 'manner, we may bid *adieu* to Liberty and 'Property, and to all that has coſt ſo much 'Blood and Treaſure to maintain and defend; 'there will be no Difference between a Par-'liament of *Great Britain*, and a Parliament of '*Paris*.

'I hope once more, Gentlemen, you will 'ſeriouſly conſider how much the Honour and 'Juſtice of this Houſe is concern'd in the 'Determination of the Caſe now before you.

'The

'The Eyes of the People have been for some 'time open'd, they will observe, they will judge 'of our voting in this Cause, and do expect 'from us, as we have put a stop to unjust 'and exorbitant Power abroad, that we should 'neither suffer nor endure it at home.

Our Chancellours formerly had been impeach'd for affixing the *Great Seal* to things of less Consequence than this was, and evil Counsellours call'd in question for giving their Advice in more minute Affairs than an actual Invasion of *Magna Charta*: But such was the Disposition of the present Parliament, that though they were met together to redress National Grievances, and pursued the Intent of their Meeting with the greatest Assiduity, they chose rather to consult the publick Quiet, by setting things in order during this Session, that had been altogether inverted during the late *Mal-Administration*, than to fall upon those who had put them out of it; and by this means, not only the Person that gave a Sanction to the Charter abovemention'd, but he that advis'd it, made their Escape; though those Great Men may be told, that these Practices of theirs were subsequent to the *Act of Grace*, and of such a Nature, as to deserve the Cognizance of those, who by animadverting upon them, would have stood in need of no *Act of Indemnity* for their Protection.

To come back to the Method we propos'd to our selves in this Historical Narration, and acquit our selves of this seeming Digression, by a more orderly and regular Proceeding; After the Commons had Resolv'd, upon the Petition of *William Seaton*, Esquire, in the

the Name of the Commiſſioners for the Equivalent, *That proper Perſons ſhould be appointed to take, ſtate, and examine the Accounts of the Commiſſioners of the Equivalent relating to the Sum of Three Hundred Ninety Eight Thouſand, Eighty Five Pounds, Ten Shillings, paid to* Scotland *in the Terms of the* Act *of* Union, and Order'd, That leave ſhould be given to bring in a Bill, to impower the Barons of the *Exchequer* in *Scotland*, to take, ſtate, and examine the ſaid Accounts. The Committee for Ways and Means made a Report of Eighteen Reſolutions; Sixteen of which following were agreed to by the Houſe.

1. That it was the Opinion of that Committee, that towards raiſing the Supply granted to Her Majeſty, further Duties ſhould be laid, to ariſe in the Office for ſtamp'd *Vellam*, Parchment, and Paper.

2. That the ſaid further Duties ſhould be for every Skin, or Piece of *Vellam*, or Parchment, or Sheet, or Piece of Paper, upon which ſhould be engroſſed or written, any Certificate or Debenture, for drawing back any Cuſtoms or Duties, or any part of any Cuſtoms or Duties, for or in reſpect of the reſhipping, or exporting of any Goods, or Merchandiſes, from *Great Britain*, for any Part beyond the Seas (to be paid by the Perſon, for whoſe Benefit, or at whoſe Inſtance ſuch Debenture or Certificate ſhould be obtained) the Sum of Eight Pence.

3. That the ſaid Duties ſhould be for every Piece of *Vellam*, or Parchment, or Sheet, or Piece of Paper, upon which ſhould be engroſſed or written, any Bill of Lading, which ſhould

ſhould be ſigned for any Goods and Merchandiſes to be exported, the Sum of Four Pence.

4. That the ſaid Duties ſhould be for every Almanack or Calendar, for any one particular Year, or for any Time leſs than a Year, which ſhould be printed on any one Side only, of any one Sheet or Piece of Paper only, the Sum of one Penny.

5. That the ſaid Duties ſhould be for every other Almanack or Calendar, for any one particular Year, which ſhould be printed, the Sum of Two Pence; and if any Almanack or Calendar ſhould be made to ſerve for ſeveral Years, then the reſpective Rates aforeſaid were to be paid for every ſuch Year.

6. That the ſaid Duties ſhould be for every Piece of *Vellam*, or Parchment, or Sheet, or Piece of Paper, on which ſhould be engroſſed or written any Licence for retailing of Wine, the Sum of Five Shillings.

7. That the ſaid Duties ſhould be for every Piece of *Vellam*, or Parchment, or Sheet, or Piece of Paper, on which ſhould be engroſſed or written any Licence for ſelling of Ale, Beer, or other *Exciſeable* Liquors, by Retail, One Shilling.

8. That towards raiſing the Supply granted to Her Majeſty, a Duty ſhould be laid upon all playing Cards and Dice.

9. That the ſaid Duty ſhould be Sixpence a Pack upon Cards, and Five Shillings a Pair upon Dice.

10. That all the aforeſaid Duties ſhould be granted to Her Majeſty for the Term of 32 Years.

11. That a Duty ſhould be laid upon all *Rock-Salt*, exported out of *Great Britain* into *Ireland*,

12. That the ſaid Duty ſhould be Ten Shillings *per* Tun, over and above the preſent Entries payable for the ſame, and to be paid upon the Entry out, by the Exporter.

13. That the ſaid Duty ſhould be granted to Her Majeſty for Thiry Two Years.

14. That all the aforeſaid Duties, together with the Duties upon Hackney Coaches and Chairs, and the Overplus, as well of the Duties upon Hides and Skins, as of the Seven Hundred Pounds a Week out of the Revenue of the *Poſt-Office*, ſhould be made a Fund for raiſing a further Sum not exceeding Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds, for the Service of the War and Her Majeſty's other Occaſions.

15. That towards raiſing the Supply granted to Her Majeſty, for building Churches, and other Uſes mention'd in the Reſolution of the Houſe, of the Firſt of that Month, the Duty of Twelve Pence *per* Chauldron, for all Coals and Culm imported into the Port of *London*, granted by an Act of the Eighth Year of K. *William the Third*, and which would expire on the Twenty Ninth of *September* 1716, ſhould be continued to the Twenty Ninth of *September* 1724

16. That the Duty of Two Shillings *per* Chauldron for all Coals and Culm imported into the Port of *London*, granted by an Act of the firſt Year of Her preſent Majeſty's Reign, and which would expire on the Fifteenth of *May* 1716, ſhould be continued to the Twenty Ninth of *September* 1724.

The Result of this was, That a Bill or Bills were Order'd to be brought in thereupon, which was accordingly done. But as the Queen among other Acts gave the Royal Assent to one *For the better preventing deceitful and excessive Gaming*, so it would be a great Omission in the Person that undertakes to give the Reader the Detail of the Proceedings in Parliament, not to speak something of the Utility of this Bill, which to the Honour of both Houses, in this Session pass'd into an Act, when it had been in vain attempted to be made one by the last Parliament, a Majority of which not being averse to the Depredations that were made upon the Publick, thought it not within their Sphere to concern themselves with, or make inquiry, how particular Persons robb'd and plunder'd each other, when at the same time it was offer'd to be made appear, to the very Persons that rejected the *Gaming Bill* before these Patriots took it under their Cognizance, that more than Five Hundred Gentlemen, of ancient Families and very plentiful Estates, were reduc'd to the extremest Want and Misery by the means of fraudulent and deceitful Gaming. But who could expect a Bill for remedying such Grievances, would ever find a good Reception, when a certain Person gave all imaginable Encouragement to the Vice complain'd of? And how could it almost be possible that *New-market Racer*, that understood playing the *Crimp* so well himself, and got so much by it too, should not make use of his Interest, while he was possess'd of so very much, from the greatest of Offices,

to

to defeat the Meaſures of thoſe that oppos'd his favourite and beloved Exerciſe.

As the Paſſing of this Bill into an Act was of the laſt Conſequence, both to the Perſons whoſe Benefit it was deſign'd for, and thoſe who were to be ſtopp'd by it from further inſulting the Pockets of Her Majeſty's good Subjects, ſo the Gameſters made what Endeavours they could to obſtruct the Paſſage of it, which had that Effect as to retard it from the Beginning of the Seſſion, when it was Order'd to be brought in by Mr. *Hungerford*, to the Cloſe of it. But *Publick* Grievances redreſs'd make way for remedying the *Private*, and the Perſons who had formerly been Obſtacles to it being remov'd from that Exorbitance of Power they were before in Poſſeſſion of, made way for others to ſucceed them of quite different Opinions; by whoſe Acceſſion to the chief Dignities of the Kingdom, thoſe that were Well-wiſhers to the Proſperity and Advantage of Her Majeſty's beſt Subjects, had the Satisfaction to ſee theſe private *Plunderers* laid aſide with the Publick, and incapacitated from preying upon young Heirs and diveſting them of their Patrimonies. So that out of thoſe that were bred up to live upon the Spoil, and have not yet got themſelves Seats upon *Black-Heath*, and great Sums at the Bankers, Her Majeſty may in all Appearance be furniſh'd with more than a compleat Regiment, in a very ſhort time, capable of making Atonement to their Country by their future Services, which they have ſo very much injur'd by their paſt Conduct.

On the Fourteenth of *May* the ingroſs'd Bill for the Releaſe of poor inſolvent Debtors was

read the third time, and pass'd the *House of Commons*. This Bill had been brought in thro' the Petitions of the Prisoners for Debt, that lay languishing in the several Goals of this Kingdom, and were render'd useless to themselves and the Publick, and had been long depending in the House through the Want of due Sollicitation, and the Opposition that was made to it from without, by many cruel Creditors, notwithstanding the Petitioners offer'd to make a Surrender of all they had, upon Oath, and submit to any Terms the Parliament should think fit, for the Recovery of their Liberty. These Conditions were at first thought reasonable by the House, and Mr. *Duncomb* who was Chairman of the Committee, had no Limits given to his Order, but brought in the Bill without any manner of Restriction to any Sum or Sums, so that the Person or Persons to be releas'd by it, gave up all his Effects (but working Tools *&c.*) upon Oath, and either went into the Army himself, or provided some other able-body'd Man fit for the Service. But after it had been read twice and recommitted to the Commitee, it was clogg'd with several Amendments, in particular with one, that made it of no Use or Benefit to any that ow'd any one Person more than Twenty Pounds.

This Amendment justly surpris'd the better sort of those unfortunate Creatures; and as it was but natural for People under the extremest Affliction and Pressures to endeavour to extricate themselves out of them, so one that had a more liberal Education than most of the rest, or at least had profited most by it, made application to Sir *Thomas Hanmer* for the flinging

ging out the abovementioned Reſtriction, and making this their Acts of Charity more extenſive by the following Letter, wihch for the ſake of the Reaſons contained in it, and the Weight and Cogency of its Style and Arguments, I ſhall ask leave to Inſert for the Inſtruction of the Reader. The Letter ran thus.

SIR,

THAT Publick Spirit, that is ſo conſpicuous in all your Actions, encourages us to make this Addreſs to you, in the Behalf of many Thouſands of poor, unhappy People who lye under the greateſt Preſſures of Fortune, that Humane Life is lyable to, *Confinement*, and the *Extremity of Poverty*. The Poor meet with few Advocates, and nothing but a true *Chriſtian* Greatneſs of Mind can engage a Man of Power and Fortune to appear in their Behalf. To urge, that our Saviour, at the laſt Day, decides the Eternal Happineſs of Men by their Deeds of Charity, will be look'd on in this Corrupt Age as *Cant*; to take Notice that he ſays, *You have ſeen me in Priſon, and have not Viſited me*, wou'd by too many great Men be Laugh'd at; but Sir *T*——'s Character is too well known, not to aſſure us, that theſe terrible Words will make a juſt Impreſſion on him, for the many unhappy Creatures, who by this apply themſelves to him for Relief. There are ſeldom under Hundreds in the *Marſhalſea* Priſon, without thoſe Neceſſaries requir'd even for the Support of Life, ſome Days Two or Three Periſhing for Want: Even thoſe, who have had the better Luck of the Liberty of the *Queen's-Bench* Rules, Languiſh under a Po-

verty, which renders them uſeleſs to the Publick, and uneaſy to themſelves. To ſee the miſerable Objects there, and in all the Priſons in *England*, wou'd touch any Man that has any Humanity with Compaſſion, and a True *Chriſtian* with a Deteſtation of the cruel Creditors, and an Endeavour to put an End to ſuch a Tyranny, as is extremly Injurious to the Nation, and gratifies nothing but Revenge, and a Barbarous Temper.

Theſe poor Creatures, in the Midſt of this miſerable Condition, flatter'd themſelves with Hopes, that this Parliament which had ſo many publick Services in View, wou'd not wholy overlook their Misfortunes; and when the Bill *for obliging Creditors to accept the utmoſt Satisfaction the Debtors were able to make*, was brought in their Prayers for the Proſperity of ſuch Patriots encreas'd, with the Hopes they had of an End to a more than *Ægyptian* Slavery: But they were again driven to Deſpair, when they gain'd the Hard-hearted and cruel Creditors had found Intereſt enough, even in ſuch a Parliament, to deſtroy all the Good intended them, *by allowing the Benefit only to ſuch, who ow'd but* Twenty Pounds *to any one Man*; which wou'd deprive Ten Parts in Eleven of all Manner of Relief.

After ſome Time, we cou'd find no Means of Delivery, unleſs ſome great and good Man, whoſe Authority in that Auguſt Aſſembly was conſiderable, wou'd undertake to be their Advocate, and plead the Cauſe of the miſerable. And being aſſur'd, that all the Qualities Neceſſary to engage a Man in this *Chriſtian* Undertaking were in Sir *T*——, We have Unanimouſly agreed to make this Supplication to you, remembering

remembring, that in this you will ſhow your ſelf as good a Patriot, as a *Chriſtian*. You are, Sir, too good a Politician, not to know the Damage that the Loſs of ſo many People is to the Publick; and I need not uſe many Words, to prove that it is highly *Unchriſtian*, to puniſh Misfortunes as Crimes of the deepeſt Dye, nay, worſe, than any Crime whatſoever; for, a wretched ſtarving Life in a Goal is worſe, than a ſpeedy Death, ſince it is better not to be, than to be miſerable. The preſent Method of dealing with Debtors is of no manner of Advantage to Creditors, except in Indugling the Cruelties of ſome Men, by leaving it in their Power to take away a Man's Liberty, and yet refuſe all the real Satisfaction the Debtor is capable of making, by Surrendering his All, (Working Tools only excepted, *&c.*) which is what every Priſoner is willing to do, tho' it be Rejected by the Creditors, who can get no farther Satisfaction by Impriſonment. For all the Puniſhment in Nature cannot make a Man do more than he can do; and ſure, ſo Wiſe, and ſo *Chriſtian* a Body of Men, as this Parliament, can never think the Miſery only of the Debtor, a Satisfaction worthy of being Indulg'd by *Law*.

Nor is it at all more Reaſonable, or leſs Barbarous, that a Man, who owes Thouſands, but has little, or nothing to pay them withal, ſhou'd want this Relief; for the greater his Debts are, the greater is his Miſery, becauſe out of all Poſſibility of being able to pay them; whereas, if a Man owes but *Twenty Pounds*, he may find Friends, or other Means of Diſcharging ſo ſmall a Matter; nay, the Creditor often will not be Obſtinate in his Confinement,

hoping from Liberty a Discharge of such a Matter; But a Man that owes much, seldom finds such Favour, and is therefore more hopeless, and by Consequence, a fitter Object of the publick Pity and Compassion. Besides, some Men may owe *Five Hundred Pounds*, and not owe *Twenty Pounds* to any one Man, whereas, another may not owe above *Fifty Pounds* in the World, and that may be all to one Man; now, in this Case, the Man that owes most, gets the Benefit of this Act, and he that owes least, must remain an unfortunate Sacrifice to the Barbarity of his Creditor. The most reasonable, and most *Christian* Way, therefore is, that all who Surrender fairly all they have, shou'd have Relief; for where nothing is, nothing can be had, by all the Misery and Torture in the World.

Farther, Sir, the great Traders have the Benefit of the *Act of Bankruptcy*, by which, if they break for *One Hundred Thousand Pounds*, they may on the Surrender of all get their Liberty, and are allow'd *Five Pounds per Cent.* for what Money and Effects they discover. Is it therefore, unreasonable, Sir, that those poor Men, who fail by Misfortunes in a much less Manner, and owing vastly less Money, shou'd not have alike Benefit on the Surrendering their All? Besides, Sir, as you are a Gentleman, as well as all the other Members, it is worthy of your Consideration, that many Gentlemen, who have had a generous Education, have yet, and daily do fall to Poverty, is it not very Hard, Sir, that those, whose former Lives makes Misfortunes, Want and Captivity more Grievous, than other Men, shou'd be the only Men excluded from all Relief, especially when they

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are willing to comply with the Conditions, and Surrender all they have; and this, Sir, is the Caſe of Hundreds at this Time in Priſon.

Your Intereſt, and your Admirable Parts, Sir, we are Satisfy'd, are ſufficient to do this Service to your Country, which is is ſo worthy of a *Patriot*, and of a *Chriſtian*, by making ſo many miſerable Men, now a Burthen to themſelves, and Uſeleſs to the Publick, Beneficial to their Country.

I confeſs, I never cou'd hear the Shadow of a Reaſon for the *Capias*, and I am ſure other Nations, whoſe Conduct we have Reaſon to think as Wiſe, and Juſt, as our own, have no ſuch barbarous Cuſtom, as that of keeping inſolvent Debtors to Starve and Periſh in a Goal. The *Dutch* are as Trading a People as we, and ſtand as much upon Credit, and yet we ſhall find their Proceedings in this Caſe far different from ours, and while we ſpeak contemptibly of them they ſhow themſelves better *Politicians*, and better *Chriſtians* than we in this Particular.

To ſet this in a true Light, Sir, we ſhall give you Inſtances from many Nations both Ancient and Modern, *Chriſtian* and *Infidel*, and to our Shame be it ſpoken, all excelling us in Tenderneſs to the Misfortunes of their unhappy Subjects.

We ſhall begin with the *DIVINE LAW*, we mean, the *Moſaic* Inſtitution; the Debtor was only oblig'd to become the Servant of the Creditor, taking his Wages for the Debt, but with theſe three Proviſo's: *Firſt*, That the Debtor ſhou'd not ſerve as a *Bondſlave*, but as a Hired Servant. *Secondly*, That the Creditor ſhou'd be ſo far from having the Power of Impriſoning the

the Body of the Debtor, that he shou'd not Rule over him with Rigour. *Thirdly*, That he shou'd be Releas'd after seven Years, and sent away with a liberal Reward of Sheep, Corn and Wine. And *Solomon* the Wisest of Kings, says, *If thou hast not to pay, why shou'd he take thy Bed from under thee?*

To pass from the Land of *Canaan* to other Countries, we shall find the very *Heathens* more Merciful, than this *Christian*, this *Protestant* Country.

Among the *HEATHENS*, we find that *Solon* endeavouring to Establish the Government of his City, on the sure Foundation of good and wholesome Laws, the first thing he did, he made an Edict for the clearing of all Debts contracted by Usury; for which Reason, *Solon* and his Friends were called *Creocopides*, Cutters of Debts; which tho' it displeas'd many for a while, yet afterwards they found so much the Benefit thereof, that they made publick Sacrifices for Joy, which were called *Seisachthia*, or Feasts of Discharge.

Among the *LACEDEMONIANS*, the Custom of Imprisoning one another was not so much as thought of: For they in Pursuit of Victory and Renown, had other Business for their Lusty Young Men, than to Macerate them in Goals, for the Humour of every peevish Usurer.

Lucullus, finding *ASIA* full of the Oppressions of Creditors, to relieve the Debtor from the Tyranny of Imprisonment, Order'd that the Creditor should enjoy the fourth Part of the Profits and Revenue of the Debtor, leaving his Person free, which made him not only be-

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loved in thoſe Countries, but wiſh'd for, and deſir'd of others.

Cæſar being Proconſul in *SPAIN*, finding the People embroil'd in Suits of Law, and Strife betwixt Debtor and Creditor, did not permit the Creditors to throw their Debtors in Goal, but ordain'd, that the Creditors ſhould take Yearly two Parts of the Debtor's Revenue, and that the Debtors ſhould have the third Part to themſelves to live on, which Act of his (the Story ſays) won him ſo great Eſtimation, that he return'd very Rich from his Government.

And indeed, the publick Charity of the *ROMANS* is a laſting Monument of their Heatheniſh Piety. For there were among them certain Offices called *Triumviri Menſarii*, from the Tables where they told their Money, who had a particular Charge, and Authority to pay the Debts of poor Men.

Among the *MAHUMETANS*, we find the *Perſians* very Tender of the Welfare of poor Men fallen to Decay, there being in ſeveral Cities priviledg'd Places, among the reſt, One more Noted in *Iſpahan*, call'd *Alla Capi*, or *God's Gate*, whither Debtors have Liberty to fly, and abide there till they have compounded with their Creditors.

The *TURKS* prohibit all Arreſts of the Body: Therefore, if any Man will Sue another at Law, he has neither Bailiffs, nor Serjeants, but goes himſelf to his Adverſary, and before Witneſs Summons him to the *Cadie*, and this is agreeable to the very Words of the Alcoran, *If thy Debtor cannot pay thee, ſtay till he can, and give him Alms, for this ſhall be better for thee.* Unhappy Reproach to true Religion! That the

the *Turks* ſhou'd yield ſuch a *Chriſtian* Obedience to the Law of *Mahomet*, and the *Chriſtians* with ſuch a *Turkiſh* Irreverence contemn the Law of God.

In ſome Parts of *GERMANY* they are very Severe, in ſetting ſuch a Brand on a Bankrupt's Reputation, as ſhall eaſily take from him the Opportunity of Abuſing others; yet they give his Body free Liberty to redeem his Credit.

Hence in French *Monter l' Aſne* ſignifies *to become Bankrupt*, becauſe that inſtead of Impriſoning the Body they only put him to Shame, compelling the Bankrupt to ride backward upon an Aſs, with his Tail in his Hand, quite thorow the Town where he dwelt.

In *HOLLAND*, a Well-govern'd and Flouriſhing Common-Wealth, no Man is compell'd to pay further than his Eſtate will run, and that with *Chriſtian* Conſideration of his Wife and Family, nor is any Man to be Impriſon'd for Debt, unleſs the Creditor will allow him Maintenance ſo long as he ſhall be there confin'd, which Cuſtoms are ſo well known, that 'tis needleſs to inſiſt upon them.

FLANDERS, *ITALY*, and *SPAIN* are Unanimous in their Practice, for there no Man is detain'd in Priſon for Debt above a Year and a Day, in which Time the Creditors have Power to ſell the Eſtate of the Debtor, which being done, and the Wives Dower taken out for Relief of her and her Children, the reſt is divided; then is the Debtor freed from thoſe Debts for ever, and his Body releas'd at the Year's End. This for the meaner Sort.

But for the Gentlemen and Perſons of Quality, their Bodies are not to be touch'd, nor by

by any Means to be Impriſon'd for Debt, only the Eſtate is liable to Satisfaction, yet with a Reſervation of ſuch Neceſſary things, as Honour, Honeſty, or Humanity may challenge; and therefore the Perſon, Arms, or Apparel, Bed and Chamber of a Soldier are not liable to Seizure, and the like Proviſion is made for other Gentlemen of Quality.

Neither do we find it to have been the Practice among our ſelves here in *ENGLAND* to make Arreſts, as appears by the Stile of our *Common Pleas Declarations* yet in Uſe, all which run ſuch a one *ſummonitus fuit ad Reſpond.* not apprehended like a Criminal, or brought *Vi & Armis* to the Bar.

Therefore in former Times there was no *Capias* but only in Actions *Quare Vi & Armis*, where after Judgment, there was a *Capias* alſo *Pro Fine* for the King as againſt a Criminal, as well for Satisfaction of the Party.

But let us not forget the *Civil Law*, from whence we may eaſily gather what has been the Practice of the Wiſeſt and moſt Flouriſhing Nations of the whole World, being but a *Pandect* or Collection of the choiceſt Inſtitutions both of the *Greeks* and *Romans*.

Obſerve then, One of her chief Maxims as to our Arguments, *Qui vult cedere bonis, Liberatus eſt, a Debito*, Relinquiſh Eſtate, and be free from Debt.

As for the BARBAROUS Cuſtom of Arreſting, there is no ſuch thing ſo much as mention'd, neither in the *Old Roman Law*, nor in the Inſtitutions of *Juſtinian*, Lineally deſcended from it: Therefore the Ancient *Roman Law* Term was *In Jus vocare*, which the Plaintiff himſelf was wont to do, by calling the *Defen-*

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dant before the *Prætor* in the Presence of sufficient Witnesses, without the Assistance of his double feed *MEN-TERRIERS*, to earth the Debtor, like a Fox out of his Hole, whom his own severe Pursuit had hunted thither before. And to shew they aim at the Estate and not the Person, the first Question the *Prætor* ask'd the *Defendant* was, *An Auctor esset?* Whether he had made away his Possession or Estate, to defraud his Creditor or no? And to signifie how wary they were, to hinder the Encroachment of Malice and litigious Envy, the *Plaintiff* as well as the *Defendant* was compell'd *ad spondendum*, to put into Court a Gage of Money, to be forfeited if he prevail'd not in his Suit, which Forfeiture was call'd *Sacramentum*, because publickly employ'd in the great Expences of their Sacred Rites. And it may not be an idle Question, Whether such Forfeitures if now in Use, would not be as advantageous, and less repin'd at, than some Impositions that have been found out.

To descend to the *Institutes* themselves, we find the same Method of summoning the *Defendant* still continued in these very Words, *Omnium Actionum instituendarum Principium, &c. The first Commencing of all Actions proceeds from that Part of the Precept, by which the* Prætor *commands the Party to be call'd into Court: For it is necessary that the Party should be first call'd, that is, call'd before him who is to be Judge of the Cause:* And if any one sought any other Way, than this, the *Prætor* set a Fine of *Fifty Shillings* upon his Head.

After Condemnation they were so favourable, that this was the permanent Rule among them, set down by *Paulus*, *Lib.* 6 *ad* Plantium,

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In Condemnatione Perſonarum, &c. In the Condemnation of Perſons who are ſentenc'd to ſatisfie to the utmoſt of their Ability, not all that they have is to be violently extorted from them; but ſuch Conſideration is to be taken of them, that they may not want.

To this purpoſe in the Title of *Replications*, we find it laid down for a Maxim, *That if the Debtor after Judgment, having relinquiſh'd his Goods, or Eſtate, be notwithſtanding ſtill ſued by the Creditor, he ſhall have this Exception, or Plea for himſelf*, Quod Bonis ceſſerit.

Now for *Impriſonment of the Body* to crave Aid of the Rules of Policy, is altogether vain and frivolous.

For the Strength of a *Politick Body* conſiſts of the Number and Ability of the Members; but this Cruelty of one Man towards another, is the frequent Cauſe that ſo many able and luſty Men are inforc'd to abandon their Native Soil, and give their Aſſiſtance to Foreign Princes, to the great Injury of their own Country. How many young, ſtout, and able Bodies are pin'd away, and ſtarv'd by tedious Impriſonment, for whom the Commonwealth might find as many Employments as they themſelves were Perſons?

'Tis a ſtrange and aukward Piece of Policy, to ſuffer *Sergeants* and *Bailiffs* to depopulate our Cities and Counties to people their Goals; to take away the Strength and Glory of the Magiſtracy, to increaſe the UNLAWFUL Gain of a Keeper.

In Times of *MUTINY*, what Advantages have the Oppoſers of Government had? What Aſſiſtance have they gain'd by the Hands of Men indebted, fearing to fall into the

the Power of their Creditors, though not suffer'd then to be so CRUEL as now? The Stories of the Followers of *David* in *Holy Writ*, and of *Cataline* and *Spartacus* in Profane History, and that great Mutiny of the *Roman* People, that occasion'd the Election of their Protecting *Tribunes*, do evidently testifie this. And we read, That *Cæsar*'s Payment but of One desperate Man's Debts on the other Side, was to him a great Lift to the Empire. If in those Times the Fear only of being dunn'd and sued, was so dangerous to the Commonwealth, how much more liable is she now to so desperate Enterprizes, should the Terrours of Bodily Imprisonment and fair Opportunity meet together?

There is no Policy, no Kingdom, or Commonwealth, that ought to admit a Law that occasions the Ruin and Destruction of its Subjects: But of how many Murthers, Slaughters, and Violent Deaths, have *Arrests* and the Dread of *Imprisonment* been the Cause? For the *Law of Nature*, let Man do what he can, will predominate in Man above all Humane Decrees; so that if any Man see another coming to lay violent Hands upon him, to attack his Person, and hale his Body to Prison, Nature teaches him to take the Assailor for his capital Enemy, and to act the best he can in his own Defence. And therefore, should the Law absolutely command those Violences as necessary (which is contrary to the Maxims of the Law of *ENGLAND*, which abhors all Force) yet wou'd not Man be restrain'd from making resistance, so entirely does he love, so naturally is he bound to maintain his own Liberty: And what is the Event of this? Generally,

nerally one or two murther'd, and another or two hang'd; thus is the Kingdom depriv'd of three or four Members at one time.

It is farther remarkable to the Shame of our Country, that there are more Men in the Priſons of this City alone for Debt, than in all the Goals of the whole *German Empire:* Who there grow beſotted in the Cellars, to drive away Care, as they call it.

In ſhort, to impriſon the Poor, is to do what Nature and *Chriſtianity*, as well as all wholſome Policies abhor, and to act in vain; to impriſon the Rich is altogether ridiculous, a Priſon to ſuch being a Sanctuary to preſerve their Eſtates.

The Creditor ſhould conſider, that all Means of his Satisfaction muſt ariſe out of the Debtor's Labour and Induſtry, or his Credit, out of the good Will of his Friends, or out of his own Eſtate; all which, but the laſt, are immediately loſt by Impriſonment; and the laſt ſerves only to ſupply its Owner, without any Regard to the Creditors, as we have ſeveral late Inſtances in the *Fleet*, and *Queen's Bench*.

It is plain from what has been ſaid, that the *Laws of God* and *Reaſon*, *National Cuſtoms*, the *Civil Law*, the *Rules* and *Maxims* of *Publick* and *Private Policy* and *Intereſt* are entirely againſt *Arreſting*, and *Impriſoning for Debt*. A Proof, one would think ſufficient to prevail with ſo wiſe a Senate, to let us not be ſo ſeparated from all the reſt of the World in *Morals*, as we are in *Situation*; eſpecially, ſince the Original of Arreſting Mens Bodies, and taking them in Execution for Debt, was grounded on thoſe few Words in the Twenty Fifth of *Edward the Third*.

The Defenders of this Statute say, *How shall we get our Money, if Arrests be taken away?* We answer, *By the same means which was formerly us'd, or as in the* Civil Law, *by* Summons, *such as indeed is the Original in the* Common-Pleas, *of as great Force to all Intents and Purposes, as if the Party had been arrested.* The Force of which is plainly seen in the *Subpœna's* in the *High Court of Chancery*, which being left at the House by a Messenger, and Oath made of the Service, the *Defendant* is compell'd to come into the Court, and answer the *Plaintiff*, as effectually as if he had expended *Five Pounds* on an Arrest; nor can the *Defendant* by the Proceedings of that Court be arrested in his Person, unless he be so fool-hardy, to stand out to a *Commission of Rebellion.*

There might be many Ways not so odious to the Creditors, as a total Remission of the Debt: It is the Practice, I know, in Flanders, *and in* Picardy, *that, when a Merchant, or other Trader, or other finds his Creditors hard upon him, and himself insolvent at that time, on his Petition, the Parliament of that District allows their Protection for Three, Four, or Five Years, for him to pay his Debts, during which time the Debtor has his Liberty to use his Industry, to repair his broken Fortunes, and clear all his just Debts.*

But, if after all, *The Creditor must be satisfied with the Imprisoning of the Body of the Debtor, he ought to be oblig'd to maintain him there, as in* Holland *and* France, &c.

SIR,

SIR,

We beg you to add One Conſideration more to what we have urg'd, that there are near Twelve Hundred *Bailiffs* about this City and adjacent Parts, moſt of them have One, Two, or Three Followers, and theſe live on the Miſeries of the Unfortunate, and an Arreſt by *Civility-Money*, as they call it, and the Fees comes generally to *Thirty Shillings*, ſometimes to *Four* or *Five Guineas* (often more than the Original Debt) this is robbing both the Plaintiff and Defendant; whereas, if every Summons were ſtamp'd with a *Ten Shilling Stamp*, and all *Bailiffs* aboliſh'd, it would, by a very eaſy Computation, bring in a conſtant Revenue of *Fifty* or *Sixty Thouſand Pounds* a Year, perhaps double the Money, and the Debtor as well as Creditor much eas'd in the Suit, all theſe lazy Rogues might be ſent for Soldiers, and ſo be a double Benefit to your Country.

SIR,

Theſe Reaſons are ſubmitted to you, and by you to the Honourable the Houſe of COMMONS; *the Eyes and Hopes of many are on you, and we beg you to remember, that this is the Cauſe that* CHRIST JESUS *has own'd, and you will engage the Prayers of Thouſands, as long as this Nation laſts.*

But as the Majority of the Houſe were for abiding by their Amendments, and the *Houſe of Commons* that had given ſo very Liberally for Her Majeſty's and the Kingdom's Occaſions, were unwilling to give away the Lawful and juſt Debts of thoſe they Repreſented farther than is above ſpecified, ſo the Bill was ſent up to the Lords with the Addition of *(who do not owe above Twenty Pounds Principal Money to any one Perſon)* for their Concurrence, and was Read Twice by their Lordſhips, though whether their Lordſhips did not approve the Conditions of it, or thought another Seſſions of Parliament more fitting to paſs it into an Act, I am not to determine. What lies upon me to Affirm, is, that this Charitable Bill had *cold Water flung upon it*, which is a Parliamentary Term for one that lies on the Table without Notice, after a ſecond Reading, and never had ſo much as that little Effect it was intended for, by not being ſent down to the Commons again with their Lordſhips Concurrence.

On *Tueſday May* the Fifteenth, the Order of the Day being Read, for taking into farther Conſideration the Report from the Committee to whom it was refer'd to examine and State the Publick Debts of the Navy, and other Publick Offices, for which no Proviſion had been made by Parliament, the Houſe Proceeded to take into Conſideration the ſaid Report, and the Repreſentations and Memorials made by the Commiſſioners of the Victualling, relating to the Proviſions and Victualling of the Land Forces, with a Liſt of them being Read at the ſame time came to theſe Reſolutions upon them.

1. That the Encreaſing the Publick Expences beyond the Supplies annually granted by Parliament, had been the chief Occaſion of the Debts of the Nation, and an Invaſion of the Rights of Parliament.

2. That it appear'd to that Houſe, that the Sum of Six Hundred and Six Thouſand, Eight Hundred and Six Pounds Seven Shillings and Seven Pence, had been paid out of the Moneys Iſſued to the Service of the Navy for Proviſions ſupply'd to Land Forces, ſent to *Spain* and *Portugal*, and for the Garriſon of *Gibraltar*, for which no Deductions had been made from the Pay of thoſe Forces, nor any Part of that Sum aſſigned to the Victualling, notwithſtanding the ſeveral Letters and Repreſentations made to the Treaſury in that Behalf.

3. That ſuch Diverting of Moneys, Iſſued to the Service of the Navy, to the Land Service had leſſened the Credit of the Navy, diſcouraged the Seamen, occaſioned the Paying extravagant Rates on the New Contracts, and was a Miſapplication of the Publick Money.

4. That the applying any Sum of unappropriated Money, or Surpluſages of Funds to Uſes not Voted or Addreſſed for, by Parliament, had been a Miſapplication of the Publick Money.

The Queen being come to the Houſe of Peers the Sixteenth, gave the Royal Aſſent to Fourteen Publick and Twenty Seven Private Bills, amongſt which that for Reſumption of Grants had no Place, becauſe the Lords had thought fit to Reject it after Reading it a ſecond Time, either out of Reſpect to the Memory of King *William*, tho' ſome will have it that

it was altogether out of Regard to the Royal Prerogative, which would have been too much Cramped by such an Act, and the Services of those Persons who had highly deserved what was Vested in them by the Crown. On the Seventeenth upon Reading the *Bill for Regulating and Licensing Hackney Coaches and Chairs, and for laying several New Duties upon Stampt Vellam, Parchment and Paper and certain Duties on Cards and Dice, and a Duty upon the Exportation of Rock Salt from* Great Britain *in* Ireland, *during such Terms and for such Uses as were therein mentioned*, a second Time the *House of Commons* Resolv'd.

That the Bill should be committed to the Committee of the whole House to whom the Bill for raising One Million, Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, for Orders to be payable in Course, out of a Fund for One Hundred and Forty Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, for Thirty two Years, with a certain Increase of Principal and Interest, according to several Classes with Addition, of Chances was committed; after which it was Ordered, that it should be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they should Join together and Consolidate the said Two Bills, and take Care that the Weekly Sum to arise out of the Revenue of the said Post Office, and all the Duties of Hides and Skins, Vellam and Parchment, and the Revenue to arise by Licensing Hackney Coaches and Chairs, and the farther Duties to arise by Stampt Vellam, Parchment, and Paper, and upon Cards and Dice, and upon the Exportation of Rock Salt from *Ireland*, should be made a Fund, or Security for raising any Sum not exceeding

ding Two Millions towards Her Majeſty's Supply.

Ordered,
That it ſhould be an Inſtruction to the ſaid Committee, to receive a Clauſe, for making out Debentures upon any Sum, not exceeding One Hundred and Three Thouſand, and Three Pounds, Eleven Shillings and Four Pence, for the Relief of the poor Sufferers at *Nevis* and St. *Chriſtopher*'s, according to the Reſolution of the Houſe of the Thirtieth of *April*.

Ordered,
That it ſhould be an Inſtruction to the ſaid Committee to receive a Clauſe, that the Receipts given by the Officers for Plate brought in purſuant to the Reſolution of the Houſe of the Firſt Inſtant, ſhould be accepted as ſo much Money in the Contributions towards the ſaid Sum, not exceeding Two Millions.

Ordered,
That it ſhould be an Inſtruction to the ſaid Committee to receive a Clauſe, that the Money which ſhall appear to be due to the Moneyers for recoining the Moneys of *Scotland* and (upon paſſing an Account thereof in the *Exchequer* of *Scotland*) ſhould be Satisfied out of the Moneys ariſing, or to ariſe by the Coinage Duties.

Then the Bill for making good Deficiencies and for Satisfying the Publick Debts, and for Erecting a Corporation and carrying on the Trade to the *South* Seas, was read a firſt Time, and Order'd a ſecond Reading. On the Eighth, Mr. *Anneſly* preſented to the Houſe a Bill for

granting to Her Majesty several Duties upon Coals, for building Fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Suburbs thereof, *&c.* and the same was received, after the preceding Bill, relating to Deficiences, Debts, and the *South Seas*, had been read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, and it had been Order'd, That it should be an Instruction to the said Committee to receive a Clause, to repeal so much of the Act of the seventh and eighth Years of His Late Majesty's Reign, intitled, *An Act for the Increase and Encouragement Seamen*; and of the Act of the eighth and ninth Years of His said Majesty's Reign, intitled, *An Act to inforce the Act for the Increase and Encouragement of Seamen, as relates to the registering of Seamen.*

The Commons having some time before taken into their Consideration the Differences between the Company of the *Mine Adventurers* and their Creditors, and order'd a Bill to be brought in thereupon, intitled, *An Act for the Relief of the Creditors and Proprietors of the Company of* Mine-Adventurers, *by establishing a Method for setling the Differences between the Company and their Creditors, and for uniting them, in order to an effectual Working of the said Mines*, which was read Three times and sent to the Lords for their Concurrence. Their Lordships agreed to it, and sent it down to them again with an Amendment, which they readily comply'd with on the Twenty Third.

On the Twenty Fourth it was Order'd, That it should be an Instruction to the Commitee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for making good Deficiences, and for satisfying

the

the Publick Debts, and for erecting a Corporation to carry on a Trade to the *South Seas*, was committed, to receive a Clauſe, or Clauſes, That the Perſons intereſted in the Debts and Deficiences provided for by the ſaid Bill, might be at liberty, whether they would be concern'd in carrying on the Trade to the *South Seas*. Likewiſe, That it ſhould be an Inſtruction to the ſaid Committee, that they have Power to receive a Clauſe to give further Time to thoſe Perſons, who had already neglected to pay the Duties upon Moneys given with Clerks and Apprentices, and to ſecure the better Payment of thoſe Duties for the future; alſo, That it ſhould be an Inſtruction to the ſaid Committee, to receive a Clauſe, That the Perſons intereſted in the ſaid Debts and Deficiences, ſhould be enabled to chuſe the Directors and Managers in the Corporation intended by the ſaid Bill to be erected, the Houſe having carry'd it by a great Majority, that the Choice of a Governour ſhould be veſted in the Crown.

On the 25th it was Order'd, upon the Report of the foregoing Bill, that leave ſhould be given to offer a Clauſe for giving leave to export Unwrought Iron, and trade in the ſame with any of the Subjects of *Spain*, notwithſtanding the Proviſo in the Act of the third and fourth Years of Her Majeſty's Reign, for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with *France*.

The Day following the Houſe (according to Order) proceeded to take into Conſideration the Report from the Committee, who were appointed to inquire into Falſe Muſters, and other Abuſes in the Payment of Her Majeſty's Guards, and alſo Abuſes committed in relation

to

to *Chelsea Hospital*, and Resolved *Nemine contradicente*,

1. That it appear'd to them, that in seve- Companies of Her Majesty's *Foot-Guards*, there had been great Abuses in keeping but Two Thirds of their Compliment of Effective Men, and in protecting many Debtors from their Creditors.

2. That Lieutenant Colonel *Charteris* had been guilty of the said Abuses, and also of threatning and tampering with the Witnesses produced before the said Committee.

3. That the said Resolutions should be laid before Her Majesty, and that Her Majesty should be humbly desir'd to give Directions, that the said Lieutenant Colonel *Charteris* might be punish'd for the said Offences, and that effectual care might be taken to punish all Persons that had been guilty of False Musters, or other Abuses in the Guards, and to prevent the like for the future; and that the said Resolutions should be laid before Her Majesty, by such Members of that House as were of Her Majesty's most Honourable *Privy Council*.

5. That the Imprisoning Persons in the *Savoy-Prison*, without any Authority in Writing from a Commission-Officer, putting them in Irons, and selling them to be sent abroad, had been a great Violation of the Liberty of the Subject.

6. That an Humble Address should be presented to Her Majesty, by such Members of the House as were of Her Majesty's most Honourable *Privy Council*. That *Patrick Hurley*, *Samuel Wilson*, *John Man*, *John Hare*, *William Birket*,

ket, *James Bampford*, *Remark Bunworth*, *William Hardiſty*, *Richard Sedan*, and *John Ackland*, who had given Evidence before the Committee touching the Abuſes aforeſaid, might be diſcharged from the Service of the Army, and protected from being preſs'd again into the Service.

7. That it appear'd to the Houſe, that Mr. *Joſeph Billers*, and Mr. *John Theedam*, had done good Service in detecting the ſaid Abuſes, and did deſerve Encouragement for the ſame.

On the Twenty Seventh the Ingroſs'd Bill to impower the Barons of the *Court of Exchequer* in *Scotland*, to take, examine, and ſtate the Accounts of the Commiſſioners for the Payment of the Equivalent Money, was read the third time and ſent up to the Lords for their Concurrence; after which on the Twenty Eighth, an Ingroſſed Bill for making good Deficiences, and for ſatisfying the Publick Debts, and for erecting a Corporation to carry on a Trade to the *South Seas*, and for Encouragement of the *Fiſhery*, and for Liberty to trade in Unwrought Iron with the Subjects of *Spain*, and to repeal the Acts for regiſt'ring Seamen, was read the third time, and after ſeveral Amendments had been made to it by the Houſe, paſs'd, *Nemine contradicente*.

On the 31ſt a Committee having been before appointed to draw up a Repreſentation to be made to Her Majeſty, upon the Reports and Reſolutions of the Houſe relating to the *Impreſt Accountants*, the *Publick Debts*, the *Arrears of Taxes*, the *Abuſes in the* Victualling Office, the *Bringing over the* Palatines, *and the Charter impos'd upon the Corporation of* Bewdley,

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in the County of Worceſter, made their Report by Sir *Thomas Hanmer* their Chairman, That they had drawn up a Repreſentation accordingly, which they had directed him to report to the Houſe, and he read the ſame in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd it in at the Table, where the ſame was read and agreed unto by the Houſe, to be the Repreſentation to be made to Her Majeſty. Purſuant to which it was Reſolved, That the ſaid Repreſentation ſhould be preſented to Her Majeſty by the whole Houſe, and Order'd, That the Members of the Houſe who were of Her Majeſty's moſt Honourable *Privy Council*, ſhould humbly know Her Majeſty's Pleaſure, when ſhe would be attended by that Houſe. After this, on the ſame Day, they receiv'd a Meſſage from the Lords, That their Lordſhips did not inſiſt upon their Amendments made to the Bill intitled, *An Act for making the Act of the fifth Year of Her Majeſty's Reign*, For the better Preſervation of the Game, *perpetual, and for making the ſame more effectual*, which had paſs'd the *Houſe of Commons*, and occaſion'd ſeveral Conferences between both Houſes of Parliament.

Alſo that the Lords had agreed to the Bill intitled, *An Act for making good Deficiences*, &c. *and ſatisfying the Publick Debts, and for erecting a Corporation to carry on a Trade to the* South Seas, *and for the Encouragement of the* Fiſhery, &c. without any Amendment.

Alſo that the Lords had agreed to the Bill intitled, *An Act for granting to Her Majeſty ſeveral Duties upon Coals, for building Fifty New Churches in and about the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter, &c. without any Amendment.

Alſo

Alſo that the Lords had agreed to the Bill intitled, *An Act for raiſing the* Militia *for the Year* 1711 (which had likewiſe paſs'd the *Houſe of Commons)* although the Month's Pay formerly advanced, was not repaid, without Amendment.

On the Firſt of *June* the Houſe proceeded to take into Conſideration the Report from the Committee, to whom it was referred to examine the Matter of the Reports of the Auditors of the *Impreſts*, and others relating to the Method of computing the Duties on *Eaſt India* Unrated *Goods*; and the Reſolution of the Committee was read and agreed unto by the Houſe, who came to the following Reſolutions thereupon.

Firſt, That it appear'd to that Houſe, that there had been a very great Loſs to the Revenue of the Cuſtoms, upon Unrated *Eaſt India Goods*; and other Unrated Goods, by the Method practiſed in the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, in the computing the Duties on the ſaid Unrated Goods; whereby, when there had been no more than 18*l.* 8*s.* 9½*d. per Cent.* received for the Duties, there had been allowed for the ſame Duties to the Importer, Fifty Two Pounds, Two Shillings, and Sixpence. By which Method it appear'd, that notwithſtanding an Additional Duty of Twelve Pounds *per Cent.* was laid on the ſaid Goods, yet no Advance was made to the Revenue by the ſaid Duty.

Secondly, That it appear'd to that Honſe, that by the Method of calculating the Duties upon *China-Ware*, in every Eighteen Pounds, Eight Shillings, and Nine Pence, Halfpenny, received, there had been loſt to the Publick the Sum of Eleven Pounds, Ten Shillings, and Ten Pence (a prodigious

prodigious Sum if we consider how long these Practices had been Reigning) which Resolutions were likewise Order'd to be laid before Her Majesty with the usual Form.

On the same Day the Commons took into Consideration the Amendments made by the Lords to the Bill, entitled, *An Act to dissolve the present and the future Combination of Coal Owners, Lighter Men, Masters of Ships and others, to advance the Price* of Coals, in Prejudice of the Navigation, Trade, and Manufactures of this Kingdom, and for the future Encouragement of the Coal Trade, and the same were read and agreed to by the House.

On *Monday* the Fourth Mr. *Secretary Saint* John reported to the House, that Her Majesty having been Waited upon to know when she would be pleased to be Attended by the House, with the Representation before mention'd, *Her Majesty had appointed that Evening, at Half an Hour after Seven of the Clock, at Her Palace at St.* James's.

The same Worthy Member, likewise reported Her Majesty's Answer relating to the Abuses in the Guards, and to the Discharge of *Patrick Hurley* and others, from their Service in the Army, which was that *Her Majesty would take Care to Punish the Persons complain'd of, and to Prevent the like Abuses for the Future; and that She would give Orders for the Discharging the said* Patrick Hurley, *and the other Persons mention'd in the said Address as desired, and Protect them from being Press'd again into the Service.* After which the House read a Bill entitled an Act for the Encouragement of the Trade to *America* the third Time, and sent it to the Lords, and then gave their Attendance on the

Queen

Queen at St. *James*'s with the following Repreſentation.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, have, with the utmoſt Zeal and Unanimity, applied our ſelves to the Diſpatch of thoſe Great and Important Affairs, which Your Majeſty was pleaſed to recommend to us from the Throne; And we humbly Hope, That we have, in every Reſpect, anſwered Your Majeſty's Expectations in calling this Parliament.

In making ſuitable Proviſion for the Publick Service, we have met with great Difficulties from the Anticipation of Funds, and the large Sums with which the Publick Revenues ſtand Charged for long Terms of Years to come; However, we have not been Diſcouraged, but have, with greater Diligence, carried on our Endeavours to raiſe ſuch Supplies, as, we truſt, will be Effectual, not only for the Service of the preſent Year, but alſo for the Diſcharge of the heavy Debts, ſo long, and ſo juſtly complained of. And, as the abſolute Neceſſity of carrying on the War, and our Reſolutions to ſupport the Publick Credit, and maintain the Honour and Juſtice of Parliament, have obliged us to encreaſe the Burden of Taxes upon our Fellow-Subjects; ſo we are perſuaded, That the ſame Reaſons will induce them to pay thoſe Taxes with Chearfulneſs and Satisfaction.

At the ſame time, we have thought it another Part of our Duty, to enquire into the Cauſes

Cauſes of the heavy Debts we labour under; and to trace the Source of that great Evil, as what we thought would, in ſome degree, ſatisfy the Minds of Your People, and prevent the like Miſchief for the future.

This was a Promiſe and an Aſſurance which we preſumed to give Your Majeſty at the Beginning of this Seſſion; And now, at the Concluſion of it, we beg Leave to lay before Your Majeſty the Reſult of our Enquiries, which, we hope, Your Majeſty will not Judge to be unworthy of Your Royal Conſideration.

In Examining into the State of the War, and looking back from the Beginning of it, we find, that in ſeveral Years, the Service has been enlarged, and the Charge of it encreaſed beyond the Bounds preſcribed, and the Annual Supplies granted by Parliament; To this new and illegal Practice, we muſt, in great Meaſure, aſcribe the Riſe and Growth of the heavy Debts that lie upon the Nation; Nor does the Conſequence of it end there; for, we muſt alſo repreſent it to Your Majeſty, as a dangerous Invaſion of the Rights of Parliament. The Commons muſt ever aſſert it as their ſole and undoubted Privilege, to grant Money, and to adjuſt and limit the Proportions of it; And when Your Majeſty has recommended to them, to conſider of Supplies, and they have deliberated upon the ſeveral Eſtimates for the Annual Services, and conſidered and determined what the Nation is able to bear, their Proceedings would be very vain and ineffectual, if, after the reſpective Sums are ſtated, and granted, thoſe, through whoſe Hands the Diſpoſition of them paſſes, are allowed, in any Meaſure, to alter

alter and enlarge them. This is an Attempt which very little differs from levying Money without Conſent of Parliament, as will appear to Your Majeſty from this one Conſideration, That a Charge of that kind once incurr'd, and laid as a Debt upon the Navy, or any other Publick Office, is ſo far binding upon Parliament, that, how little ſoever they approve of the Means by which it was contracted, yet the Publick Credit being pawn'd, the Commons cannot, without the Ruin of That, refuſe to provide for it.

This alſo has been an Occaſion why great Sums of unappropriated Money, ariſing from the Exceedings and Surpluſages of ſome of the Funds granted by Parliament, have not been applied, as they ought to have been, in Aid of the Deficiences of other Funds. Had this juſt Care been obſerved, the Debts of the Nation could not have encreaſed to ſo Exorbitant an Height; But other Uſes were found out, ſuch as were neither Voted, nor Addreſſed for, by Parliament; which, therefore, we adjudge to have been *a Miſapplication of Publick Money*.

With regard to the Debts of the Navy, we find, That one great Diſcouragement and Burden, which that Part of the Service has lain under, has been from a Liberty that has been uſed, of diverting ſeveral Sums iſſued to that Service, and transferring them to other Purpoſes, for which they were not intended; particularly, that the Sum of Six Hundred and Six Thouſand, Eight Hundred and Six Pounds, Seven Shillings and Seven Pence, belonging to the Navy, has been paid for Proviſions ſup-

plied to Land-Forces ſent to *Spain* and *Portugal*, and for the Garriſon of *Gibraltar*; for which no Deductions have been made from the Pay of thoſe Forces, nor any Part of that Sum reaſſigned to the Victualling, notwithſtanding the ſeveral Acts of Parliament provided, and the many Letters writ, and Repreſentations made to the Treaſury, in that behalf. This unjuſtifiable Proceeding has been *a Diſcouragement to the Seamen, occaſioned the paying extravagant Rates upon Contracts, and has very much Contributed to ſink the Credit of the Navy.*

To this we muſt add the many notorious Embezlements, and ſcandalous Abuſes, which appear to have been practiſed, as well in the Management of Your Majeſty's Brew-houſe, as in the Contracts for Furniſhing the Navy with Beer. We have already preſumed to addreſs Your Majeſty, That ſeveral Perſons, whom we diſcovered to have been Guilty of thoſe Frauds, ſhould be proſecuted at Law for their Offences; and we entirely rely upon Your Majeſty's moſt Gracious Aſſurance, That thoſe Proſecutions ſhall be effectually carried on: But we muſt alſo, upon this Occaſion, beg leave, farther to repreſent to Your Majeſty, *That the Commiſſioners appointed to take Care of the Victualling* Your Majeſty's *Navy, have been Guilty of great Negligence and Remiſneſs in their Duty*; For the Inſtructions, which go along with that Commiſſion, are ſo well adapted to the preventing thoſe very Abuſes which have been committed, that nothing but a notorious Miſmanagement in that Office, and an inexcuſable Neglect in purſuing thoſe Inſtructions, could have given way to the great Loſs the Publick has ſuſtained in that Part of the Service.

The

The evil Effects of this Miſmanagement in Publick Offices, and Miſapplication of Parliamentary Supplies, have been encreaſed by the very Methods of bringing in the Publick Money; For, it has appeared to us, That the Receivers of the Land-Tax and of the other Revenues, have not been called upon to pay in the Money they had received, in due time, as the Law requires. Such has been the extreme Remiſneſs, and unaccountable Indulgence of thoſe, whoſe Duty it was to oblige thoſe Receivers to make due and punctual Payments, that on the Eighth of *December* 1710, there was an Arrear of the ſeveral Land-Taxes, for five Years, ending the Twenty Fourth of *March* 1709, amounting to the Sum of Two Hundred Seventy Two Thouſand, Five Hundred and Ninety Six Pounds, Eight Shillings, and Eight Pence, ſome part of which was paid into the *Exchequer* after the Commons had ordered an Enquiry into that Matter; yet the Sum ſtanding out, at the beginning of *April* 1711, was One Hundred Eighty Thouſand, Four Hundred and Thirty Nine Pounds, Seven Shillings, and Six Pence Half-penny. From theſe Omiſſions, the Publick remains long under the Load of Intereſt, for want of that Money which lies in the Hands of Receivers; ſo that the Supplies granted to Your Majeſty, however large, or well proportioned to the Occaſions of the War, could never prove Effectual to prevent the Incumbrance of Debts, whilſt they were neither collected, nor diſburſed faithfully, according to the Ends and Methods deſign'd by Parliament.

Thus far have we proceeded in discovering some of those Causes which have brought so great a Weight of Debts upon the Nation, and we might have made a much greater Progress in our Enquiries, if the Accounts of the Publick Money had been regularly passed, but to our great Surprize and Concern, we find, *That they who of late Years have had the Management of Your Majesty's Treasury, and ought to have compelled the several Accountants duly to pass their respective Accounts, have been Guilty of so Notorious a Breach of Trust, and of so high an Injustice to the Nation, that of the Moneys granted by Parliament, and issued for the Publick Service to* Christmas 1710, *there remains unaccounted for, the Sum of Thirty Five Millions, Three Hundred and Two Thousand, One Hundred and Seven Pounds, for a great Part of which no Accounts have so much as been laid before the Auditors; And for the rest, though some Accounts have been brought in, yet they have not been prosecuted by the Accountants, and Finished.* This has made it impracticable for us to arrive at so exact a Knowledge of the State of the Nation, with regard to the Publick Money, as we wish'd and might have expected; and Your Majesty will please to consider, in such an immense Sum unaccounted for, how many Embezlements may be concealed, and how Justly it is to be suspected, That so scandalous a Remisness has been allowed with no other Design. We humbly beseech Your Majesty, That You will give immediate and Effectual Directions for the Compelling the several Impreſt Accountants speedily to pass their Accounts; and in the mean time, we humbly hope, Your Majesty will approve the Resolution of Your Commons.

That

That ſuch of the Accountants, who have Neglected their Duty in proſecuting their Accounts, ought no longer to be intruſted with receiving the Publick Money.

We cannot omit taking Notice to Your Majeſty, of another extraordinary Inſtance, in which the Publick Money has been miſapplyed, by bringing over the poor *Palatines* to inhabit and ſettle themſelves in this Kingdom: This was not only *an extravagant and unreaſonable Expence* in it ſelf, but many other ways uneaſy and grievous to Your People; for, as it was viſible that ſuch Numbers of neceſſitous and uſeleſs Foreigners muſt unavoidably tend to the Encreaſe and Oppreſſion of the Poor of this Kingdom; ſo, being a Mixture of People of all Religions, it was evident, how dangerous they might prove to the Quiet of our Government, and the Conſtitution of our Eſtabliſhed Church. Upon what Encouragement and Invitation they came over, we have not been able to diſcover; but we look upon it as certain, That the Calling over ſo many Families from a Country ſo remote, could not be brought about without Induſtry and Contrivance; and thoſe who were concerned in it, ſeemed to have been Conſcious of the Evil of their own Deſigns, by the Secrecy with which they purſued them. Your Majeſty in Your great Wiſdom will beſt recollect from whence this Attempt and Advice proceeded, and we humbly repreſent it as our Opinion, That *the Authors of it were Enemies to Your Majeſty and Your Kingdom.*

We beg leave to offer to Your Majesty's Consideration, but One thing more, which has alarmed your People with just Fears, *The arbitrary Attempt of new modelling Corporations, by imposing a Charter upon the Borough of* Bewdley; *a Charter void and illegal, not being accepted by the Corporation then in Being, destructive of the Constitution of Parliament, in transferring the Rights of Electors to others, and injurious to Your Majesty's Subjects, in divesting them of their Franchises and Freeholds*, even after they had been affirmed by Judgments upon the rigorous Prosecutions of *Quo Warranto's*. We return Your Majesty our most humble Thanks for putting a stop to so pernicious a Precedent, by ordering the proper Methods to be taken for *Repealing the said Charter, and quieting the Borough in the Possession of their Ancient Privileges:* We are truly sensible of Your Majesty's tender Regard to the Rights of all Your People; and we cannot without Indignation reflect upon the oppressive Designs of those Evil Counsellours, who endeavoured to have brought a Blemish of this kind upon Your Majesty's most just and gentle Reign.

From all these evil Practices, and worse Designs of some Persons, who had, by false Professions of Love to their Country, insinuated themselves into your Royal Favour, irreparable Mischief had accrued to the Publick, had not Your Majesty in your great Wisdom, seasonably discovered the fatal Tendency of such Measures,; and out of your singular Goodness to your People, removed from the Administration of Affairs, those who had so ill answered the favourable Opinion Your Majesty had

had conceived of them, and in ſo many Inſtances groſly abuſed the great Truſt repoſed in them. Your People could with greater Patience have ſuffer'd the manifold Injuries done to themſelves by the Frauds and Depredations of ſuch Evil Miniſters, had not the ſame Men proceeded to treat your Sacred Perſon with Undutifulneſs and Diſregard; but as the Intereſts of Your Majeſty and your People are inſeparable, and are by Your Majeſty and your good Subjects inſeparably purſued, the Wrongs which theſe Men had done to the Publick, drew upon them your Royal Diſpleaſure; and their Irreverence towards Your Majeſty, juſtly expoſed them to the Indignation of your People.

Your Majeſty had, from the Beginning of Your auſpicious Reign, expreſſed *a truly Chriſtian Moderation*, by Promiſes of Lenity and Protection to all your peaceable Subjects, and of Countenance and Favour to thoſe who ſhould moſt *recommend themſelves by their Zeal for the Eſtabliſhed Government in Church and State*; but theſe Miniſters framed to themſelves wild and unwarrantable Schemes of *Balancing Parties*, and under a falſe Pretence of *Temper* and *Moderation*, did really encourage *Faction*, by diſcountenancing and depreſſing Perſons zealouſly affected to Your Majeſty and to the Church, and by extending their Favour and Patronage to Men of licentious and impious Principles, ſuch as ſhake the very Foundation of all Government and all Religion.

Out of our unfeigned Zeal for Your Majeſty's Honour and Service, and our faithful Affection to the Publick Good, we cannot forbear with all Humility and Earneſtneſs, to beſeech

ſeech Your Majeſty, that you would avoid, as the greateſt Enemies to your Royal Dignity, and to your Peoples Safety, all Perſons who ſhall endeavour to engage you in ſuch pernicious Meaſures, and that you would employ in Places of Authority and Truſt, ſuch only, as have given good Teſtimonies of their Duty to Your Majeſty, and of their Affection to the true Intereſt of your Kingdom.

Theſe are the humble Deſires of your faithful Commons, and theſe we know to be Your Majeſty's gracious Intentions. From your tender Concern for this Church and Nation, and from what you lately have done, and are going on to do, for the Happineſs and Satisfaction of your People, we promiſe our ſelves a favourable Acceptance of this our Application; and from our Duty to Your Majeſty, and our Fidelity to our Truſt, Your Majeſty may confide in us, that we will, upon all Occaſions, defend and ſupport Your Majeſty and our happy Conſtitution, againſt all Enemies and Oppoſers whatſoever.

Her Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS Repreſentation gives me freſh Aſſurances of your Zeal for my Service, and for the true Intereſt of your Country.

It contains many Particulars. I will take them all into my ſerious Conſideration, and give the neceſſary

neceſſary Directions to redreſs the Grievances you complain of.

Be aſſured, that your Advice, upon all Occaſions, has the greateſt Weight with me.

The foregoing Repreſentation from the Commons makes it not improper to inſert one from the *Lower Houſe of Convocation*, a Committee of which, in Concert with the Biſhops, having agreed upon the Heads of it (as the Reader has been already told) put it into the following Form, that was agreed to by the *Inferiour Clergy*, though not unanimouſly, and ſent up to the *Upper Houſe* for their Concurrence, which they could not obtain, for Reaſons hereafter to be mentioned.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

WE, *the Arch-biſhop, the Biſhops, and the Clergy of the Province of* Canterbury, *in Convocation aſſembled, are deeply ſenſible of the many Bleſſings and Advantages of your gracious and proſperous Reign: Amongſt which, there is none that more affects us, than the tender Care and Concern ſhewn by Your Majeſty for the flouriſhing State of Religion, and the Godly Zeal you have expreſs'd againſt the wicked Practices of thoſe, who, by looſe and profane Principles, openly propagated among Your Subjects, have endeavour'd to undermine and deſtroy it.*

We are thankful to Almighty God, Who hath put it into Your Royal Heart to repreſs theſe daring and impious Attempts; and, for that End, to call upon your Clergy for their Counſel and Aſſiſtance.

It is, on many Accounts, our Duty, to do the utmoſt that in us lies, toward promoting ſo excellent

cellent a Work. We have therefore apply'd our ſelves with Diligence to conſider the Matters to us referr'd; and do now, in Obedience to your Royal Commands, humbly lay before Your Majeſty,

A REPRESENTATION *of the preſent State of Religion among us, with Regard to the late exceſſive Growth of Infidelity, Hereſy, and Profaneneſs.*

WE cannot, without unſpeakable Grief, reflect on that Deluge of Impiety and Licentiouſneſs, which hath broke in upon us, and overſpread the Face of this Church and Kingdom, eminent in former Times, for Purity of Faith, and Sobriety of Manners.

The Source of theſe great Evils, as far back as we have trac'd it, ſeems to have been that long unnatural Rebellion, which looſen'd all the Bands of Diſcipline and Order, and overturn'd the goodly Frame of our Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Conſtitution.

The Hypocriſy, Enthuſiaſm, and variety of wild and monſtrous Errours, which abounded during thoſe Confuſions, begat in the Minds of Men (too eaſily carry'd into Extremes) a Diſregard for the very Appearances of Religion, and ended in a Spirit of downright Libertiniſm and Profaneneſs, which hath ever ſince too much prevail'd among us. It was indeed check'd and kept under for a time, by the legal Reſtraints laid on the Preſs, and by the juſt Dread of *Popery*, which hung over our Heads:

Heads: But, as ſoon as theſe Fears were removed, and thoſe Reſtraints were taken off, it broke out with the greateſt Freedom and Violence.

There have not been wanting, God be praiſed, the hearty Endeavours of Good Men, to reſiſt the Growth of theſe ſpreading Evils. Books have been written in Defence of the Fundamental Truths, whether of Natural or Reveal'd Religion, with great Clearneſs, and Strength of Argument: The vain Pleas of the ſeveral Advocates for Infidelity have been particularly conſider'd, and refuted; Societies have been form'd, and Funds of Charity rais'd, for the Propagation of our Holy Faith, for the pious Education of Poor Children, and for the Increaſe of *Chriſtian* Knowledge, by plain and uſeful Diſcourſes, diſtributed among the meaner Sort, in great Variety and Number. Authority hath often interpos'd, for the countenancing theſe excellent Deſigns, for withſtanding the bold Attempts, and preventing the further Increaſe of Irreligion and Profaneneſs. To this end, Royal Injunctions and Proclamations have iſſued, Acts of Parliament have paſſed, Proſecutions at Law have been ordered, gracious Speeches from the Throne have been made; and from thence ſuch bright Patterns of Piety and Vertue have ſhone forth, as would, in any Age leſs profligate than this, have diffus'd their happy Influence through all Orders of Men among us.

But it muſt be confeſs'd, that all the Endeavours which may hitherto have been uſed, by publick or private Perſons, to ſtop the Growth of this Evil, have prov'd ineffectual. In the midſt of ſuch Diſcouragements Infidelity

ty hath taken deep Root, and, being cultivated with Care, hath ſpread its Branches wide, and ſhot up to an amazing Height, and brought forth Fruits in great Abundance.

We forbear to wound your pious Ears by a particular Mention of thoſe many blaſphemous Paſſages, which have been publiſh'd from the Preſs. Nevertheleſs, in Diſcharge of the Truſt repos'd in us by Your Majeſty, we think our ſelves oblig'd to lay before you ſome Account of the various Steps taken to undermine the Foundations of *Chriſtianity*, and to infect the Minds of your People with Atheiſm, *Deiſm*, Hereſy, and every pernicious and deſtructive Errour, We ſhall proceed afterwards to conſider the dark and ſubtil METHODS, by which this Myſtery of Iniquity hath been carry'd on; to inquire into the CAUSES which have chiefly and moſt immediately given Birth to it, and into the ſad CONSEQUENCES with which it been attended; and then in all Humility to propoſe ſuch REMEDIES, as we think may be moſt effectual for the Cure of it.

The Diſpute with our Enemies of the *Church of* Rome (manag'd with ſo much Honour and Advantage to the *Church of* England) was no ſooner happily ended, but other Adverſaries aroſe, who openly attack'd the Fundamental Articles of the *Catholick Faith*, and ſcatter'd the Poiſon of *Arian* and *Socinian Hereſies* through all Parts of this Kingdom. The Doctrine of a *Trinity of Perſons* in the *Unity of the Godhead* was then deny'd and ſcoffed at, the Satisfaction made for the Sins of Mankind by the Precious Blood of *Chriſt*, was renounced and exploded, the ancient Creeds of the Church were repreſented

repreſented as unwarrantable Impoſitions, and treated with Terms of the utmoſt Contumely and Reproach. And the Divulgers of theſe wicked Errours and Blaſphemies proceeded with as little Diſguiſe and Caution, as if ſome new Law had been made in their Favour; notwithſtanding that Care had been taken by Thoſe, who paſs'd the *Act of Indulgence*, expreſly to exclude THEM from the Benefit of it.

In defiance of this Act, and of all the Laws then in Force, they not only own'd their peſtilent Errours, but ſet up for making Proſelytes, by a Multitude of Wicked Books and Pamphlets, which, for ſome Years, they diſpers'd from the Preſs, without Controll or Diſcouragement.

They at laſt proceeded ſo far, as even to ſet up a Religious Aſſembly, where Divine Worſhip was publickly Perform'd, in a way agreeable to the Principles of the *Unitarians*, and Weekly Sermons were preached in Defence of them.

Nor have theſe Hereticks been with-held, by the publick Notice lately taken of their wicked Poſitions, from venting them anew, and with yet greater Boldneſs. Even at the Time when we are thus met by Your Majeſty's Writ, and exhorted by Your Gracious Letter to conſult of Methods for repreſſing ſuch Impieties, a Book hath been Printed, wherein the *Arian* Doctrine is avow'd and maintain'd; and a Promiſe is made of evincing the Truth of it, by large and elaborate Proofs, in other Treaties, from the ſame Hand, which are ſoon to follow. To this Book the Author hath prefix'd his Name, and hath not been afraid to Dedicate it to the Arch-Biſhop, Biſhops

ſhops and Clergy of this Province in Convocation aſſembled; being, as we have ſome reaſon to believe, ſupported in this Undertaking, and encouraged to proſecute it, by the liberal Contributions, and inſidious Applauſes of thoſe, who are the determin'd Enemies of all Religion and Goodneſs.

It was by ſuch Men as theſe, that the *Socinian* Tracts, when firſt publiſh'd, were much Countenanc'd and Recommended: For they well knew, that the chief Articles of the *Chriſtian* Faith being once ſhaken, a Way would by that Means be open'd, and the Minds of Men prepar'd, for the Attacks, which might afterwards be made on *Chriſtianity* it ſelf; and into which the *Socinian* Controverſy ſoon was improv'd.

For the Books Written, in an Argumentative Way, againſt the Divinity of our bleſſed Lord, did, in a little time, produce others of a worſe Spirit and Tendency; wherein the Doctrines by him reveal'd, were ſpoken of with prophane Levity and Contempt, his Humiliation and Sufferings were derided, his Perſon was Blaſphem'd, and Treated with as great Indignity and Scorn, as when he ſtood at the Judgment Seat of *Pilate*.

The God-Head of the Holy Spirit being firſt deny'd, all ſupernatural Operations on the Hearts of Men were afterwards queſtion'd, and the Grace of God was Ridicul'd. All Myſteries in Religion were exploded, as abſurd and uſeleſs Speculations; as implying Contradictions, and meaning nothing; and therefore, as incapable of becoming Objects of Aſſent to reaſonable Minds.

The Scheme of Morality propos'd by the Goſpel, was undervalu'd, and ſaid not to be beyond the reach of Humane Invention; the *Moſaick* Account of the Creation was repreſented as mere Allegory, and Fable; the natural Immortality of the Soul was oppos'd, as a vulgar and groundleſs Errour; the Inſpiration of Holy Writ was ſo explain'd, as amounted to a Denial of it; the Authority of the preſent Canon of Scripture hath been repreſented as ſtanding upon a very precarious Foundation; the Spuriouſneſs of ſeveral Paſſages, and ſome Books of it was more than inſinuated. Prieſts without Diſtinction, were traduced, as Impoſers on the Credulity of Mankind; vilify'd and inſulted, as the Filth and Off-ſcowering of all things: And thoſe Religious Ordinances, which they were appointed to diſpenſe, even the chief of them, Baptiſm and the Supper of the Lord, were ſpoken of with ſuch a degree of ungodly Mockery, and inſolent Scorn, as fill'd the Hearts of good *Chriſtians* with Horrour and Aſtoniſhment. Nay, Religion it ſelf was, in ſome of their looſe Writings ſo deſcrib'd, as if it were nothing but a melancholy Frenzy, and pious *Enthuſiaſm*.

The Grounds of believing the Goſpel, in this Age, have been repreſented, as leſs firm and certain, by a pretended Calculation of the Degrees, according to which the Credibility of the Traditional Facts related in Scripture, muſt every Age decreaſe. The Neceſſity of all Humane Thoughts and Actions, as being mere Modes of Motion, and the Reſults of pure Mechaniſm, hath been Aſſerted: An Aſſertion, which overturns the Foundations of all Religion, whether Natural or Inſtituted; and

and renders all Notions of Good and Evil, of Reward and Punishment, whether in this Life, or the next, groundless and vain.

Nor ought we, among the several Instances of Infidelity, and of the Approaches made towards it, to omit the mention of those damnable Errours, which have been embraced, and propagated by the Sect of Quakers; who, in several of their Treatises, in their Catechisms, and Primers, have taught the Rudiments of the *Christian* Faith in such a Manner, as to make it seem to be little more than a complicated System of *Deism* and *Enthusiasm*.

From the wicked Principles thus disseminated, as wicked Practices have followed: For, tho' it may with Truth be affirm'd, that the good *Christians* among us were never better than now; yet can it not withal be deny'd, that the Bad were never worse; and that the Instances of a Profane and dissolute Behaviour, have of late Years, been very Numerous, and very Scandalous.

The frequency of Oaths and Imprecations, the manifest Growth of Immorality and Profaneness, have made new Laws, new Edicts, necessary to restrain these Enormities, which yet have not been effectually restrain'd by them.

Seldom hath greater Vigilance been us'd by the Civil Magistrates, to secure a Religious Observance of the Lord's Day; nor hath it, among the meaner Sort, prov'd unsuccessful. However, it hath not banish'd Excess and Luxury, at such times, from the Tables of the Great, nor hindred them from wasting those

thoſe ſacred Hours in Play and vain Amuſements.

The Exceſſes of Gaming have never been more General and Flagrant; Conſcience hath never been more openly proſtituted to Intereſt, without any regard to Cenſure; the Extremes of Avarice and Profuſion have never, at the ſame point of Time, been more remarkably prevalent.

A due Regard to Religious Perſons, Places and Things hath ſcarce in any Age been more wanting. The Miniſters of *Chriſt* have been often treated in a way very unſuitable to their ſacred Function and Character; *Horrid Outrages have been Committed by Looſe and Diſorderly Perſons, in the Houſe of God*; the ſolemn Faſts and Humiliations of the Church, have been Matter of Sport to Lewd and Godleſs Men, who have taken Pleaſure in Ridiculing them, and Affronting the Authority by which they were appointed: *Unnatural and Abominable Impurities, not to be Named among* Chriſtians, *have been publickly Practis'd*; and the Debauches of Licentious Men have been indulg'd to ſuch a Height, as to end in all Manner of Blaſphemy and Profaneneſs.

This ſad Harveſt we have Reap'd from thoſe Seeds of Infidelity, which the Enemy hath Sown among Us: With what Induſtry and Zeal, by what Dark and Subtle METHODS this Myſtery of Iniquity hath been carry'd on, We beg leave in the next Place to repreſent.

That Contributions have been made, that Combinations of Men have been formed, for promoting the Cauſe of Infidelity, We have heard; nor do We doubt of the Truth of

those Reports, having obſerv'd, that the late Meaſures taken to advance Irreligion, have been, in many Reſpects, ſo Uniform and Regular, that they ſeem to have been Concerted; not to have Sprung meerly from the caſual Contradiction and divided Efforts of particular Perſons, but rather to have been the Reſult of united Counſels and Endeavours.

Thus, We are ſure, the *Socinians* and *Quakers* took Care of the Intereſts of their ſeveral Sects, and ſpread their diſtinguiſhing Tenets: Nor do the preſent Factors for Infidelity and Libertiniſm appear to be either leſs Zealous for the attaining their End, or leſs skilful in the Choice and Application of the Means that lead to it.

The Methods, they have pitch'd upon to this Purpoſe, have been various: Some of them ſuch, as had a more direct and immediate Tendency to the Point they aim'd at; others that were cover'd with very artificial Pretences and Diſguiſes.

By *Mock-Catechiſms*, fram'd in a light Manner, upon vain and trifling Subjects, they have endeavour'd to depreciate thoſe excellent Summaries of the *Chriſtian* Faith, by which a right Senſe of Religious Truths is firſt inſtill'd into the Minds of Children.

They have Republiſh'd, and Collected into Volumes, Pieces Written long ago on the Side of Infidelity, which would have lain altogether Neglected and Forgotten, without ſuch a Revival.

They have Reprinted together in the moſt contracted Manner, many Looſe and Licentious Poems, in order to their being purchas'd more cheaply, and diſpers'd more eaſily; and have

have, by that Means, convey'd the Infection to great Numbers of Men, who would otherwiſe have lain without the reach of it.

They have procur'd Abſtracts and Commendations of their own profane Writings (and probably drawn up by themſelves) to be inſerted in foreign Journals; and then have Tranſlated them back again into the *Engliſh* Tongue, and publiſh'd them here at Home, in order to add the greater Weight to their wicked Opinions.

They have endeavour'd utterly to root out of Mens Minds all Notions of a Church, as a Society inſtituted by *Chriſt*, with peculiar Powers and Privileges, and Officers of its own to Adminiſter the Affairs of it. They have done their utmoſt to blend and confound this Spiritual Society with the Temporal; on purpoſe to make every thing in Religion, its Divine Truths, and moſt ſacred Ordinances, dependent on the Will of the Civil Magiſtrate, as deriving ſolely from Him their Sanction and Authority.

And of all Churches, our Own, is That, againſt which they have planted their chief Batteries, and directed their fierceſt Aſſaults; not, as Judging it more Faulty than others (for they themſelves allow it to be the leaſt exceptionable of any) but as knowing it to be the ſtrongeſt Fence and Bulwark againſt Infidelity, the principal Pillar and Stay of pure undefiled Religion.

They have therefore charg'd the authentick Articles of this Church, and the *Engliſh* Editions of the *Bible*, with pious Frauds and Forgery; that Men might be taught gradually to withdraw the Reverence due to their Spiritual

Guides, and of course to suspect whatever comes recommended from their Hands.

As to other Sects and Denominations of *Christians*, differing from the *Establish'd Church*, and now tolerated among us, the Crew of *Libertine Writers* hath been observ'd to pursue them with a Degree of Malice and Bitterness, proportion'd always to the Degree of Tendency which their respective Principles have, to support and strengthen the Interests of Religion, by uniting large Numbers of *Christians* in National Churches and Communions.

Sometimes by displaying * the Cheats and Impositions of *Pagan* and *Popish Priests*, they have endeavour'd to draw Infamy on the Priesthood in general, and to render the Order it self, in what Religion soever it was found, equally the Object of publick Aversion and Contempt.

At other times, when wild Pretences to Inspiration and Miracles have been set up by modern Impostors, they have seem'd to countenance the Fraud, and give credit to it, with a View of drawing Parallels from thence, to the Prejudice of real Inspirations and Miracles.

They have, in a grave and solemn manner, recounted the fabulous Relations of Miracles, occurring in Heathen Writers: They have represented these Accounts, as carrying some of the chief Marks and Signatures of Truth, and easier to be contemn'd than disprov'd, upon the Foot of the Arguments urg'd in behalf of the Truth of *Christianity*.

They have, with Ostentation, enumerated the several spurious Treatises, forg'd in the earliest Ages of the Church, which they repre-

sent

* Vid. *Translation of* Apuleius's *Golden Ass.*

ſent as Times of great Fraud and Impoſture on the one hand, of great Ignorance and Credulity on the other; and they have left this Reflection to be apply'd by their Readers, to the Books of the *New Teſtament*, and the Authors of them.

The Promiſes of *Scripture* have, by * one of theſe Writers, been interpreted in ſuch an extravagant and abſurd Senſe, as was intended to render them uncertain and unintelligible; and a Plea hath been advanced in behalf of the Privilege of being tranſlated to *Heaven*, without dying, according to the Terms of the *Covenant of Grace*, with a Deſign to inſinuate, that our Title to the other Privileges and Promiſes of the *Goſpel*, is founded on no ſurer a Bottom.

Under the Cover of accounting for the Growth of *Deiſm*, and ſpecifying the Cauſes of it, they have taken occaſion to ſuggeſt all thoſe bitter and ſpiteful Reflections, which, they thought, might redound to the Diſhonour of our Holy Religion, and wound it thro' the Sides of its profeſs'd Servants and Followers.

Their receiv'd Maxim is, That *no Good is to be expected from Eccleſiaſticks, but by their Diviſions:* And therefore if Differences happen at any time to ariſe among the Clergy, their conſtant Practice hath been to foment and inflame them, by turning Advocates for the one Side againſt the other; whereas, in truth, they themſelves were alike Enemies to both, and were alſo in like manner deteſted by both of them.

When particular and unwarrantable Opinions have at any time been maintain'd by

* *Mr.* Aſgil.

Men otherwiſe eminent for Piety and Learning, the Friends of Infidelity have not fail'd to lay hold of that Opportunity, and improve it to the Prejudice of Religion. Thoſe very Perſons, whoſe learned Labours in defence of our common Faith they had before undervalued, and held in utmoſt Contempt, they began now to extol, and pretended to revere for the ſake of their Errours; their deep Judgment they admir'd, their Integrity they magnified, and appeal'd to their Authority as deciſive in favour of a Paradox, when they would have refus'd to be concluded by it in any other Point whatſoever.

We pretend not to have made a full Diſcovery of all the dark and ſubtil Wiles, by which the Inſtruments of *Satan* have endeavour'd to eſtabliſh his Kingdom, and to introduce a general Looſeneſs of Principles and Practices among us: But theſe, which we have now laid before Your Majeſty, are too obvious and manifeſt, not to be obſerv'd and complain'd of by us.

However, neither theſe, nor any other wicked Arts and Methods, how craftily ſoever contriv'd, and how induſtriouſly ſoever purſued, would have met with ſo remarkable Succeſs, had not other CAUSES and Circumſtances concurr'd to help forward the Event, and favour the Growth of irreligious Opinions.

Among the chief of theſe, we reckon, the Removal of that Reſtraint, which the Wiſdom of former Times had laid upon the Preſs; and which no ſooner ceas'd, than thoſe pernicious Principles, that before had been whiſper'd only in Corners, among the Diſſolute and Lawleſs,

leſs, were now proclaim'd in our Streets, and ſent abroad to pollute the Minds of Your Majeſty's Subjects, in all Parts of your Dominions.

The meaneſt and moſt ignorant of the People, who had any Degree of Curioſity and Leiſure, were then tempted to employ it in Searches, for which they were no ways qualified: They were furniſh'd every Day from the Preſs with Objections againſt Religion; and taught to doubt of thoſe Truths, which it had otherwiſe never once enter'd into their Hearts to queſtion.

This general Liberty of the Preſs happen'd not long after the Time, when, by reaſon of Confuſions and Diſorders that uſually attend great Changes of State, the Reins of Government were unavoidably ſlacken'd, and Parties of Men were ſuffer'd to expreſs their mutual Reſentments, and manage their Debates againſt each other, with a Freedom not often permitted, or practis'd in more quiet and ſettled Times. *Mean while, the Indulgence granted to Men, of worſhipping God in their own Way, incited ſome publickly, and with Warmth, to eſpouſe theſe Religious Opinions, which others thought themſelves bound with equal Warmth to oppoſe.* Theſe Contentions in Matters of a civil and ſacred Nature, bred in the Minds of Men, not well grounded in true Principles, great Perplexities and Doubts; and gave an Opportunity to thoſe who *ſat in the Seat of the Scornful*, to promote the Intereſts of Scepticiſm and Infidelity, by making ſport with our Diviſions.

The Licentiouſneſs of the Stage is another Fountain, from whence the preſent Corrupti-

ons of Religion and Morality have flow'd. On our Theaters things ſacred and ſerious have been handled after the moſt ludicrous manner; the Prieſthood, the Holy Offices, and Ceremonies of our Church, have been expos'd to Scorn; Obſcenity, blaſphemous Alluſions to *Holy Writ*, and various ſorts of Profaneneſs, have abounded: The worſt Examples have been plac'd in the beſt Lights, and recommended to Imitation; and the vicious Images, thus painted to the Life, and ſet out with all manner of Advantage, have made ſuch Impreſſions on the Minds of the Young and the Unwary, as are not eaſy to be effac'd.

For the better diffuſing the Infection, New Theaters have been rais'd; and at the Opening of One of them (an expenſive and magnificent Structure) the Building of Churches was impiouſly derided, as a vain and uſeleſs Work, the Effect only of Superſtition and Ignorance.

God be thanked, at that very time a different Spirit prevail'd; and great Sums of Money were by Publick Authority provided, and apply'd for the building, ſupporting, and adorning of Churches: And we cannot but hope, but this glorious Work, which Your Majeſty, at our humble Requeſt, was graciouſly pleaſed to recommend to your Parliament, in the Advancement of which, the Zeal of your Parliament, influenced by that of Your Majeſty, hath already made ſo great a Progreſs, will be ſpeedily accompliſh'd by an ample Proviſion for the Wants of that kind, under which the Inhabitants of theſe Two Populous Cities have hitherto labour'd. They have now, for a long Tract of Time, Year after Year, exceedingly

dingly increas'd, without a proportionable Increaſe of the Churches and Chappels appointed to receive them; by which means vaſt Numbers of Souls have been excluded from a Poſſibility of attending on the Publick Worſhip of God, and from all Benefits of *Chriſtian* Inſtruction. And the natural Conſequence of this hath been a gradual Defection from Piety and Vertue, to irreligious Ignorance, and all manner of looſe and licentious Living.

To the Increaſe of which they alſo contributed, who took occaſion from the Relaxation of thoſe Laws, which made Abſence from the *Eſtabliſh'd Church* penal, to withdraw themſelves entirely from all Religious Aſſemblies, although that very *Act of Exemption*, which gave Liberty in the one reſpect, equally reſtrain'd it in the other.

Nor hath the long Continuance of that juſt and neceſſary War, in which Your Majeſty is now engag'd (and which, we truſt, God will enable You to finiſh as glorioufly as you have hitherto carried it on) been unattended with Conſequences prejudicial to the Intereſts of Religion and Goodneſs.

That this might not be our own Caſe, Your Majeſty was pleas'd to uſe your powerful Influences with the *States of* Holland, and to employ your Royal Bounty for the Building of a Church, in which your Subjects might ſerve God abroad, with the ſame Decency and Order as at home, and be inſtructed in ſuch Religious Principles, as might preſerve them from the Contagion of thoſe Vices, to which a Military Life is too much expoſed. But notwithſtanding this Deſign is piouſly intended by Your Majeſty, and ſo readily promoted by the liberal

liberal Contributions of Your Subjects in the Army, we cannot but lament, that Foreign Vices, too easily learn'd in the Camp, have from thence spread themselves, by little and little, through the several Ranks of Men at home, and occasion'd a visible Increase of Luxury, Libertinism, and Profaneness. * False Notions of Honour have made that reputable, which the *Religion of* Christ utterly condemns; and that infamous, which it commands under the highest Penalties: So that they, who still dare to own themselves *Christians*, by not sending a Challenge, when affronted, or not accepting it when sent, are really in a State of Persecution, on the Account of their strict Adherence to *Christ* and His Doctrine. The Prevalence of such Principles and Practices doth, in our humble Opinion, tend not only to the Dishonour, but even to the Disbelief of the Gospel, among those, who are either persuaded that it is lawful and laudable, or, without such a Persuasion, determin'd to act in contradiction to the plain Precepts of it.

The Emissaries from *Rome* have not been wanting to lay hold of this Opportunity for the Advancement of their Cause; to which nothing is so serviceable as *Scepticism* and Looseness of Life: And these therefore they have always encourag'd to the best of their Power. They have swarm'd in our Streets of Late Years, and have been very busy in making Converts: And since their known Way of dealing in such Cases, is, To bring Men round to Infallibility by the Way of Infidelity, we doubt not but their subtil Arts, and restless Endeavours

* *This Paragraph was inserted by Doctor* Smalridge.

vours of this kind, may be reckon'd one Cauſe of the preſent Growth of Irreligion among us.

Other Cauſes have alſo concurr'd; As the Want of a vigorous Execution of thoſe Laws, Proclamations, and Injunctions, which were piouſly fram'd, * *And the faint and ineffectual Proſecutions of ſome notorious Offenders:* By which means, what was deſign'd to curb and reſtrain their Inſolence, tended rather to heighten and nouriſh it.

Nor are we inſenſible how much Religion hath ſuffer'd by vain Pretences, to fathom thoſe Depths of Divine Wiſdom, which are unſearchable, and to advance nice Explications of Myſteries, which are inexplicable; by the Miſapplication of Mathematical Reaſonings to Matters of meer Revelation; † By the Attempts made to ſhew how all the Steps taken in that Great Work of Omnipotence, *The Creation of the World*, were to be accounted for by the known Laws of Motion; and that the Deſtruction of it by the *Deluge*, might in like manner be explain'd. For the Tendency of ſuch Attempts hath been, to confine the Thoughts of Men to Second Cauſes, and to intimate how little the Wiſdom of God was concern'd in making the World.

But theſe, and ſuch Cauſes as theſe, having a leſs general and diſcernable Influence towards producing the Evils complain'd of, we have choſen rather to reſt in the Conſideration of thoſe, which are more extenſive and apparent, and have been remarkably fruitful of the ILL CONSEQUENCES, which we are next to lay before Your Majeſty. The

* *Of Mr.* Clendon, &c. † *Doctor* Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

The Dishonour, which the late excessive Growth of Infidelity, Heresy, and Profaneness, hath brought on our Holy Faith, on our Church, and Nation, is too great to be Disregarded and too manifest to be Dissembled. The Gospel cannot but be Blemished by this Reflection, That at a Time when the strongest Evidences of its Divine Original have been produc'd and set in the fairest Light, so many should Revolt from it. Our Ecclesiastical and Civil Constitution must needs undergo Reproach; as if we either wanted Laws to punish such Enormities, or Zeal to turn the Edge of those Laws upon daring Offenders.

It is lamentable to reflect, how many Souls have been Lost, by imbibing wicked Doctrines from those Books, which have been scatter'd for several Years with Impunity through this Kingdom; how many more are endanger'd by too near Approaches towards Infidelity, though they have not as yet actually arriv'd to it; what a Spirit of Indifference and Neutrality in Religion hath been infus'd, through such Vehicles, into the Minds of Men, and hath, at last, so far prevail'd, as to become the distinguishing Character of the Age we live in.

We doubt not, but that divers of Your Majesty's Subjects, either by the Scandal arising from the late observable Growth of Profaneness, or by sharing the Contagion of it, have at last been perverted to *Popery*; and we are sure, that many of them have been made worse Men, and worse Subjects, by the means of it. For Infidelity, where embrac'd, cancels all the strongest Obligations of Duty, and dissolves those Religious Bands of Obedience, by which the Thrones of Princes are best

secur'd,

ſecur'd, and their Authority moſt firmly ſupported. And therefore, we cannot but obſerve to Your Majeſty, that, they, who derided Churches, and Creeds, and Myſteries, were the ſame who Inſulted the Memory, and Juſtify'd the Murder of the Royal Martyr; Applauded the Rebellion rais'd againſt Him, and have taken a great Deal of wicked Pains, *ſince that Time to Inculcate the damnable Doctrines of Reſiſtance to Princes*, by Collecting and Publiſhing the Works of thoſe Writers, who were the moſt declar'd and irreconcileable Enemies to Monarchy.

But the worſt Conſequence of our Impieties is, that they have made us obnoxious to the Diſpleaſure of Almighty God; who may juſtly, on their Account, be provok'd to viſit us with his ſevereſt Judgments, by ſtopping the continued Current of Succeſs, with which he hath hitherto bleſs'd our Affairs, and delivering us into the Hands of our Enemies; by withdrawing the pure Light of his Goſpel from us, and letting in the Abominations of *Popery* among us.

Our only Comfort under this ſad Proſpect, is, That as far and wide as the Infection hath ſpread, there are many ſtill left, who continue untainted by it; many, who, imitating the pious Example, ſet by Your Majeſty, *hold faſt the Profeſſion of their Faith without Wavering*, and Adorn it with all Manner of *Chriſtian* Graces and Virtues, in the midſt of a perverſe and crooked Generation. For the mighty Growth of Infidelity hath been attended with one good Conſequence, among divers Ill Ones; That the Zeal of devout Perſons, hath thereby been excited to do every thing, that in them lay,

towards;

towards reſiſting and ſtemming this Torrent of Impiety. Nor have their Endeavours been Fruitleſs; our Eyes daily ſee the publick and happy Effects of them. Divine Service, and Sacraments, have of late been oftner celebrated, and better frequented, than formerly; the Catechiſing of Youth hath been more generally Practis'd, and with greater Succeſs: Vaſt Sums have been furniſh'd by private Contributors, to ſuſtain the Charge of Educating poor Children in a pious and uſeful Manner; and many other new and noble Inſtitutions of Charity have been ſet on Foot, of which ſome mention was made in the Entrance of the Account, now laid before Your Majeſty.

Of theſe We already feel the good Influence, and hope, that they may hereafter prove a Remedy equal to the Diſeaſe, under which We labour. In the mean time, other Methods of Redreſſing theſe great Miſchiefs may, we humbly conceive, be ſucceſsfully try'd; ſuch, as the Courſe of the foregoing Reflections, and Your Majeſty's great Wiſdom and Piety have already ſuggeſted to You.

We entertain not the leaſt Doubt of Your Majeſty's firm Reſolution to render the Laws, and Edicts, ſet forth for the Suppreſſion of Immorality and Profaneneſs, uſeful to that Purpoſe, by an impartial and vigorous Execution of them; and to reform the Corruption of the Stage, which have been ſo Inſtrumental in vitiating Young and Innocent Minds, and have given Matter of ſo juſt Offence to all ſerious and devout *Chriſtians*.

We are entirely perſuaded, that Your Majeſty will, in the moſt effectual Manner, diſcountenance all ſuch Perſons, as are Profligate in

in their Lives, or the known Abettors and Spreaders of impious Opinions, by excluding them from all Marks of Your Royal Favour.

And we promiſe our ſelves, from the happy Application of theſe Remedies, which Your Majeſty alone is able (and not more able, than willing) to apply, great and durable Effects.

We are entirely perſuaded, that Your Majeſty will, in the moſt effectual Manner, diſcountenance all ſuch Perſons as are Profligate in their Lives, or the known Abettors and Spreaders of impious Opinions; and the repeated Aſſurances which Your Majeſty (whom God long Preſerve) hath been pleaſed to give to Your People, of Your Care to tranſmit the Succeſſion of the Crown in the *Proteſtant Line*, as Eſtabliſh'd by Law, give us great Hopes, that our Enemies of the *Romiſh Communion*, will at laſt be effectually Diſcouraged from Attempting the Ruin of that excellent Church, of which under *Chriſt*, Your Majeſty is the chief Governour, and glorious Defender.

With inexpreſſible Satisfaction we Reflect upon the noble Proviſion made by the preſent Parliament for Fifty New Churches, and we pleaſe our ſelves with a proſpect of the Ground, which will every Day be gain'd, by this Means, upon Vice and Irreligion; when all Excuſes for Non-attendance on the Publick Worſhip will be remov'd, and *The Law which makes thoſe, who abſtain from all ſorts of Religious Aſſemblies, ſtill obnoxious to Puniſhment, may be exerted in its utmoſt Force*, without giving juſt Occaſion of Complaint to any Man.

Nor are We without Hope, that theſe our Synodical Aſſemblies, regularly and conſtantly held,

held, may be one uſeful means of checking the Attempts of profane Men, and preventing the Growth of pernicious Errours. Eſpecially, if, by the Authority, or Intervention of ſuch Synods, ſome way might be found to reſtore the Diſcipline of the Church, now too much relax'd and decay'd, to its priſtine Life and Vigor; and to ſtrengthen the ordinary Juriſdiction of Eccleſiaſtical Courts, now too much reſtrain'd and infeebled: Both which Ends, as far as they ſhall appear to be ſubſervient to the Intereſts of Religion and Vertue, and no ways to interfere with the Laws and Liberties of our Country, We do not, under the propitious Influence of Your Majeſty's Adminiſtration, deſpair of attaining.

But that, for which we at preſent, in moſt earneſt, and moſt humble Manner, Addreſs our ſelves to Your Majeſty, is, That by Your Royal Interpoſition, *An Act may be obtain'd, for Reſtraining the preſent Exceſſive and Scandalous Liberty of Printing Wicked Books at Home, or Importing the like from Abroad*, in ſuch Manner, as to the Wiſdom of Your Majeſty and Your Parliament ſhall ſeem moſt Expedient. For, as we take this to have been the chief Source and Cauſe of theſe Evils, whereof we now Complain; ſo we Queſtion not, but that the Removal of it would be the moſt ſpeedy and effectual Cure of them.

Our daily and fervent Prayer to God is, That Your Majeſty may be the happy Inſtrument of theſe, and many other Bleſſings, to this Church and State; That You may be as Proſperous in Your Deſigns againſt Infidelity, and Vice, here at Home, as You have been

in

in all Your Undertakings against the common Enemy Abroad; and may, by that Means, add, what alone is wanting to compleat the Glory, and crown the Successes of Your ever memorable Reign.

*** Note, *Whatsoever is imprinted in the* Italick Letter, *was inserted by way of Amendment to the Committee, by the Whole House.*

As the *Upper House* would not seem wanting in their Endeavours to agree with the *Lower*, so they immediately took upon them to consider the foregoing Representation, Paragraph by Paragraph. But whether they thought it savour'd of too much Asperity, or whether, as some of that House hinted, it would be more for their Honour to transmit one to the *Inferiour Clergy*, than to receive any such thing from them; it was carry'd in the Affirmative after a very long Debate, wherein it was urg'd by a very Learned P—, who will talk to every Point, 'That one Paragraph contain'd very grievous Reflections upon Her Majesty's 'Courts of *Judicature*; that another would justly 'give offence to Her Majesty, by their taking upon them to find fault with the long Continuance of the War, which they acknowledg'd 'at the same time to be *Just* and *Necessary*; 'and that the *States of* Holland could not 'but take that Paragraph as an unfriendly Insinuation, that intimated Foreign Vices to be 'brought over hither from their Country, 'and accounted as a Means of the visible Increase of Luxury, Libertinism, and Profaneness. With that he made a long Harangue in honour of the *D*——; after which he made

no ſcruple to ſay, 'That this Repreſentation 'ſeem'd to be invaſive of the Liberty given 'to the *Toleration*; that the *Quakers* were ſuch 'as were not excluded from the Benefit of it; 'that to name them in ſuch a manner as 'they were thereby repreſented, was a hei-'nous Reproach upon the *Legiſlature*: Where-'fore, for theſe and other Reaſons, he was 'for drawing up another. To this it was reply'd on the other ſide, That Proſecutions had been Order'd by the *High Court of Parliament* againſt Mr. *Clendon*, the Author of the *Rights of the* Chriſtian Church, and others: But ſo little had been done by the means of them, through the Neglect of the Proſecutors (who were none of the Judges) that one of them, though he was try'd, found a way to get off by a *Special Verdict*, and the other had no Information yet brought againſt him, which was a Reproach to the *Attorney General*, then in being, but not to Her Majeſty's Courts of Judicature: That the ſaying, That *The long Continuance of the War in which Her Majeſty was now engaged, hath not been unattended with Conſequences prejudicial to the Intereſts of Religion and Goodneſs*, was no Breaking in upon Her Majeſty's Prerogatives to continue the War as long as ſhe ſhould think it neceſſary; neither could it be taken as a Reflection on the *Hollanders*, to affirm *Foreign Vices, too eaſily learn'd in the Camp, have from thence ſpread themſelves by little and little, through the ſeveral Ranks of Men at home*, &c. becauſe that Wiſe State could not but know that a Military Life was not unattended with ſuch Conſequences. That he could ſee nothing in the aforeſaid Repreſentation invaſive of the *Toleration*;

on; becauſe Impiety and Profaneneſs was not within the *Act of Indulgence*, and the People called *Quakers*, were not cenſur'd by it *quatenus Quakers*, but Spreaders of ſuch and ſuch falſe Doctrines and Opinions as were contain'd in their Catechiſms, which were there particularly named: Wherefore he could not but declare himſelf for being for an Agreement with the *Lower Houſe of Convocation*. The Biſhops of *Exeter* and *Saint* David's ſpoke to the ſame Effect, when the Biſhop of *Ely* call'd for the Queſtion; and upon a Diviſion among the Lords, Seven were for agreeing, and Nine for rejecting the Repreſentation; among whom it was obſervable Three of the Biſhops that voted for it in the Committee gave their Votes. Upon which it was put to the Vote, Whether the *Upper Houſe* ſhould draw up another; and carried in the Affirmative as abovementioned. This was done accordingly, and tranſmitted to the *Inferiour Clergy* in theſe Words.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

WE, *the Arch-biſhop, the Biſhops, and the Clergy of the Province of* Canterbury, *in Convocation aſſembled, are deeply ſenſible of the many Bleſſings and Advantages of your gracious and proſperous Reign: Amongſt which, there is none that more affects us, than the tender Care and Concern ſhewn by Your Majeſty for the flouriſhing State of Religion; and the Godly Zeal you have expreſs'd againſt the Wickedneſs of thoſe, who, by looſe and profane Principles and Practices, have endeavour'd to undermine and deſtroy it.*

We are thankful to Almighty God, Who hath put it into Your Royal Heart to repreſs theſe impious

and daring Attempts; and, for that End, among others, to order your Clergy to be called together, that they might in Synod, humbly offer their Counsel and Assistance.

It is, on many Accounts, our Duty, to do the utmost that in us lies, towards promoting so excellent a Work. We have, therefore, apply'd our selves with Diligence to consider the Matters to us referr'd; and do now, in Obedience to your Royal Commands, humbly lay before Your Majesty,

A REPRESENTATION *of the present State of Religion among us, with Regard to the late excessive Growth of Infidelity, Heresy, and Profaneness.*

IT is with the greatest Affliction and Concern, that we enter upon a Work so unpleasant in all respects, were it not for the Hopes it gives us of seeing these Evils in some measure removed; and therefore we shall not give Your Majesty the Uneasiness of a particular Relation, either of the blasphemous Passages that have been publish'd from the Press, or the great Impieties that have been committed: But in discharge of the Trust repos'd in us by Your Majesty, we think our selves oblig'd to lay before you such an Account of the Progress of Infidelity, Heresy, and Profaneness, amongst us, as may let Your Majesty see the Causes and Occasions, which have given the greatest Rise to them,

and

and the ſad Conſequences with which they are attended.

It is hard to come to the Beginning of theſe great Evils, which all Times have complain'd of; and therefore to confine our own Inquiries, and leſſen Your Majeſty's Trouble as much as we can, we ſhall look no further back for the Source of them, than that long unnatural Rebellion, which looſen'd all the Bonds of Diſcipline and Order, and overturn'd the goodly Frame of our Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Conſtitution.

The Hypocriſy, Enthuſiaſm, and variety of wild and monſtrous Errours, which abounded during thoſe Confuſions, begat in the Minds of many Men, too eaſily carry'd into Extremes, a Diſregard for the very Forms of Religion, and proved the Occaſion of great Libertiniſm and Profaneneſs, which hath ever ſince too much prevail'd amongſt us; the Seeds of Infidelity and Hereſy which were then ſown, did ſoon after appear, and the *Tares* have ſprung up in *great abundance*.

The Authority of the preſent Canon of *Scripture* hath been repreſented as ſtanding upon a very precarious Foundation, and the Inſpiration of the whole hath been call'd in queſtion.

The Miracles recorded in *Scripture* have been diſputed, and compared to the Fabulous Relations of thoſe that occurr in Heathen Writers.

All Myſteries in Religion have been exploded as abſurd and uſeleſs Speculations, and ſeveral Fundamental Articles of our moſt Holy Faith have not only been call'd in queſtion but rejected.

The *Arian* and *Socinian Hereſies* have been propagated with great Boldneſs: The Doctrine of

a *Trinity of Persons in the Unity of the Godhead*, hath been deny'd and scoffed at; the Satisfaction made for the Sins of Mankind by the Precious Blood of *Christ*, hath been either directly renounced, or very ungratefully lessen'd; the establish'd Creeds of the Church have been represented as unwarrantable Impositions.

Even at this time, when we are thus met by Your Majesty's Writ, and exhorted by your gracious LETTER, to consult of Methods for repressing pernicious Errours and Impieties, a Book hath been printed, wherein the *Arian* Doctrine (of which we cannot but declare our utter Abhorrence) is avow'd and maintain'd, and the Truth of it is threaten'd to be shewn by large and elaborate Proofs, in other Treaties from the same Hand, which are soon to follow. To this Book the Author hath prefix'd his Name, and hath not been afraid to Dedicate it to the Arch-Bishop, Bishops and Clergy of this Province in Convocation assembled, with Invitation to all to encourage his Design, by their Subscriptions to it, and not without laying the Imputations of *Antichristianism* upon all those who shall not approve it.

The natural Immortality of the Soul hath upon different Schemes and Views been opposed as a vulgar Errour, and the Necessity of all Humane Thoughts and Actions hath been asserted, to the Overturning the Foundations of all Religion, whether Natural or Instituted, and to the rendering all Notions of Good and Evil, of Rewards and Punishments, whether in this Life, or the next, groundless and vain.

Others

Others have endeavour'd to root out of Mens Minds all Notions of a Church, as a Society inſtituted by *Chriſt*, with peculiar Powers and Privileges, and proper Officers to adminiſter the Word and Sacraments; and ſo to blend and confound the Spiritual Society with the Temporal, as to make every thing in Religion, its Divine Truths, and moſt ſacred Ordinances, dependant on the Will of the Civil Magiſtrate, as deriving ſolely from him their Sanction and Authority. Nay, theſe religious Ordinances themſelves, even the chief of them, *Baptiſm* and the *Supper of the Lord*, have been ſpoken of with ſuch a Degree of ungodly Mockery and Scorn, as to fill the Hearts of Good *Chriſtians* with Horrour and Aſtoniſhment.

The Frauds of *Pagan* and *Popiſh Prieſts* have been diſplay'd, in order to repreſent all Prieſts as Impoſers upon the Credulity of Mankind, and draw Infamy upon the Prieſthood in general; and to render the Order it ſelf, in what Religion ſoever it was found, equally the Object of publick Averſion and Contempt.

The Books containing the Errours and Impieties abovemention'd, have been the more eaſily publiſh'd and diſperſed ſince the Expiration of the Act for reſtraining the Preſs; and through the great Liberty of Printing, which thereon enſued, have the Vicious and Profane had more Opportunities to ſcatter their Papers for corrupting the Manners of Men.

Not only ſeveral Pieces formerly written on the Side of Infidelity, which might have been forgotten without ſuch a Revival, have been collected into Volumes, and publiſh'd again, but Mock-Catechiſms, fram'd in a light manner, have been cry'd in the Streets, to depre-

ciate the excellent Summaries of our *Christian Faith*, and as far as possible to root out of Mens Minds the Sense of those great Truths that are contain'd in them.

This Profaneness hath been much increased by the Licentiousness of the Stage, where the worst Examples have been plac'd in the best Lights, and recommended to Imitation; and the various Images thus painted to the Life, and set out with all manner of Advantage, have made such Impressions upon the Minds of the Young and Unwary, as are not easy to be effaced; where the Bond of Wedlock hath been generally treated as a ridiculous and burthensome Yoke, to the great Prejudice of Society and Vertue; and every thing sacred hath been exposed: Where the Office of the Priesthood hath been made a Matter of Scorn and Reproach; and where, at the Opening a New *Theatre*, the Building of Churches was impiously derided, as a vain and useless Work, the Effect only of Superstition and Ignorance.

It is indeed for the Purpose of the Irreligious to discourage the Building of Churches, where they are so much wanted, and where the Want of them is in all appearance one great Occasion of the Irreligion of many: For by this means, vast Numbers of Souls have, in and about these Two Populous Cities, been excluded from a Possibility of attending the publick Worship of God, and from all the Benefits of *Christian Instruction*. And the natural Consequence of this hath been a gradual Defection from Piety and Vertue to irreligious Ignorance, and all manner of loose and licentious Living.

And

And as the Want of Churches here, ſo the Want of competent Maintenance for the Service of many that are in the Country, where two or three Cures do not often afford enough to ſupport a Miniſter, is, though not a late, yet a like Occaſion of Profaneneſs and Ignorance there: For by this means, many Pariſhes have no Miniſter reſiding among them, and are ſeveral *Sundays* in the Year without any Service at all; and the Miniſters, by having ſo much Duty upon them, cannot diſcharge it as they ought, nor have time for the catechiſing Young Perſons, which is ſo neceſſary a Part of *Chriſtian Inſtruction*.

And to the Increaſe of this Miſchief, both in City and Country, have they alſo contributed, who have taken occaſion from the Relaxation of thoſe Laws, which made Abſence from the *Eſtabliſh'd Church* penal, to withdraw themſelves entirely from all Religious Aſſemblies, although the very *Act of Exemption*, which gave Liberty in one reſpect, equally reſtrain'd it in the other.

From theſe ſeveral Occaſions hath enſued a great Neglect of the religious Obſervance of the *Lord's Day*, too great a part of which is ſpent by many in Publick Houſes, and other Diverſions wholly unſuitable to the Time ſet apart for the more immediate Service of God; though we have reaſon to think, that through the Care of Magiſtrates and others, ſome Reformation hath been made of this Matter.

But whatever Share any of the Cauſes and Occaſions abovementioned may have had in that Growth of Infidelity, Hereſy, and Profaneneſs, amongſt us, we cannot but bewail the Effect, conſidering the Diſhonour it brings on

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our Holy Faith, our Church, and Nation, and the Hurt it has done to Your Majeſty's People, many of whom have been made worſe Men, and worſe Subjects, by the means of it.

It is lamentable to reflect how many Souls have been loſt, by imbibing wicked Doctrines from thoſe Books, which have been ſcatter'd for ſeveral Years through this Kingdom; how many more are endanger'd by too near Approaches to Infidelity (though they have not as yet actually arriv'd to it) from a Spirit of Indifference and Neutrality in Religion, which hath been infus'd into their Minds by theſe means.

But what we have further to apprehend from our Impieties is, That they have made us obnoxious to the Diſpleaſure of Almighty God, Who may juſtly on their account be provoked to viſit us with His Judgements, by ſtopping the continued Current of Succeſs, with which He hath hitherto bleſſed our Affairs, and delivering us into the Hands of our Enemies, by withdrawing the pure Light of His Goſpel from us, and letting in the Abominations of *Popery* among us.

For the Emiſſaries from *Rome* have been all along very watchful to lay hold of theſe Opportunities for the Advancement of their Cauſe; to which nothing is ſo ſerviceable as *Scepticiſm* and Looſeneſs of Life: Theſe therefore, as well as the Errours and Diviſions amongſt us, they have always encourag'd to the beſt of their Power, and improved to their own Advantage; repreſenting in ſeveral Books, as well as in their common Converſation, the great Uncertainty of the *Chriſtian Religion* upon *Proteſtant Principles*, and filling Mens Minds with infinite

infinite Doubts, the better to make them ſubmit to an infallible Guide. They have ſwarm'd in our Streets of Late Years, as they do more particularly at this Time, and are very Buſy in making Converts: Nor do we doubt but that divers of Your Majeſty's Subjects, either from the Scandal taken at the Infidelity, Hereſy, and Prophaneneſs they ſee, or from ſharing the Contagion of it, have by their Arts, been perverted.

But notwithſtanding that we have theſe Things to complain of, ſo much hath been done already towards taking off the Cauſes and Effects of theſe Evils, and to prevent the further Conſequences of them, as to give us great Hopes, that through the Bleſſing of God upon Your Majeſty's Authority and Example, and the Endeavours of Your Subjects in their ſeveral Stations, we ſhall eſcape the Danger we have ſo much reaſon to fear.

For as Books have been Publiſhed in Favour of Hereſy, and downright Infidelity; ſo others have been Written from time to time, as occaſion Requir'd, in Defence of the Fundamental Truths whether of Natural or Reveal'd Religion, with great Clearneſs and Strength of Argument: The vain Pleas of the ſeveral Advocates for Infidelity have been particularly Conſidered and Refuted, to the Silencing, if not the Conviction of ſome of the Principal of them.

A Lecture was Founded, not many Years ſince, by Mr. *Boyle*, in Defence of the *Chriſtian Religion* againſt all the Adverſaries of it; and many Excellent and Uſeful Sermons have been Preached and Publiſhed upon that Occaſion.

Sccieties

Societies have been formed for the Reformation of Manners; Funds of Charity have been raiſed for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts, and of *Chriſtian* Knowledge at Home, and for the pious Education of poor Children: Great Variety of Plain and Uſeful Diſcourſes have been Diſtributed among the meaner Sort, for their more eaſy Improvement; and Parochial Libraries bave been ſet up for the Uſe of Miniſters in the Country, that they might be better Provided for the Inſtruction of thoſe committed to their Charge.

Authority hath often interpoſed for the Countenancing theſe excellent Deſigns and for withſtanding the bold Attemps that have been made upon our common Faith; and for preventing the Increaſe of Irreligion and Profaneneſs, Royal Injunctions and Proclamations have iſſued, Acts of Parliament have paſſed, Proſecutions at Law have been Ordered, Gracious Speeches from the Throne have been made, and from thence ſuch bright Patterns of Piety and Vertue have ſhone forth, as have no doubt, prevailed upon many, tho' the Influence of them hath not extended ſo far as might have been expected.

But then the Infidelity of ſome have been attended with this good Conſequence in others, that the Zeal of devout Perſons hath thereby been excited to do every thing that in them lay towards Reſiſting and Stemming the Increaſe of this great Evil: Nor have their Endeavours been altogether Fruitleſs; our Eyes daily ſee the happy Effects of them; Divine Service and Sacraments have of late been oftner Celebrated, and better Frequented, than formerly;

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the Catechiſing of Youth hath been more generally Practiſed, and with greater Succeſs; vaſt Sums have been Furniſhed by private Contributions to ſuſtain the Charge of Educating poor Children in the pious Manner abovementioned; and many other New and Noble Inſtitutions of Charity have been ſet on Foot.

Many Churches have been Repaired and Adorned at the Expence of the ſeveral Pariſhioners, and other Benefactors; and many Chappels opened in the larger Pariſhes, tho' not ſufficient to anſwer the Wants of the Inhabitants. Great Sums of Money have been by Publick Authority Provided and Applied for the Building, Supporting, and Adorning other Churches; and Your Majeſty has been graciouſly Pleaſed, upon our Humble Addreſs, to recommend to Your Parliament to find out Means for the Building of ſuch as are ſtill Wanting; of which from the great Satisfaction with which Your Meſſage was received, and the great Progreſs made upon it, we hope to ſee the bleſſed Effect; when all, who are Religiouſly Diſpoſed, will have the Opportunity of giving publick Teſtimony of it, and the Careleſs be left without Excuſe.

In the mean Time other Methods of Redreſſing theſe Miſchiefs may, we humbly Conceive, be ſucceſsfully tried, ſuch as Your Majeſty's great Wiſdom and Piety, and the foregoing Obſervations, will ſuggeſt to You.

We entertain not the leaſt Doubt of Your Majeſty's firm Reſolution to render the Laws and Proclamations ſet forth for the Suppreſſion of Immorality and Profaneneſs uſeful to that Purpoſe, by an Impartial and Vigorous Execution

Execution of them; and to Reform the Corruptions of the Stage, which have been so Instrumental in vitiating Young and Innocent Minds, and have given so just Offence to all Serious and Devout *Christians.*

We are entirely persuaded, that Your Majesty will, in the most effectual Manner, discountenance all such Persons as are Profligate in their Lives, or the known Abettors and Spreaders of impious Opinions; and the repeated Assurances which Your Majesty (whom God long Preserve) hath been pleased to give to Your People, of Your Care to transmit the Succession of the Crown in the *Protestant Line*, as Establish'd by Law, give us great Hopes, that our Enemies of the *Romish Communion*, will at last be effectually Discouraged from Attempting the Ruin of that excellent Church, of which under *Christ*, Your Majesty is the chief Governour, and glorious Defender.

From the Application of these several Means, which we do not doubt but Your Majesty will use, we Promise our selves very great and durable Effects: But that for which we at present in most Earnest and most Humble Manner, Address our selves to Your Majesty, is, That by Your Royal Interposition, An Act may be obtained, for Restraining the present Excessive and Scandalous Liberty of Printing wicked Books at Home, and Importing the like from Abroad; in such Manner as to the Wisdom of Your Majesty, and Your Parliament, shall seem most Expedient. For as we take this Liberty to have been one chief Source and Cause of those Evils whereof we have spoken, so we Question not but the Restraint of it would go a great way in the Cure of them.

There

There is another pernicious Cuſtom that has very much prevail'd amongſt us under the falſe Notion of Honour, which we beg Leave to mention in this Place, and that is the Practice of Fighting Duels, which has ſo far obtain'd, that Your Majeſty hath had many Occaſions, and ſome very lately, to ſee the diſmal Effects of it.

We do therefore, in all humble Duty, beg Your Majeſty to take the moſt effectual Methods to extinguiſh thoſe falſe Notions, ſo contrary to the Laws of God, and ſo Deſtructive of all Society, and to put a Stop to this Wicked and *Unchriſtian* Practice by ſuch Means as Your Majeſty, in Your great Wiſdom, ſhall think moſt Proper,

We have alſo good Hope, that all employed *in Authority under Your Majeſty*, will, as we pray, *truly and indifferently miniſter Juſtice to the Puniſhment of Wickedneſs and Vice, and to the Maintenance of true Religion and Vertue*; and wiſh that ſome Way may be found for the Recovery and Improvement of *Chriſtian* Knowledge and Piety in Families, which we Fear is too much Neglected.

We likewiſe Hope, that eſpecial Care will be taken of the Education of Young People at the Univerſities, by providing that Tutors make it their Buſineſs to teach their Pupils the Principles of the *Chriſtian Religion* in the Courſe of their other Studies, and endeavour to make them Serious in it, with a particular Eye to ſuch as are Deſigned for Holy Orders.

And for our ſelves, who are called to this Holy Function; we beg Leave to aſſure Your Majeſty, that we will take all poſſible Care

of the Discharge of our own Duty, and do all that in us lies, that the Canons of our Church may be strictly Observed both by Our selves and those Committed to our Charge.

We have those Parts of our Discipline which Your Majesty hath in Your great Goodness thought fit to recommend to us for further Improvement, under our most serious Consideration; and hope, in some Measure to answer the Wants of the Church, and Your Majesty's Expectations in referring them to us; as we shall at all Times hereafter, as often as Your Majesty shall be pleased to require our Attendance for these Purposes, endeavour to make our Synodical Meetings subservient to the good Order and Establishment of this Church, the Interest and Advantage of the *Christian Religion*, the Satisfaction of Your Majesty, and the Honour of God.

And our daily and fervent Prayer to God shall be, That Your Majesty may be the happy Instrument of these and many other Blessings to this Church and State; That You may be as Prosperous in Your Designs against Infidelity and Vice here at Home, as You have been in all Your Undertakings against the Common Enemy Abroad; and may by that Means add what alone is wanting to Compleat the Glory, and Crown the Successes of Your ever memorable Reign.

As

As the Upper Houſe had Rejected the Repreſentation ſent up to them by the Lower, ſo the Inferiour Clergy in their Turn (and with Juſtice enough too) did the ſame by them, 'Not without melancholy Reflections made by 'theſe pious Labourers to ſee their Godly 'Endeavours baffled by their own Brethren. 'Since the Deluge of Prophaneneſs which 'Over-runs the Nation cannot have any Check 'from them, whilſt the Majority on one 'Part continue to agree with the other 'about the manner of putting Eſſentials in 'Execution, in the mean Time the Cauſe of '*Chriſtianity* muſt Suffer, and our *Convocations* 'ſtill have this Diſrepute of doing Nothing. 'The Repreſentation which Their Lordſhips 'themſelves have tranſmitted to the *Lower* '*Houſe*, is the ſame in very many of the Facts. 'As to the Difference of Stile and Spirit, I 'conceive that does not relate to the Service 'of Religion in general, any more than when 'I am exceſſive Cold, whether I would chooſe 'to be Warm'd by a Quicker, or a more 'languid Fire. Nor can I without Pleaſure 'take Notice of one Paragraph, where they 'hope that *eſpecial Care will be had of the Edu-* '*cation of Young People at the Univerſities, that* '*Tutors may teach their Pupils the Principles of* '*the* Chriſtian Religion, *and endeavour to make* '*them Serious in it, with a particular Eye to all* '*ſuch who are Deſign'd for Holy Orders*, when 'ſuch Reverend Prelates are Concern'd, it 'were a ſort of Sacrilege to diſpute their 'Sincerity: After this, dare any Perſon ima-'gine that their Doctrine, and their Intentions 'can differ? Or that ſo Grave and Venerable 'a Body, upon ſo ſolemn an Occaſion would

'deal in *Irony*, or Explain their Meaning by 'Contraries? This muſt doubtleſs convince all 'ſuch, who have hitherto, upon a wrong In-'terpretation, preſumed to ſquare Opinions 'by theirs, and have with loud Exclamations 'ſhewn their Abhorrence of an Univerſity Edu-'cation, as Tainting our Youth with the Prin-'ciples of Loyalty to Sovereigns, and an im-'plicite Obedience to the Slaviſh Doctrines of 'the Church.

'This Admonition muſt ſatisfy ſuch who 'ſurmized that the Majority did not approve of 'Educating Children in the Univerſity, tho' 'the unhappy Stop that hath been put to the 'deſigned *Repreſentation*, that is Written with 'ſuch Force of Eloquence and Argument, as 'muſt Warm the Coldeſt Heart, hath given 'the Enemies of our Holy Religion (too 'Numerous and Politick a Party to be 'Armed by our ſelves againſt our ſelves) a 'ſeeming Occaſion to deride our Diviſions: 'And as if thoſe Reverend Proceedings were 'all but a Jeſt, theſe Ungodly Perſons are 'not Affraid to be Merry with the Conceit 'of the *Upper Houſe*'s Diſſenting from what Five 'of their own Members had before in Com-'mittee agreed to in the *Lower*; as tho' 'they were Acting a Religious Farce, call'd '*A Convocation and no Convocation.* Nor will 'they believe our B——ps can have ſuch con-'current Fears of the Growth of *Impiety*, 'when they do not proceed in the Means 'that ſhould put an effectual Stop to it, only 'for a *Form*; or to uſe the Words of our 'Church Adverſaries, till the laſt remaining 'Encroachments be made by the *Upper Houſe* 'upon the Privileges of the *Lower*.

'Theſe

'These Reflections are Arrows in the Heart 'of every Honeſt Church Man, *ſays the ſame* 'excellent *Author*, we would Recriminate in 'Vain, our Enemies flatter themſelves we lie 'too open for a Defence: We muſt therefore 'be Content to wait with Patience and Prayer, 'for a Remedy to theſe Misfortunes, till the '*Lord of the Harveſt*, in his good Time, *ſhall* '*ſeparate the Tares from the Wheat.*

To return from what was in Agitation in the *Jeruſalem Chamber* and *Henry* the Seventh's Chappel, to the Proceedings in that of St. *Stephen*, the *Houſe of Commons* had no ſooner receiv'd the Report of Her Majeſty's Anſwer to their Repreſentation preſented on the Fourth of *June*, on the Seventh following, but finding their Seſſion almoſt at an End, Reſolved, That an Humble Addreſs ſhould be preſented to the Queen that She would be pleaſed to appoint ſuch Perſon, or Perſons, as Her Majeſty ſhould think fit, to inquire into the Number and Quality of the Forces in Her Majeſty's Pay in *Spain* and *Portugal*, and to Examine the State of the Payments and Accounts relating to the ſaid Forces, and to the Garriſons and Fortifications of *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon*, and alſo, the Account of the Agent-Victuallers, and Commiſſaries of Stores in thoſe Parts.

Alſo that another Addreſs ſhould be preſented to Her Majeſty, that She would be pleaſed to take ſuch Meaſures, as Her Majeſty ſhould Judge to be moſt Proper for Supporting the Settlements in *Africa*, and Preſerving the *African* Trade, till ſome other Proviſion could be made by Parliament for the ſame, and Her Majeſty would take into

Consideration the Nature of that Trade, and how it might be best carried on for the Service of the Kingdom.

Likewise that an Humble Address should be made to Her Majesty, that an Account should be laid before that House at the Beginning of the next Session of Parliament, of the Distribution intended to be made of the Debentures directed to be delivered by the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations for Relief of the Sufferers in the Islands of *Nevis* and St. *Christopher's*, and of Resettlements made there by the said Sufferers. To the First of which Addresses Her Majesty was graciously Pleas'd to return an Answer by Mr. *Secretary Saint* John, on the Twelfth, *That Her Directions* had been *given accordingly*; to the Second, *That proper Care should be taken, according to the Desires of that House*; to the Third, *That an Account should be Prepared (according to the Desire of that House) to be laid before them the next Session of Parliament.*

After this having received the Concurrence of the Lords to the Bill for Encouraging the Trade to *America*, and Order'd Writs to be Issued out for Electing New Members in the Room of such who had accepted of Offices and Employments from the Crown, by Her Majesty's Grace and Favour, they were Commanded to give their Attendance at the *House of Lords*, where Her Majesty after passing the several remaining Acts that lay ready for the Royal Assent, put an End to the Session by the following most Gracious Speech.

My

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with great Pleaſure I tell you, at the End of this Seſſion, That you have fully made good all the Aſſurances you gave me at the Beginning of it.

This I look upon as a further Pledge of my Subjects Duty and Affection, which is the firmeſt Support of my Throne.

I thank you, *Gentlemen of the* Houſe of Commons, in a particular manner, for what you have done. You have comply'd with my Deſire, in granting a Supply for building many New Churches, and you have not only enabled me to carry on the War, but have made effectual proviſion for paying thoſe heavy Debts, which were almoſt grown an inſupportable Burthen on the Publick; and this at a time when our Enemies every where, pleaſed themſelves with the Hopes that the Supplies for the Service of the current Year could not have been found. You have diſappointed them in all reſpects, and by the great Sums you have raiſed, the greateſt ever granted to any Prince in One Seſſion, you have reſtored the Publick Credit, which I will take care to preſerve by a frugal Management.

The World muſt now be ſatisfied, That nothing can be too difficult for a Parliament filled with ſo much Zeal for the true Intereſt of the Nation in Church and State.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Satisfaction I take in the Power with which God has intrusted me, is to employ it for the Protection and Good of all my People, whose Prosperity I have as much at Heart as ever any of my Predecessours had.

You see the happy Effects of a mutual Confidence between me and my Subjects; I shall look upon any Attempt to lessen it, as a Step towards dissolving my Government.

The Temper you have shewn, will, I hope, convince those who have the Misfortune to differ from our Church, that their Liberty is not in danger.

It is needless for me to repeat the Assurances of my earnest Concern for the Succession in the *House of* Hanover, and of my fixed Resolution to support and encourage the *Church of* England *as by Law Established.*

You are now returning to your several Countries, and I expect from you, that you will further recommend your selves to me, by studying to promote the publick Peace and Quiet.

And then the Lord Keeper, *by Her Majesty's Command, said,*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is Her Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, That this Parliament should be prorogued to *Tuesday* the tenth Day of *July* next; and this

this Parliament is prorogued accordingly to *Tueſday* the tenth Day of *July* next.

Such an excellent Speech could not but have its due Influence on ſuch a deſerving Parliament; and our Repreſentatives had the Honour to be diſmiſs'd to the Buſineſs of their ſeveral Stations, not only with the Royal Approbation of the Queen from the Throne, but the Acknowledgment of all Her Majeſty's good Subjects. Nor can I fairly acquit my ſelf of this Hiſtorical Relation that is now come to a Period, without congratulating my Reader upon the happy Events that have and will crown this remarkable Seſſion, which has been carry'd on with ſuch Unanimity and Diſpatch, as to be equally grateful to the Sovereign and the Subject. For could there, amidſt that awful Aſſembly, be any Heart untouch'd at the Voice of ſuch a Queen? Recollecting her Piety, the Uprightneſs of her Life, her unweary'd Prayers and Endeavours for the Proſperity of her People, from whoſe Intereſts hers were never divided. *Her graceful Air, and elegant Manner of Delivery, communicated the *Pleaſure ſhe took to ſee the Performance of thoſe Promiſes they had made her at the Beginning of the Seſſion*, to every Hearer, and it was viſible in the Looks of thoſe ſhe ſpoke to, how much they ſhar'd with her in that Satisfaction ſhe gave ſuch pregnant Inſtances of.

Could any thing be more grateful to true *Britiſh* Spirits, who had done their utmoſt towards retrieving our Diſorders, than to be applauded for diſappointing the Enemies of the Nation, *in all reſpects?* Not only by their raiſing greater Sums than were ever granted to

any Prince in One Session, but for restoring *Publick Credit*; a Blessing so invaluable, and so much despair'd of by our Enemies, that they concluded it impossible for the *Ministry* and Parliament, to extricate us out of those amazing Difficulties whereinto we had been plunged. And truly, if we impartially consider the Measures upon which the late Men in Power proceeded, we shall find it extremely difficult to give any satisfactory Account to Reason or Policy for their notorious Depeculations; unless, like some momentary Conquerours, they design'd to waste that Country which they could not keep.

I am very well assur'd, that the former *Ministry*, after a long Run of Ill Husbandry, were often at their Wit's End (till things grew riper for that Change they had projected) how to prevent from breaking all at once upon the Publick, that Report which they knew would ruin their Designs. The whole Government subsisted upon present Credit, though vast Sums were annually given to support the War; which were so far from being apply'd that way, that every Year we were plung'd more and more in Debt. It is true, the Parliament Voted Subsidies, and the willing People cheerfully paid them, in hopes, by an honourable Peace, they should quickly see the End of their Miseries and Taxes: Yet the Arrear to the *Navy &c.* ran on, the *Ministry* put on a good Face upon a decaying Constitution, they employ'd all their Arts to conceal the real Distress we were in; they procured that Money should be lent at Five *per Cent.* whilst the unhappy Creditors were forced to give from Twenty to Forty *per Cent.* Discount,

for

for every Farthing they received upon the Bill aſſigned them by the Government. This they very well knew was ſuch ill Management, as could not long be concealed: They had ſeparately and prodigiouſly inrich'd themſelves; to preſerve their Wealth and Authority they found it neceſſary to invade the Conſtitution. As to their own Poſſeſſions, an *Act of Indemnity* had ſecur'd them: And for the reſt, they had little more to *riſque*, than whether they ſhould remain opulent Subjects, tho' without any Share in the Power, or become Maſters without Limitation.

Avarice is ever inſatiable! How then muſt it deſtroy, when it has the Wealth of a Nation to feed on? The Miſeries of the People, the Tears and Groans of Poor Seamen and their Families, were not regarded by thoſe Devourers; univerſal Frauds and Abuſes not only wink'd at, but encouraged: Trade not dying, but dead: Publick Credit, 'tis true, was ſtill alive, but ſubſiſted only upon ſtrong Cordials, in utter Ignorance of her approaching Diſſolution. Yet no one Step was made by theſe State-Phyſicians, towards preventing her apparent Deceaſe, much leſs did they take any Thought about curing the Malady they had occaſion'd. They were not ſo void of Reaſon as to be ignorant of the Condition they had reduced us to: They did know it, and ſtood provided of a *Remedy* to ſecure themſelves, and which all good Subjects muſt tremble to think on; a Remedy a thouſand times worſe than the Diſeaſe, where inſtead of an Indulgent Lawful Q—n, we muſt have referr'd to a lawleſs *Junto*, and to an arbitrary Cap—n Gen—l.

But

But now God be praiſed our Fears are Diſſipated; the Queen is free, and acts entirely according to Her own Judgment and Inclination; The Parliament acquieſces in whatever ſhe Requires, we have prov'd the happy Effects of their mutual Confidence, and as Her Majeſty tells us from the Throne, ſhe ſhall look upon any Attempt to leſſen it, as a Step towards diſſolving Her Government.

I could make many uſeful Reflections upon the preſent happy Change of our Condition, the different State of Security, to our Conſtitution, wherein this Seſſion hath left us, from the Fears that poſſeſs'd us at the Ending of the laſt: The Dread and Apprehenſion the Majority of the Kingdom were then in, leaſt that Parliament ſhould ſit any more; The Longings and Impatiencies of the People, till Her Majeſty ſhall think fit, that theſe may meet again; but this long Seſſion being Ended, which ſeveral Circumſtances, and one Accident, altogether Unforeſeen, have drawn out beyond the uſual Time, it may be ſome ſmall Piece of Juſtice to ſo excellent an Aſſembly, barely to mention a few of thoſe great Things they have done for the Service of their Queen and Country.

The Credit of the Nation began mightily to ſuffer by a Diſcount upon *Exchequer Bills*, which have been generally reckon'd the ſureſt and moſt ſacred of all Securities. The preſent Lord Treaſurer, then a Member of the *Houſe of Commons*, propos'd a Method, which was immediately comply'd with, of raiſing them to a *Par* with *Specie*; and ſo they have ever ſince continu'd.

The *Britiſh* Colonies of *Nevis* and St. *Criſtopher*'s, had been miſerably Plunder'd by the *French*, their

their Houſes burnt, their Plantations deſtroy'd and many of the Inhabitants carried away Priſoners; They had often, for ſome Years paſt, apply'd in vain for Relief from hence; till the preſent Parliament, conſidering their Condition as a Caſe of Juſtice and Mercy, voted them One Hundred Thouſand Pounds by way of Recompence, in ſome Manner, for their Sufferings.

Some Perſons, whom the Voice of the Nation authoriſes me to call her *Enemies*, taking Advantage of the general Naturalization Act, had invited over a great Number of Foreigners of all Religions, under the Name of *Palatines*; who underſtood no Trade or Handicraft, yet rather choſe to Beg than Labour; who beſides infeſting our Streets, bred Contagious Diſeaſes, by which we loſt in *Natives*, thrice the Number of what we gain'd in *Foreigners*. The *Houſe of Commons*, as a Remedy againſt this Evil, brought in a Bill for repealing that Act of general Naturalization, which, to the Surprize of moſt People, was rejected by the L—ds, after reading it Twice; and urging that *the Grandeur and Proſperity of a Country conſiſted in the Multitude of its Inhabitants*. However the Commons tho' they met with this Diſapointmen took Care to ſend many of the *Palatines* away, and to repreſent their being invited over, as a pernicious Counſel, as has been before mentioned.

The *Qualification*-Bill, incapacitating all Men to ſerve in Parliament, who have not ſome Eſtate in Land, either in Poſſeſſion or certain Reverſion, is perhaps the greateſt Security that ever was contriv'd for preſerving the Conſtitution, which otherwiſe might, in a little time,

lye

lye wholly at the Mercy of the *Money'd* Interest: And since much the greatest Part of the Taxes is Paid, either immediately from Land, or from the Productions of it; 'tis but common Justice, that those who are the Proprietors, should appoint what Portion of it ought to go to the Support of the Publick; otherwise, the Engrossers of Money, would be apt to lay heavy Loads on others, which themselves never touch with one of their Fingers.

The Publick Debts were so prodigiously Encreas'd, by the Negligence and Corruption of those who had been Managers of the Revenue; that the late M——rs, like careless Men, who run out their Fortunes, were so far from any Thoughts of Payment, as they had not the Courage to state or compute them. The Parliament found that Thirty Five Millions had never been Accounted for; and that the Debt on the *Navy*, wholly unprovided for, amounted to Nine Millions. The late Chancellour of the *Exchequer*, suitable to his transcendent Genious for Publick Affairs, propos'd a Fund to be Security for that immense Debt, which is now confirm'd by a Law, and is likely to prove the greatest Restoration and Establishment of the Kindom's Credit. Not content with this, the Legislature hath appointed Commissioners of Accompts, to inspect into past Mismanagements of the publick Money, and prevent them for the future.

The Clergy likewise and whoever else have a true Concern for the Constitution of the Church, cannot but be highly pleas'd with one Prospect in this New Scene of Publick Affairs. They may very well remember the Time, when every Session of Parliament was like a Cloud

Cloud hanging over their Heads, and if it happen'd to paſs without Burſting into ſome Storm upon the Church, we thank'd God, and thought it an happy Eſcape, till the next Meeting; upon which we reſum'd our ſecret Apprehenſions, tho' we were not allow'd to believe any Danger. Things are now altered: The Parliament has taken the Neceſſities of the Church into Conſideration, received the Propoſals of the Clergy, met in Convocation, and amidſt all the Exigencies of a Long and Expenſive War, and under the Preſſure of heavy Debts, found a Supply for Erecting Fifty Edifices for the Service of God: And it appears by the Addreſs of the Commons to Her Majeſty upon this Occaſion (wherein they have diſcover'd a true Spirit of Religion) that the applying the Money granted *to accompliſh ſo Excellent a Deſign*, will in their Opinion, be the moſt effectual Way of finiſhing the War: That it will (to uſe their own Words) be a Means of drawing down Bleſſings on Her Majeſty's Undertakings, as it adds to the Number of thoſe Places, where the Prayers of Her Devout and Faithful Subjects, will be daily offer'd up to God, for the Proſperity of Her Government at Home, and the Succeſs of Her Arms Abroad. But while I am mentioning Acts of Piety, it would be unjuſt to conceal my Lord High Treaſurer's Concern for Religion, which has extended even to another Kingdom: His Lordſhip having ſome Months ago, obtain'd of Her Majeſty a Remiſſion of the Firſt Fruits, and Tenths to the Clergy of *Ireland*, as he is formerly known to have done for that Reverend Body in this Kingdom.

The

The Act for carrying on a Trade to the *South-Sea*, propos'd by the ſame great Perſon, whoſe Thoughts are perpetually employ'd, and always with Succeſs on the good of his Country, will in all probability, if duly executed, be of mighty Advantage to the Kingdom, and an everlaſting Honour to the preſent Parliament.

I might go on further, and mention that ſeaſonable Law againſt exceſſive Gaming; the putting a Stop to that ſcandalous Fraud of falſe Muſters in the Guards; the diligent and effectual Enquiry made by the Commons into ſeveral groſs Abuſes. I might produce many Inſtances of their impartial Juſtice in Deciding controverted Elections, againſt *former Example*, and great Provocations to retaliate. I might ſhew their chearful Readineſs in granting ſuch vaſt Supplies; their great Unanimity, not to be broken by all the Arts of a malicious and cunning Faction; their unfeigned Duty to the QUEEN; and Laſtly, that Repreſentation made to Her Majeſty from the *Houſe of Commons*, diſcovering ſuch a Spirit and Diſpoſition in that noble Aſſembly, to redreſs all thoſe Evils, which a long Mal-Adminiſtration had brought upon us.

'Tis probable, that truſting only to my Memory, I may have omitted many Things of great Importance; neither do I pretend further, than to give the World ſome general, however imperfect Idea, how worthily this great Aſſembly hath diſcharg'd the Truſt of thoſe who ſo freely choſe them; and what we may reaſonably Hope and Expect from the Piety, Courage, Wiſdom, and Loyalty of ſuch excellent

lent Patriots, in a Time ſo Fruitful of Occaſions to exert the greateſt Abilities.

A Catalogue of the PUBLICK ACTS that had the Royal Aſſent this Seſſion.

I. AN Act for granting an Aid to Her Majeſty, to be raiſed by a Land-Tax in *Great Britain*, for the Service of the Year 1711.

II. An Act to oblige Ships coming from Places infected, more effectually to perform their *Quarentine*.

III. An Act for charging and continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Sider, and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1711.

IV. An Act to continue the Acts for recruiting Her Majeſty's Land-Forces and Marines, for the Service of the Year 1711.

V. An Act for ſecuring the Freedom of Parliaments, by the further qualifying the Members to ſit in the *Houſe of Commons*.

VI. An Act for reviving, continuing, and appropriating certain Duties upon ſeveral Commodities to be exported; and certain Duties upon Coals to be water-born and carry'd Coaſt-wiſe; and for granting further Duties upon Candles for Thirty Two Years, to raiſe Fifteen Hundred Thouſand Pounds by way of a Lottery, for the Service of the Year 1711; and for ſuppreſſing ſuch unlawful Lotteries and ſuch Inſurance-Offices as are therein mentioned.

VII. An Act for enabling and obliging the *Bank of* England, for the Time therein mentioned

tioned, to exchange all *Exchequer-Bills* for Ready Money upon Demand; and to disable any Person to be Governour, Deputy-Governour, or Director of the *Bank of* England, and a Director of the *East India Company*, at the same time.

VIII. An Act to repeal the Act of the third and fourth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, intitled, *An Act for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with* France, so far as it relates to the prohibiting the Importation of *French Wines.*

IX. An Act to continue the Acts for punishing Mutiny and Disertion, and False Musters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters; and for approving of Medicines for the Army.

X. An Act for establishing a *General Post-Office* for all Her Majesty's Dominions, and for settling a Weekly Sum out of the Revenues thereof, for the Service of the War, and other Her Majesty's Occasions.

XI. An Act for laying certain Duties upon Hides and Skins, tanned, tawed, or dressed, and upon *Vellam* and Parchment, for the Term of Thirty Two Years, for prosecuting the War, and other Her Majesty's most necessary Occasions.

XII. An Act for laying a Duty upon Hops.

XIII. An Act for taking, examining, and stating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom.

XIV. An Act for the better preventing of excessive and deceitful Gaming.

XV. An Act for making more effectual an Act of the forty third Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, intitled, *An Act concerning the Assizes of Fuel*, so far as it relates to the Assize of Billet.

An

XVI. An Act to make an Attempt on the Life of a Privy Counſellour, in the Execution of his Office, to be Felony without Benefit of Clergy.

XVII. An Act for the Preſervation of *White* and other *Pine-Trees*, growing in Her Majeſty's Colonies of *New Hampſhire*, the *Maſſachuſets Bay*, and Province of *Main*, *Rhode-Iſland*, and *Providence-Plantation*, the *Narraganſet Country*, or *King*'s *Province*, and *Connecticut* in *New England*, and *New York*, and *New Jerſey*, in *America*, for the maſting Her Majeſty's *Navy*.

XVIII. An Act to render more effectual an Act made in the ſixth Year of Her Preſent Majeſty, intitled, *An Act to repeal a Clauſe in an Act of the ſeventh Year of the Reign of His Late Majeſty, for amending Highways, which enjoins Waggoners and others to draw with a Pole between the Wheel Horſes, or with double Shafts, and to oblige them to draw only with Six Horſes, or other Beaſts, except up Hills.*

XIX. An Act to enable Her Majeſty to grant the Scite of the *Caſtle of* Exon (Parcel of her Dutchy of *Cornwal)* for Ninety Nine Years, for the Uſe and Benefit of the County of *Devon.*

XX. An Act for rendering the Proceedings upon Writs of *Mandamus*, and Informations in the Nature of a *Quo Warranto*, more ſpeedy and effectual; and for the more eaſy trying and determining the Rights of Offices and Franchiſes in Corporations and Boroughs.

XXI. An Act for making good Deficiences, and ſatisfying the Publick Debts; and for erecting a Corporation to carry on a Trade to the *South Seas*; and for the Encouragement of the *Fiſhery*; and for Liberty to trade in Unwrought Iron with the Subjects of *Spain*; and to repeal the Acts for regiſtering Seamen.

XXII. An Act for granting to Her Majesty several Duties upon Coals, for building Fifty New Churches in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Suburbs thereof, and other Purposes therein mentioned.

XXIII. An Act for licensing and regulating Hackney Coaches and Chairs; and for charging certain New Duties upon Stamp'd *Vellam*, Parchment, and Paper; and on Cards and Dice; and on the Exportation of *Rock-Salt* for *Ireland*; and for securing thereby, and by a Weekly Payment out of the Post-Office, and by several Duties on Hides and Skins, a Yearly Fund of One Hundred Eighty Six Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy Pounds, for Thirty Two Years, and to be apply'd to the Satisfaction of such Orders as are therein mentioned, to the Contributors of any Sum not exceeding Two Millions, to be raised for carrying on the War, and other Her Majesty's Occasions.

XXIV. An Act for Relief of the Creditors and Proprietors of the Company of *Mine-Adventurers*, by establishing a Method for settling the Differences between the Company and their Creditors, and for uniting them, in order to an effectual Working the Mines of the said Company.

XXV. An Act for making the Act of the fifth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, for the better Preservation of the Game, perpetual, and for making the same more effectual.

XXVI. An Act for the better Preservation and Improvement of the *Fishery* within the River of *Thames*, and for regulating and governing the Company of Fishermen of the said River.

XXVII.

XXVII. An Act for the Encouragement of the Trade to *America*.

XXVIII. An Act to diſſolve the preſent, and prevent the future Combination of Coal-Owners, Lighter-men, Maſters of Ships, and others, to advance the Price of Coals, in prejudice of the Navigation, Trade, and Manufactures of this Kingdom, and for the farther Encouragement of the *Coal-Trade*.

XXIX. An Act for raiſing the *Militia* for the Year 1711, although the Month's Pay formerly advanced be not repaid.

XXX. An Act for reviving and continuing an Act made in the firſt Year of Her Majeſty's Reign, for the more effectual preventing Abuſes and Frauds of Perſons employed in the Working up the Woollen, Linnen, Fuſtain, Cotton, and Iron Manufactures of this Kingdom.

PRIVATE ACTS.

1 AN Act for the Sale of Lands and Tenements, late of Sir *Philip Monoux*, Bar. deceaſed, in *Broome* and Pariſh of *Southill*, in the County of *Bedford*, according to his Will.

2 An Act for rectifying a Miſtake, and enlarging the Time for a Compoſition given by an Act of Parliament, paſſed in the Seventh Year of Her Majeſty's Reign, intitled, *An Act to enable the* Lord High Treaſurer, *or Commiſſioners of the* Treaſury, *for the Time being, to compound with* William Malet *Eſquire, for the Debt of his Father, for whom he was Surety while Rece-*

ver-General of the County of Somerset *and City of* Bristol.

3 An Act for the Sale of the Barton and Farm of *Pollestoe* in the County of *Devon*, late the Estate of *Sebastian Isaack* Esq; deceased, for discharging Incumbrances thereupon, and for Distribution of the surplus Money.

4 An Act for Ratifying several Purchases lately made with the Publick Stock of the County of *Devon*, and for making further Purchases for the Use of the said County with the Publick Stock thereof; and also for Regulating and better Imployment of the Publick Stock of the said County.

5 An Act to Vest the Manour, or reputed Manour of *Wadborough* alias *Wadberrow*, in the County of *Worcester*, and other Lands there, which came to the Right Honourable *Other* Earl of *Plimouth* by his Mother, in Trustees, to be Sold for raising more Money to Pay off Debts charged upon his Paternal Estate, and for other Purposes.

6 An Act for Sale of the Manour of *Reaversby*, and other Lands in the County of *Lincoln*, the Estate of *Henry Bowes* Earl of *Berkshire*, and to settle other Lands in the County of *Stafford* to the same Uses.

7 An Act for Repairing and Amending the High-ways leading from *Royston* in the County of *Hertford*, to *Wandesford*-Bridge in the County of *Huntingdon*.

8 An Act for Repairing the High-ways from *Sheet-Bridge* in the Parish of *Petersfield* to the Town of *Portsmouth* in the County of *Southampton*.

9 An Act for Repairing the High-ways between *Dunſtable* and *Hockley*, in the County of *Bedford*.

10 An Act for Settling the Eſtates of the Right Noble *Evelyn* Lord Marquis of *Dorcheſter*, and *William Pierrepont* Eſq; commonly called Lord *Kingſton*, Son and Heir Apparent of the ſaid Lord Marquis; and alſo for Settling the Eſtate late of *John Hall* Eſq; on the Marriage of the ſaid *William Pierrepont* Eſq;

11 An Act to enable *Arthur* Earl of *Angleſey*, and *Henry Hyde* Eſq; commonly call'd *Henry* Viſcount *Hyde*, to take in *England* the Oath of Office as Vice-Treaſurer, and Receiver-General, and Pay-Maſter-General of Her Majeſty's Revenues in Her Kingdom of *Ireland*, and to Qualifie themſelves in *England* for the legal Enjoyment of the ſaid Office.

12 An Act to enable the Earl of *Thomond* to make Leaſes for Three Lives, with Covenants for Renewal thereof for ever, and Grants in Fee-Farm of the Lands and Hereditaments in *Ireland*, Comprized in his Marriage-Settlement.

13 An Act for Veſting in *Henry Arundell* Eſq; and his Heirs, the Truſt in the Eſtate of the Lord Viſcount *Mountague*, which is Veſted in Her Majeſty by the Attainder of *John Caryll*, Eſq; for High Treaſon.

14 An Act for Diſcharging *John* Lord Biſhop of *Rapho* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, from all Penalties, Diſabilities, and Incapacities incur'd by him, in omitting to take the Oath of Abjuration on or before the Firſt Day of *Auguſt*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Three, and for making all Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Acts done by him, as Biſhop of *Rapho*, after ſuch Omiſſi-

on, to be of the same Validity as they would have been if he had taken the said Oath in due time.

15 An Act for the Establishing a Purchase of certain Fee-Farms, Lands, and Hereditaments in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, made by Sir *Alexander Cairnes* Bar. of his Grace *James* Duke of *Ormond*, in Pursuance of a Power given him by an Act of Parliament passed in this Kingdom in the Twelfth Year of His late Majesty's Reign, notwithstanding an Act passed in *Ireland* in the Ninth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, or a Deed dated the Five and Twentieth of *April*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ten, therein mentioned.

16 An Act for Confirming to the Principal and Scholars of *Kings-Hall* and College of *Brasen-Nose* in the University of *Oxford*, the Purchase of the Advowsons of *Stepney* and other Churches; and for Settling the same to the Benefit of the said College.

17 An Act for Confirming a Lease for One and Twenty Years, made by *Jeffery Palmer* Esq; and others, of Lands in *Carlton-Curliew*, in the County of *Liecester*, for Payment of the Debts of the said *Jeffery Palmer*.

18 An Act for Sale of such Part of the Estate of *Nathaniel Matthew*, late of *Petersham* in the County of *Surrey* Gent. deceased, as will be sufficient to Discharge his Debts and Legacies thereon Charged by his Last Will and Testament; and for Settling the Remainder thereof to the Uses in the said Will mentioned.

19 An Act for Sale of several Lands and Hereditaments of *William Henden* Esq; in the County of *Kent*, for Payment of his Debts, and for Settling other Lands in the same County

ty of a better Value to the ſame Uſes, in lieu thereof.

20 An Act for Sale of the Eſtate of *Humphrey Pooler*, in the Pariſh of *Hartlebury* in the County of *Worceſter*.

21 An Act for the Sale of Part of the Eſtate of Sir *Richard Allin* alias *Anguiſh*, Bar. in the Counties of *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*, for Payment of his Debts, and Settling the Remainder according to his Marriage-Articles.

22 An Act to enable Truſtees to perform the Marriage-Articles of Sir *Richard Groſvenor* Bar. and Dame *Jane* his Wife, notwithſtanding the Lunacy of Dame *Mary Groſvenor*, and the Infancy of her Yunger Children; and for Settling the Eſtate in the Family, and making Building Leaſes, as effectually as if the ſaid Dame *Mary* was of ſound Mind, and her Children of full Age, and all had joined in Levying Fines.

23 An Act for Veſting ſeveral Meſſuages or Tenements in *Bride-Lane*, and elſewhere, in the Pariſh of St. *Bridget* alias St. *Brides*, *London*, of *John Poynter* Eſq; in Truſtees, to be Sold in Lieu and Satisfaction of other Manours, Meſſuages, Lands and Tenements of a greater Value, Settled by the ſaid *John Poynter* to ſuch Uſes, and upon ſuch Truſts, as the ſaid Houſes in *London* are Settled.

24 An Act to enable *John Hardres* Eſq; and *Anne* his Wife, to Sell certain Lands in the County of *Kent*, and for Settling of others to the Uſes therein mentioned.

25 An Act for Veſting of certain Lands in the Pariſh of *Woodchurch* in the County of *Kent*, formerly Purchaſed by *Winifred Bridger* and *Lawrence Bridger*, in certain Truſtees, to

be Sold for the raiſing Money for the Purpoſes therein mentioned.

26 An Act for the Sale of the Manour of *Great Bealings*, and ſeveral Farms, Lands and Hereditaments, late the Eſtate of *Henry Wood* alias *Webb* Eſq; deceaſed, in *Great Bealings*, and ſeveral other Places in the County of *Suffolk*, for Diſcharging a Mortgage thereon, and for Payment of other Debts of the ſaid *Henry Wood* alias *Webb*, and for applying the Overplus Money (if any) ariſing by ſuch Sale, for the Benefit of *Henry Wood* alias *Webb* (an Infant) his Son and Heir.

27 An Act for Veſting a certain Piece of Ground, being Part of a Field called *Stonebridge-Field*, adjoining to *Piccadilly* in the County of *Middleſex*, in Truſtees, to diſpoſe of the ſame, to diſcharge a Debt to the Crown, and to other Uſes.

28 An Act to Veſt the Eſtate of Sir *Henry Robinſon* Knight, a Lunatick, lying in *Cranſley* in the County of *Northampton*, in Truſtees, to enable them to make a Settlement on the Marriage of *John Robinſon* Eſq; only Son and Heir Apparent of the ſaid Sir *Henry*, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned.

29 An Act to enable Truſtees to Make, Renew, and Fill up Leaſes of the Eſtate of *William Burgoyne*, late of the City of *Exon*, Merchant, deceaſed, during the Minority of his Son and Daughters.

30 An Act for Diſſolving the Marriage of *Stephen Jermyn*, the only Son of *Stephen Jermyn* of *London*, Merchant, with *Sarah Bell*, and to enable him to Marry again.

31 An Act for Confirming the Sale of the Eſtate of *John Weſton* Eſq; in the County of *Surry*, and Diſcharging it from the Demands of the Crown.

32 An Act for the Sale of the Eſtates late of *William Hubbald* and of his Father *Edward Hubbald*, in the County of *Surry*, for the Satisfaction of the ſaid *William Hubbald*'s Debt to the Crown, and to preſerve the Surplus thereof for the Purpoſes therein mentioned.

33 An Act to Explain and make more effectual a Clauſe relating to the Eſtate of Dame *Rebecca Lytton*, deceaſed, in an Act of Parliament made in the Seventh Year of Her Majeſty's Reign, Intitled, *An Act for Payment of the Debts of Sir* John Bolles, *Bar. a Lunatick.*

34 An Act for Veſting the Manour of *Buckſteep* and ſeveral Lands in *Suſſex*, the Eſtate of *Joſeph Weller* Eſq; in Truſtees, to be Sold for Diſcharging the Incumbrances thereon, and Applying the Surplus-Money to certain Uſes and Truſts therein mentioned.

35 An Act for the Relief of *Abraham Roth* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Eſq; in relation to the Purchaſe of Part of the Forfeited Eſtates in *Ireland.*

36 An Act to enable *Robert Jones* of *Funmun Caſtle* in the County of *Glamorgan*, Eſq; to make Leaſes for Three Lives, or for Ninety Nine Years, determinable on Three Lives, of the Manours, Lands and Hereditaments in the County of *Glamorgan*, limited to himſelf for Life by his Marriage-Settlement; and for Settling other Lands to the Uſes of that Settlement in Lieu and Recompence of ſuch Power.

37 An Act for the Sale of certain Lands and Tythes in the Pariſh of *Tonge* in the County of *Leiceſter*, late the Eſtate of *William Muggleſtone*, deceaſed, and for the Diſtribution of the Money thereby ariſing, purſuant to a Settlement made of the ſaid Lands and Tythes by the ſaid *William Muggleſtone*.

38 An Act for enabling *Charles* Lord Viſcount *Cullen* to Sell the Manour and Advowſon of the Church of *Elmeſthorp* in the County of *Lieceſter*, for the Payment of his Debts.

39 An Act for Sale of Part of the Eſtate of *Theophilus Biddulph*, Eſq; for Payment of his Debts.

40 An Act to enable Truſtees to make Building-Leaſes of Part of the Eſtate late of *John Lovett*, deceaſed, lying in the City of *Dublin*.

41 An Act for Sale of Timber upon the Eſtate of *Thomas Skeffington*, Eſq; an Infant, for Payment of his Father's Debts.

42 An Act for Confirming an Agreement made between *Philip Saltmarſh* and *Thomas Bennet*, Eſqrs. for a Partition, Diviſion, and Exchange of ſeveral Eſtates in the Counties of *Nottingham* and *Dorſet*, and other Purpoſes therein mentioned.

43 An Act for Sale of Part of the Eſtate of *Richard Brideoake* Eſq; in the County of *Oxen*, and Charging other Part thereof with Two Annuities for Payment and Satisfaction of ſeveral Incumbrances affecting his whole Eſtate; and for Confirming an Agreement made between the ſaid *Richard Brideoake* and others, claiming Common in *Hook-Norton-Warren* and *Hook-Norton-Lays* in the ſame County.

44 An Act for the Sale of the Manour of *Frognall*, and other Lands and Hereditaments in the County of *Kent*, the Eſtate of *George Clerk*, Eſq; for Payment of Debts, and Settling an Eſtate in the County of *Leiceſter* and City of *London* to the ſame Uſes as the Eſtate in *Kent* was Settled.

In all, *Publick* and *Private*, Seventy Four.

BILLS brought in, and Rejected, by the *Lords* or *Commons*.

1 A *Bill for Regulating the Payment of Seamens Wages*, Read once by the Commons.

2 *A Bill for Securing the Freedom of Parliaments by limitting the Numbers of Officers in the Houſe of Commons*, Rejected by the Lords after it had paſs'd the *Houſe of Commons*.

3 *A Bill for the better Preventing Bribery and Corruption, and other undue Practices in the Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament*, Rejected by the Commons after twice Reading.

4 A Bill to Repeal the Act made in the Seventh Year of Her Majeſty's Reign, Intitled, *An Act for Naturalizing Foreign Proteſtants*, Rejected by the Lords after it had paſs'd the Commons.

5 *A Bill to oblige the Creditors of poor Inſolvent Detors to accept the utmoſt Satisfaction they are Capable to make, and to reſtore them to their Liberty*, Rejected by the Lords after it had paſs'd the Commons.

6 *A Bill for making the River* Kennet *Navigable, brought in by the Commons*, and Rejected by them after twice reading.

7 *A Bill for the more effectual Preventing the Importation of Foreign White-Wire, and the Selling of old Cards, and Supplying the Defects of the Act made in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Years of the Reign of the Late King* Charles *the Second, Intitled, An Act againſt Importing of Foreign Wool-Cards, and Card-Wire, or Iron-Wire*, brought in and Rejected by the Commons.

8 *A Bill for the better Qualifying Juſtices of the Peace, in that Part of* Great Britain *call'd* England, Rejected by the Lords after it had paſs'd the Commons.

9 *A Bill for making the River* Weaver *Navigable, from* Frodſham-Bridge *to* Northwich *in the County of* Cheſter, brought in and Rejected by the Commons after once Reading.

10 *A Bill to appoint Commiſſioners for Examining the Value of all Lands and other Intereſts granted by the Crown, ſince the Eighteenth Day of* February 1688, *and upon what Conſiderations ſuch Grants were made, in Order to reſume the ſame and apply them to the Uſe of the Publick*, Rejected by the Lords after it had paſs'd the Commons.

11 *A Bill for Aſcertaining the Tythe of Hops*, brought in and Rejected by the Commons.

12 *A Bill for making the River* Tyne *Navigable*, &c. brought in and Rejected by the Commons after twice Reading.

13 *A Bill to Encourage the Tranſportation of Naval Stores from* North Britain *into* South Britain, not paſs'd into an Act, on account of ſome Amendments made by the Lords, which the Commons would not agree to.

14 *A Bill for qualifying Members to ſit in the* Houſe of Commons, *for that Part of* Great Britain *call'd* Scotland, *and for the better regulating Elections there*; dropp'd by the Commons who brought it in, after twice reading.

15 *A Bill to prevent Abuſes in making and whitening of Linnen Cloth of* North Britain, *and for regulating the Lengths, Breadths, and equal Sorting of Yarn for each Piece, and to hinder the Exportation of Flax of the Growth of* North Britain, *and all ſorts of Linnen Yarn to Foreign Parts*; rejected by the Commons, on account of Amendments by the Lords.

16 *An Act to regulate the Price and Aſſize of Bread*, rejected by the Lords after it had paſs'd the Commons.

17 *A Bill for enabling* John Williams *(a Free* Negro *of the Iſland of* Jamaica) *his Wife and Children bred up in the Religion of the* Church of *England, and naturalized, to be Witneſſes in Civil Caſes*; *and that no Slaves may be Witneſſes againſt them*; *and to provide, that they on all Occaſions in the ſaid Iſland, and in other Her Majeſty's Plantations, may be tryed by a Jury, as other Her Majeſty's Subjects are to be tryed.*

18 *A Bill for reviving and continuing ſeveral Acts of Parliament therein mentioned*; loſt upon a Debate in the *Houſe of Commons*, after it had been read thrice.

19 *A Bill for paying and clearing a Detachment of the Guards in* Spain *after the Battel of* Almanza, *between the Twenty Fourth of* Auguſt *and the Twenty Fourth of* October, 1707, *and for ſupplying the Defect of the Muſter Rolls of the ſaid Detachment within that time*; rejected by the Lords after it had paſs'd the Commons.

20 *A Bill to prevent Duelling*; dropp'd by the Commons who brought it in, after twice reading.

21 *A Bill to impower the Barons of the Court of* Exchequer *in* Scotland, *to take, examine, and ſtate the Accounts of the Commiſſioners of the Equivalent Money*, brought in by the Commons and read twice.

In all Twenty One.

Members unduely elected.	*Members received in their Places.*

Devizes.

PAul *Methuen*, Eſq;
Joſiah Diſton, Eſq;

SIR *Francis Child*, Kt.
Thomas Webb, Serjeant at Law.

Bewdley.

Anthony Lechmere, Eſq; *Salway Winnington*, Eſq;

Calne.

George Ducket, Eſquire. *James Johnſton*, Eſquire.
Edward Bayntun, Eſq; *William Hedges*, Eſq;

Eaſt Retford.

Thomas White, Eſquire. *Willoughby Hickman*, Eſq;
Thomas Weſtby, Eſquire. *Brian Cooke*, Eſquire.

Grantham.

Lord Marqueſs of *Granby*. Sir *John Thorold*, Bar.

Rutland.

Members unduely elected.	*Members received in their places.*

Rutland.

Hon. *John Noel*, Eſq; *Richard Halford*, Eſq;

Stafford *Town.*

Walter Chetwind, Eſq; *Henry Vernon*, *Jun.* Eſq;

Hyeth.

Lord Viſcount *Shannon.* *John Boteler*, Eſquire.
Hon. *John Fane*, Eſq; *William Berners*, Eſq;

Brackley.

Honourable *Charles Egerton*, Eſq; *John Burgh*, Eſquire.

Colcheſter.

Sir *Thomas Webſter*, Bar. *William Gore*, Eſquire.

Guilford.

Robert Wroth, Eſquire. *Morgan Randyll*, Eſq;

Taviſtock.

Henry Manaton, Eſq; *James Bulteel*, Eſquire.

Portſmouth.

Sir *Charles Wager*, Kt. Sir *James Wiſheart*, Kt.
Sir *John Jennings*, Kt. Sir *William Gifford*, Kt.

Aberdeen.

James Scot, Eſquire. *William Levingſtone.*

Kinroſs.

Mungo Graham, Eſq; Sir *John Malcolm*, Bar.

Shire

Members unduely elected.	*Members received in their places.*

Shire of Dumfreize.

William Greirſon of *Lag*, Eſq; — *James Murray*, Eſquire.

Honiton.

Sir *Walter Younge*, Bar. — *James Shepherd*, Eſquire.

Steyning.

William Wallis, Eſquire. — None to be elected during this Seſſion.
James St. Amand, Eſq;

Pool.

John Ridge, Eſquire, — Expelled.

Shire of Wigtown.

Patrick Vans, Eſquire. — Hon. *John Stuart*, Eſq;

Cockermouth.

James Stanhope, Eſq; — Void Election.

Chippenham.

Joſeph Aſh, Eſquire. — *Francis Popham Jun.* Eſq;

Asburton.

Roger Tuckfield, Eſquire. — *Richard Reynell*, Eſq;
Richard Lloyd, Eſquire. — *George Courtenay*, Eſq;

Wilton.

John London, Eſquire. — *Peter Bathurſt*, Eſquire.

Weymouth *and* Melcomb Regis.

William Betts, Eſq; — Sir *Thomas Hardy*, Kt.
James Littleton, Eſq; — *William Harvey*, Eſq;

Cameford.

Members unduely elected.	*Members received in their places.*
Camelford. *Henry Manaton*, Eſq;	*Paul Orchard*, Eſquire.

Vacancies upon Promotions, moſt of which have, and will be fill'd with the ſame Perſons.

FOR the Borough of *Andover*, in the room of *John Smith*, Eſquire, made one of the Tellers of the *Exchequer*.

For *Carliſle*, in the room of *Thomas Stanwix*, Eſq; made Governour of *Gibraltar*.

For *Portſmouth*, in the room of Sir *James Wiſhart*, made One of the Lords of the *Admiralty*.

For *New Town* in the *Iſle of Wight*, in the room of *James Worſeley*, Eſquire, made *Woodward of the* New Foreſt.

For *Droitwich*, in the room of *Edward Foley*, Eſquire, made *Receiver of the Duties upon Hides and Skins*.

For the County of *Northumberland*, in the room of the Earl of *Hertford*, made Governour of *Tinmouth Fort*.

For the City of *Oxford*, in the room of Sir *John Walter*, Bar. made *Clerk Comptroller of Her Majeſty's Houſehold*.

For the Borough of *Ilceſter*, in the room of *Samuel Maſham*, Eſq; made *Cofferer* to Her Majeſty.

For *Ilceſter*, in the room of *Edward Phelips*, Eſq; made *Comptroller of the* Mint.

For the Borough of *Hertford*, in the room of *Charles Cæſar*, Eſquire, made *Treaſurer of the* Navy.

For the City of *York*, in the room of the Right Honourable *Robert Benſon*, Eſquire, made *Chancellour of the* Exchequer.

For the Borough of *Thirsk*, in the room of Sir *Thomas Frankland*, made *Poſt-maſter General.*

For the County of *Surrey*, in the room of the Honourable *Heneage Finch*, Eſq; made *Maſter of the* Jewel-Office.

For the County of *Sommerſet*, in the room of Sir *William Wyndham*, Bar. made *Maſter of the Queen's Buck-Hounds*, &c.

For *Droitwich*, in the room of *Edward Jefferies*, Eſq; made One of Her Majeſty's Juſtices for the Counties of *Pembroke*, *Carmarthen*, and *Cardigan*, within the Principality of *Wales.*

For the County of *Glamorgan*, in the room of Sir *Thomas Manſel*, Bar. made *Comptroller of Her Majeſty's Houſhold.*

For the Borough of *New Radnor*, in the room of the Right Honourable *Robert Harley*, Eſq; called up to the Houſe of Peers, by the Titles of Earl of *Oxford*, Earl *Mortimer*, *&c.*

For *New Town* in the County of *Lancaſter*, in the room of *John Ward*, Eſquire, made One of the Juſtices of the County of *Cheſter* and *Flint*, *Denbigh* and *Montgomery*, within the Principality of *Wales*, and One of Her Majeſty's Counſel Learned in the Law.

For *Totneſs*, in the room of *Francis Gwyn*, Eſq; made One of the Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations.

Members

Members of Parliament deceas'd.

PEERS.

Laurence, Earl of *Rocheſter.*
John, Duke of *Rutland.*
Wriotheſly, Duke of *Bedford.*
——— Earl of *Coventry.*
Arthur, Earl of *Angleſea.*
James, Earl of *Berkley.*
Edward, Lord *Griffin.*
Thomas, Lord *Leigh.*
Foulk, Lord *Brook.*

COMMONERS.

HOnourable *Robert Craven*, Eſquire, Burgeſs for *Coventry.*
Honourable *Francis Greville*, Eſquire, for the Borough of *Warwick.*
John Tridenham, Eſquire for Saint *Mawes.*
Robert Orme, Eſquire, for *Midhurſt.*
John Probey, Eſquire, Knight of the Shire of *Huntingdon.*
Edward Seymour, Eſquire, Burgeſs for *Shaftesbury.*
Jaſper Ratcliff, Eſquire, for *Camelford.*
Thomas Chaffen, Eſquire, Knight of the Shire of *Dorſet*,
Clobery Bromely, Eſquire, Citizen for *Coventry.*
Sir *Charles Duncomb*, for the Borough of *Downeton.*

Thomas Richmond, Eſquire, for *Malden*.
George Morley, Eſquire, for *Hindon*.
William Paul, Eſquire, for *Windſor*.
Sir *Cholmeley Deering*, Bar. Knight of the Shire for *Kent*.

Members of the Convocation.

DOctor *Henry Aldrich*, Dean of *Chriſt-church*.
Richard Duke, A. M. *Proctor for the Chapter of* Gloſter.

Perſons taken into Cuſtody by Order of the Houſe of LORDS, *and for what Crimes.*

JOHN BAKER, Bookſeller, for printing and publiſhing the Debates of the Lords, in relation to the Earls of *Peterborough*'s and *Galway*'s Conduct in *Spain*.

ABEL BOYER, for being the Author of the Book wherein thoſe Debates were contain'd.

Perſons taken into Cuſtody by Order of the Houſe of *Commons.*

LIeutenant Colonel *Francis Charteris*, for menacing and beating Serjeant *Pitman*, for the Information he had given to a Committee about Falſe Muſters, in breach of the Privilege of the Houſe.

Nicholas

Nicholas Roop, Eſquire, one of the Commiſſioners of the Tranſports, for diſcouraging Mr. *Henry Raine*, for giving Information to the Committee appointed to inquire into the Abuſes in the *Victualling*.

Lieutenant Colonel *Fitz-Patrick*, for having challenged Major General *Pierce*, a Member of the Houſe, for Words he had ſpoke in the Debates of the Houſe.

Thomas Morphew, *Marſhal of the Foot Guards*, and Keeper of the *Savoy Priſon*, for prevaricating with the Committee appointed to inquire into the Abuſes of Falſe Muſters, *&c.*

John Harvey, Portreve of the Borough of *Taveſtock*, for many corrupt and indirect Practices, in relation to the Election for Members to ſerve in Parliament for the ſaid Borough.

John Edgecomb, for being guilty of an High Crime and Miſdemeanour, in tampering with the Witneſſes of *James Bulteel*, Eſquire, a Candidate for the ſaid Borough.

Edward Tizard, Mayor of *Weymouh* and *Melcomb Regis*, committed twice, for being guilty of arbitrary and illegal Practices, at Two ſeveral Elections for the ſaid Borough,

Stephen Moxley, for Obſtinacy to the Committee appointed to inquire into the Abuſes in the *Victualling*, and for defrauding the Queen.

An Act for the better preventing of Exceſſive and Deceitful Gaming.

WHereas the Laws now in Force for preventing the Miſchiefs which happen by Gaming, have not been found ſufficient for that Purpoſe; Therefore for the further preventing of all Exceſſive and Deceitful Gaming, be it Enacted by the Queen's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this preſent Parliament Aſſembled and by Authority of the ſame, That from and after the Firſt Day of *May*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eleven, all Notes, Bills, Bonds, Judgments, Mortgages, or other Securities, or Conveyances whatſoever, Given, Granted, Drawn, or Entred into, or Executed by any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, where the whole or any part of the Conſideration of ſuch Conveyances or Securities, ſhall be for any Money, or other Valuable thing whatſoever, Won by Gaming or Playing at Cards, Dice, Tables, Tennis, Bowles, or other Game or Games whatſoever, or by Betting on the Sides or Hands of ſuch as do Game at any of the Games aforeſaid, or for the Reimburſing or Repaying any Money knowingly Lent or Advanced for ſuch Gaming or Betting, as aforeſaid, or Lent or Advanced at the Time and Place of ſuch Play, to any Perſon or Perſons ſo Gaming or Betting, as aforeſaid, or that ſhall, during ſuch Play, ſo Play or Bett, ſhall be utterly Void, Fruſtate, and of none Effect,

to

to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever; any Statute, Law, or Uſage to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding: And that where ſuch Mortgages, Securities, or other Conveyances, ſhall be of Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, or ſhall be ſuch as Incumber or Affect the ſame, ſuch Mortgages, Securities, or other Conveyances, ſhall endure and be to and for the ſame Uſe and Benefit of, and ſhall devolve upon ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſhould or might have, or be Intitled to ſuch Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, in caſe the ſaid Granter or Granters thereof, or the Perſon or Perſons ſo incumbering the ſame, had been naturally Dead, and as if ſuch Mortagages, Securities, or other Conveyances had been made to ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo to be Intitled, after the Deceaſe of the Perſon or Perſons ſo Incumbering the ſame: And that all Grants or Conveyances to be made for preventing of ſuch Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, from Coming to, or Devolving upon ſuch Perſon or Perſons hereby intended to Enjoy the ſame, as aforeſaid, ſhall be deemed Fraudulent, and Void, and of none Effect, to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the ſaid Firſt Day of *May*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eleven, any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, who ſhall at any time or ſitting, by Playing at Cards, Dice, Tables, or other Game or Games whatſoever, or by Betting on the Sides or Hands, of ſuch as do Play at any of the Games aforeſaide, Loſe to any One or more Perſon or Perſons ſo Playing or Betting, in the whole, the Sum or Value of Ten Pounds, and ſhall pay, or

deliver the ſame, or any part thereof, the Perſon or Perſons ſo Loſing, and Paying or Delivering the ſame, ſhall be at Liberty, within Three Months then next, to Sue for and Recover the Money or Goods ſo Loſt, and Paid or Delivered, or any part thereof, from the reſpective Winner and Winners thereof, with Coſts of Suit, by Action of Debt founded on this Act, to be Proſecuted in any of Her Majeſty's Courts of Record, in which Actions or Suits, no Eſſoign, Protection, Wager of Law, Privilege of Parliament, or more than one Imparlance ſhall be allowed; in which Actions it ſhall be ſufficient for the Plaintiff to alledge, That the Defendant or Defendants are Indebted to the Plaintiffs, or Received to the Plaintiff's Uſe, the Monies ſo Loſt and Paid, or converted the Goods won of the Plaintiffs to the Defendants Uſe, whereby the Plaintiffs Action accrued to him according to the Form of this Statute, without ſetting forth the ſpecial Matter: And in caſe the Perſon or Perſons who ſhall Loſe ſuch Money, or other Thing, as aforeſaid, ſhall not, within the time aforeſaid, really and *bona fide*, and without Covin or Colluſion, Sue, and with effect Proſecute, for the Money or other Thing ſo by him or them Loſt and Paid or Delivered, as aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be Lawful to and for any Perſon or Perſons, by any ſuch Action or Suit, as aforeſaid, to Sue for and Recover the ſame, and treble the Value thereof with Coſts of Suits, againſt ſuch Winner or Winners as aforeſaid, the one Moiety thereof to the Uſe of the Perſon or Perſons that will Sue for the ſame, and the other Moiety

to

to the Uſe of the Poor of the Pariſh where the Offence ſhall be committed.

And for the better Diſcovery of the Monies, or other Thing ſo Won, and to be Sued for and Recovered, as aforeſaid, it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every the Perſon or Perſons, who by Virtue of this preſent Act ſhall or may be liable to be Sued for the ſame, ſhall be obliged and compellable to Anſwer upon Oath ſuch Bill or Bills as ſhall be preferred againſt him or them, for Diſcovering the Sum and Sums of Money, or other Thing ſo Won at Play, as aforeſaid.

Provided always, and be it nevertheleſs Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That upon the Diſcovery and Re-payment of the Money, or other Thing ſo to be Diſcovered and Repaid, as aforeſaid, the Perſon or Perſons who ſhall ſo Diſcover and Repay the ſame, as aforeſaid, ſhall be Acquitted, Indemnified and Diſcharged from any further or other Puniſhment, Forfeiture or Penalty, which he or they may have incurred by the Playing for, or Winning ſuch Money or other Thing ſo Diſcovered and Repaid, as aforeſaid; any former or other Statute, Law or Uſage, or any thing in this preſent Act contained to the contrary thereof, in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, at any time or times, after the ſaid Firſt Day of *May*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eleven, do or ſhall, by any Fraud or Shift, Couſenage, Circumvention, Deceit, or unlawful Device or ill Practice whatſoever, in Playing at or with Cards, Dice, or

any

any the Games aforesaid, or in or by bearing a Share or Part in the Stakes, Wagers, or Adventures, or in or by Betting on the Sides or Hands of such as do or shall Play, as aforesaid, Win, Obtain or Acquire to him or themselves, or to any other or others, any Sum or Sums of Money, or other valuable Thing or Things whatsoever, or shall at any one Time or Sitting, Win of any One or more Person or Persons whatsoever, above the Sum or Value of Ten Pounds, That then every Person or Persons so Winning by such ill Practice, as aforesaid, or Winning at any one Time or Sitting above the said Sum or Value of Ten Pounds, and being Convicted of any of the said Offences, upon an Indictment or Information to be Exhibited against him or them for that purpose, shall Forfeit five times the Value of the Sum or Sums of Money, or other Thing so Won, as aforesaid; and in case of such ill Practice, as aforesaid, shall be deemed Infamous, and suffer such corporal Punishment, as in cases of wilful Perjury; and such Penalty to be Recovered by such Person or Persons as shall Sue for the same by such Action, as aforesaid.

And whereas divers Lewd and Dissolute Persons, live at great Expences, having no visible Estate, Profession or Calling to Maintain themselves, but support those Expences by Gaming only; Be it therefore further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be Lawful for any Two or more of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in any County, City or Liberty whatsoever, to cause to come or to be brought before them, every such Person or Persons within their respective Limits,

mits, whom they ſhall have juſt cauſe to ſuſpect to have no viſible Eſtate, Profeſſion or Calling to Maintain themſelves by, but do for the moſt part ſupport themſelves by Gaming; and if ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall not make it appear to ſuch Juſtices, that the principal part of his, or their Expences is not Maintained by Gaming, that then ſuch Juſtices ſhall require of him or them ſufficient Securities for his, or their good Behaviour for the ſpace of Twelve Months, and in default of his, or their finding ſuch Securities, to commit him, or them to the common Goal, there to remain until he, or they, ſhall find ſuch Sureties, as aforeſaid.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo finding Sureties, as aforeſaid, ſhall during the time for which he, or they, ſhall be ſo Bound to the good Behaviour, at any one Time or Sitting, Play or Bett for any Sum or Sums of Money, or other Thing, exceeding in the whole the Sum of Twenty Shillings, that then ſuch Playing ſhall be deemed or taken to be a Breach of his, or their Behaviour, and a Forfeiture of the Recognizance given for the ſame.

And for the preventing of ſuch Quarrels as ſhall and may happen upon the account of Gaming, be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, ſhall Aſſault and Beat, or ſhall Challenge, or Provoke to Fight any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, upon account of any Money Won by Gaming, Playing or Betting at any of the Games aforeſaid, ſuch Perſon or Perſons Aſſaulting and Beating,

or

or Challenging or Provoking to Fight such other Person or Persons upon the account aforesaid, shall, being thereof Convicted upon an Indictment or Information to be Exhibited against him, or them for that Purpose, Forfeit to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successours, all his Goods, Chattels and Personal Estate whatsoever, and shall also suffer Imprisonment without Bail or Mainprize, in the Common Goal of the County where such Conviction shall be had, during the Term of Two Years.

Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend to prevent or hinder any Person or Persons from Gaming or Playing at any of the Games aforesaid, within any of Her Majesty's Palaces of St. *James*'s or *Whitehall*, during such time as Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successours, shall be actually Resident at either of the said Two Palaces, or in any other Royal Palace, where Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successours, shall be actually Resident, during the time of such actual Residence, so as such Playing be not in any House, Lodging, or other Part of any of the said Palaces, the Freehold or Inheritance whereof is or shall be out of the Crown, or is or shall be in Lease to any Person or Persons during such time as such Freehold and Inheritance shall be out of the Crown, or such Lease shall Continue, and so as such Playing be for ready Money only.

An Act for the Taking, Examining, and Stating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom.

WHereas many great Aids and Proviſions have been Given, Raiſed, and Aſſigned for the Neceſſary Defence of Your Majeſty and theſe Kingdoms in this great and important War, and for the ſupport of the Government; To the end therefore that both Your Majeſty and this whole Kingdom may be Satisfied, and truly Informed that the ſame have been Applied to the Uſes and Purpoſes for which they were Given and Granted; may it pleaſe Your moſt Excellent Majeſty, that it may be Enacted: And be it Enacted by the Queen's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That the Honourable *Henry Bertie* Eſq; *George Lockhart* Eſq; *Salway Winnington* Eſq; *Francis Anneſley* Eſq; *Thomas Liſter* Eſq; *William Shippen* Eſq; and *Henry Campion* Eſq; ſhall be and are hereby Conſtituted Commiſſioners for Taking, Examining, and Stating the Accounts of all Monies of the Publick Revenue of the Crown, which were in the Receipt of Her Majeſty's *Exchequer* on the Thirteenth Day of *December*, in the Year of our Lord, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and One, or then due, or at any time ſince have been or ſhall be in the ſaid Receipt, before the Power and Authority hereby given ſhall be

be determined, and of all Arrears thereof, and of all other Publick Moneys that by any Ways or Means whatsoever since the said Thirteenth Day of *December*, One Thousand, Seven Hundred, and One, have arisen, been granted, collected, ordered, received, or grown due, or that shall arise, be granted, collected, ordered, received, or grown due, before the Determination of the Power and Authority aforesaid; and also for taking Accounts of all Her Majesty's Stores, Provisions, Habiliments of War, as well for Land as Sea Service, that were upon the said Thirteenth Day of *December*, One Thousand, Seven Hundred, and One, or at any time since have been, or hereafter, before the Determination of the Power and Authority aforesaid, shall be in the *Tower*, or in any other of Her Majesty's Garisons, Store-houses, Yards, or elsewhere.

And it is hereby enacted and declared, That all the Powers and Authorities contained in one Act of Parliament made in the Second Year of the Reign of their Late Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, intitled, *An Act for appointing and enabling Commissioners to examine, take, and state the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom*, and granted to the Commissioners therein named, shall be and are hereby revived and continued, and in full Force and Virtue, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, from the Five and Twentieth Day of *March*, One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Eleven, to the Five and Twentieth Day of *March*, which shall be in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Twelve, and shall and may be executed by the Commissioners hereby appointed,

or

or Four or more of them; * And the Lords Commiſſioners of Her Majeſty's *Treaſury*, or *Lord High Treaſurer of* Great Britain for the Time being, ſhall and are hereby authoriſed and required to iſſue and pay, or cauſe to be iſſued and paid the like Yearly Allowances for Payment of Clerks, and other Charges, as are in the beforementioned Act directed; and the like Quarterly Payments to every of the ſaid Commiſſioners hereby conſtituted, as are appointed to be paid to the Commiſſioners therein named; all which Allowances and Payments ſhall be free and clear of all Taxes and Aſſeſſments whatſoever.

And be it further enacted by the Authority, aforeſaid, That any Two of the ſaid Commiſſioners in this Act, before they enter upon the Execution of the ſame, ſhall take an Oath before the *Chancellour of the* Exchequer, or *Maſter of the* Rolls, which Oath they or either of them are hereby reſpectively authoriſed and required to adminiſter to them, the Tenor whereof ſhall be as followeth, *viz.*

I A. B. *do ſwear, That according to the beſt of my Skill and Knowledge, I ſhall faithfully, impartially, and truly demean my ſelf, in taking, examining, and ſtating the Accounts of all ſuch Sum or Sums of Money, and other Matters and things, brought or to be brought before me, in execution of an Act, intitled,* An Act for the taking, examining, and ſtating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom, *according to the Tenor and Purport of the ſaid Act.*

And

* *The Commiſſioners have each a Salary of* 500 l. *a Year, and their Under Officers and Clerks proportionable.*

And every other of the ſaid Commiſſioners hereby conſtituted, before he enters upon the Execution of the ſaid Act, ſhall likewiſe take the ſame Oath before the ſaid Two Commiſſioners, who are hereby authoriſed and required to adminiſter the ſame to them, after they themſelves have taken the ſaid Oath, as aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any Four or more of them, ſhall be and are hereby impowered to examine any Briberies or Corruptions in any Perſon or Perſons concerned in the Management, ordering, paying, receiving, or diſpoſing of Her Majeſty's Treaſure, and ſhall give an account, together with the Execution of the other Parts of their ſaid Commiſſion, in ſuch manner as they are directed to do by the ſaid recited Acts.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Perſon appointed a Commiſſioner for putting this Act in execution, ſhall be capable of accepting or holding any Place or Employment of Profit from or under Her Majeſty, during the Continuance of this preſent Parliament.

And be it enacted and declared by the Authority aforeſaid, That none of the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall incurr any Penalty or Diſability for putting this Act in execution, or be deemed incapable of ſitting and voting in this preſent Parliament; any Law or Statute to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

An

An Abſtract of the Act for making good Deficiences, and ſatisfying the Publick Debts; and for erecting a Corporation to carry on a Trade to the South Seas; *and for the Encouragement of the* Fiſhery; *and for Liberty to trade in Unwrought Iron with the Subjects of* Spain; *and to repeal the Acts for regiſtering Seamen.*

AFter having enumerated ſeveral Debts relating to the Services of the Seamen inſtead of Land Forces, excluſive of thoſe for regiſtering Seamen, the Army and Tranſport Debentures, Deficient Tallies, and Moneys lent, Duties upon Coals and Culm, Deficiences in the ſeveral Offices of the *Navy*, *Victualling*, and *Tranſport* Arrears due to the Elector of *Hanover* and Duke of *Zell*, *&c.* which with the Intereſt thereof they make appear to amount to Nine Millions, Four Hundred Seventy One Thouſand, Three Hundred and Twenty Five Pounds; the Commons of *Great Britain* aſſembled in Parliament, give and grant to Her Majeſty ſuch Supplies as are hereafter ſpecified, for paying an Intereſt and Annuity, after the rate of Six Pounds *per Cent*, for the aforeſaid Sum, till the Principal Money ſhall be paid, which by Computation amounts to the Annual Sum of Five Hundred Sixty Eight Thouſand, Two Hundred Seventy Nine Pounds, and Ten Shillings, to be paid by Quarterly Payments.

1. They beſeech Her Majeſty to accept thereof, and that it may be enacted by the Queen's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons aſſembled in Parliament, That all and every the Impoſitions, Additio-

And every other of the ſaid Commiſſioners hereby conſtituted, before he enters upon the Execution of the ſaid Act, ſhall likewiſe take the ſame Oath before the ſaid Two Commiſſioners, who are hereby authoriſed and required to adminiſter the ſame to them, after they themſelves have taken the ſaid Oath, as aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any Four or more of them, ſhall be and are hereby impowered to examine any Briberies or Corruptions in any Perſon or Perſons concerned in the Management, ordering, paying, receiving, or diſpoſing of Her Majeſty's Treaſure, and ſhall give an account, together with the Execution of the other Parts of their ſaid Commiſſion, in ſuch manner as they are directed to do by the ſaid recited Acts.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Perſon appointed a Commiſſioner for putting this Act in execution, ſhall be capable of accepting or holding any Place or Employment of Profit from or under Her Majeſty, during the Continuance of this preſent Parliament.

And be it enacted and declared by the Authority aforeſaid, That none of the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall incurr any Penalty or Diſability for putting this Act in execution, or be deemed incapable of ſitting and voting in this preſent Parliament; any Law or Statute to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

An

An Abſtract of the Act for making good Deficiences, and ſatisfying the Publick Debts; and for erecting a Corporation to carry on a Trade to the South Seas; *and for the Encouragement of the* Fiſhery; *and for Liberty to trade in Unwrought Iron with the Subjects of* Spain; *and to repeal the Acts for regiſtering Seamen.*

AFter having enumerated ſeveral Debts relating to the Services of the Seamen inſtead of Land Forces, excluſive of thoſe for regiſtering Seamen, the Army and Tranſport Debentures, Deficient Tallies, and Moneys lent, Duties upon Coals and Culm, Deficiences in the ſeveral Offices of the *Navy*, *Victualling*, and *Tranſport* Arrears due to the Elector of *Hanover* and Duke of *Zell*, *&c.* which with the Intereſt thereof they make appear to amount to Nine Millions, Four Hundred Seventy One Thouſand, Three Hundred and Twenty Five Pounds; the Commons of *Great Britain* aſſembled in Parliament, give and grant to Her Majeſty ſuch Supplies as are hereafter ſpecified, for paying an Intereſt and Annuity, after the rate of Six Pounds *per Cent*, for the aforeſaid Sum, till the Principal Money ſhall be paid, which by Computation amounts to the Annual Sum of Five Hundred Sixty Eight Thouſand, Two Hundred Seventy Nine Pounds, and Ten Shillings, to be paid by Quarterly Payments.

1. They beſeech Her Majeſty to accept thereof, and that it may be enacted by the Queen's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons aſſembled in Parliament, That all and every the Impoſitions, Additio-

nal Impositions, Rates, Duties, and Charges upon Wines, Vinegar, and Tobacco, and upon all *East India Goods*, *&c.* which were to determine by an Act of the Eighth of Queen *Anne*, on the First Day of *August*, 1720, shall be given to Her Majesty for ever. Provided that the said Duty upon Tobacco to be imported, be levied, according to the Act of the Seventh Year of *William the third*, and Alterations made by an Act in Being, be observed.

2. It is enacted that the Surplus Moneys arising in the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, on or for the Duties thereby continued, be apply'd to the Uses of this Act, after Payment of Principal and Interest charged by the former Acts.

3. The Duties upon *Salt* and *Rock-Salt*, by an Act in the First Year of Queen *Anne*, intitled, *An Act for making good Deficiences, and for preserving the Publick Credit*, immediately from and after the Time that all the Principal and Interest Moneys secured by it, shall be fully paid off and satisfied, shall from time to time thenceforth for ever, be paid into the Receipt of Her Majesty's *Exchequer*, and shall be issued and apply'd for the Purposes in this Act contained, and for no other Use, Intent, or Purpose whatsoever: To which Uses likewise the Funds given in the Eighth Year of the Queen, are to be solely appropriated.

4. It is likewise enacted, That the Duties upon Candles, and upon Clerks and Apprentices, and Servants, given in the Eighth Year of Her said Majesty's Reign for the Term of Five Years, shall be continued for ever, with the same Restrictions of being applyed to the Uses of this Act; and that the respective Receivers General of the Customs in *England* and *Scotland*, Commissioners of the *Excise*, and Commissioners

miſſioners of the *Stamp Duties*, ſhall ſeparate and keep apart all and every Sum and Sums of Money, ariſing by ſuch or ſuch part of the ſeveral Rates, Duties, and Sums of Money, hereby granted, continued, or appropriated, and cauſe it to be paid Weekly into the *Exchequer*, where a Book for Entry is to be kept for that purpoſe.

5. The Receivers General of the Cuſtoms, Commiſſioners of the Receipt of *Exciſe*, or for marking of *Vellam*, Paper, or Parchment, not paying or miſapplying the Moneys, are to forfeit their Places; and the Head Officers of the Cuſtoms and *Exciſe*, and the chief Office for marking *Vellam*, *&c.* to be continued for ever, wherein are to be appointed Comptrollers to keep diſtinct Accounts of the Moneys ariſing by this Act.

6 If any Collector or Receiver of any of the Impoſitions, Additional Impoſitions, *&c.* ſhall detain all or any part of the Moneys by him collected or received, contrary to his Duty, then he or they, for ſuch Offence, ſhall be diſmiſs'd from his or their Employment, and be charged with Intereſts for the Moneys ſo by him or them detained, after the rate of Twelve Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, and be liable to anſwer treble Damages to all and every Perſon and Perſons, Bodies Politick, or Corporate that ſhall be grieved by ſuch Detention, and likewiſe forfeit double the Sum or Sums ſo by him or them detained, to any Perſon, or Perſons, Bodies Politick or Corporate, who ſhall be intitled to any Annuity or Payment out of the Fund by this Act ſettled, and ſhall moreover be render'd incapable to ſerve Her Majeſty, her Heirs ot Succeſſours.

7. The Rules and Directions appointed by an Act made in the Firſt Year of their Late Majeſties, K. *William* and Q. *Mary*, intitled, *An Act for*

granting to Their Majesties an Aid of Two Shillings in the Pound for One Year, for the speedy Payment of Money into the Receipt of Exchequer, are hereby revived and enacted to be of force.

8 The *Treasury* is to cause an Account to be made Quarterly till the Twenty Fifth of *December*, One Thousand, Seven Hundred, and Sixteen, of all Moneys to come in upon the Funds appointed; and Deficiences are to be made good by the *Treasurer of the* Navy, out of Tallies, Orders, *&c.*

9 An Estimate is also to be made by a *Medium* of Three preceding Years, how much the Funds will produce, and laid before the Commons, and the Cashier of the Company is to give a Receipt to the Treasurer of the *Navy*, of all such Publick Moneys, Tallies, Orders, and other Parliamentary Securities, as he or they shall pay and apply towards making good the said Annual Sum, or any part of it, which Receipt shall be admitted as a sufficient Voucher.

10 Provided always, That if the said Treasurer or Pay-master of Her Majesty's *Navy*, for the Time being, shall refuse and delay to make such Payment and Application as aforesaid, of any of the Publick Moneys, Tallies, *&c.* he shall incurr the like Penalties and Disabilities as the Officers of the *Exchequer* are liable to.

11. It is likewise enacted, That yearly and every Year for ever after the Five and Twentieth of *December*, One Thousand, Seven Hundred, and Sixteen, the full Annual Sum of Five Hundred Sixty Eight Thousand, Two Hundred Seventy Nine Pounds, and Ten Shillings, shall be the yearly Fund, and all the Money by this Act granted, shall be apply'd for making good the Yearly Fund.

12. Deficiences are to be made good by Parli-

Parliament out of the next Aids to be raiſed and granted, and the Surplus to be apply'd towards the diſcharging the Principal.

13. On One Year's Notice after the Twenty Fifth of *December*, One Thouſand, Seven Hundred, and Sixteen, and Repayment, Annuities are to ceaſe, and Her Majeſty is impower'd to incorporate the Perſons concern'd in the ſaid Debts and Deficiences into One Society or Company by her Letters Patents, to be One Body Politick and Corporate, in Deed and in Name, and by ſuch Name as Her Majeſty, her Heirs, or Succeſſours ſhall think fit, and by that Name to have perpetual Succeſſion and a common Seal, with Power from time to time to chuſe their Governour, Directors, and other Officers, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch Qualifications, as the Electors and Elected, as ſhall be directed in ſuch Letters Patents. The Firſt Governour and Directors to be nominated by Her Majeſty, her Heirs, and Succeſſours, and to continue in their reſpective Offices for One Year only.

14. It ſhall and may be lawful to and for Her Majeſty, by her ſaid Letters Patents, to direct the Ordering of the Tallies, Joint-Stock, *&c.* and to appoint how and in what manner the Bills, Tickets, Certificates, and Debentures, ſhall or may be ſubſcribed, admitted, or taken into, or be made part of the ſaid Capital Stock; and alſo how and in what manner ſuch part of the Stock, which is hereby intended to be for the Uſe of the Publick, ſhall and may be apply'd to the Uſe of the Publick and accounted; likewiſe in what manner the ſaid Tallies, Orders, Tickets, Certificates, Bills, or Debentures, intended to be taken into the Joint Stock, ſhall

or may be disposed of, discharged and accounted for, and how the Property of all Persons interested in them, shall or may be ascertained, adjusted, and settled.

15. The Commissioners of the *Navy* are to cause an Account of the Debts due from the *Navy Office*, on the Twenty Fifth of *March*, One Thousand, Seven Hundred, and Eleven, to be delivered to the *Treasury*, as also the Commissioners of the *Victualling*, *Transports*, and *Ordnance*, which Debts &c shall be part of the Capital Stock of the said Company, as also the Tallies and Orders, made out in pursuance of the first herein recited or mentioned Act of the Eighth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, which on the First Day of *May*, One Thousand, Seven Hundred, and Eleven, were in the Hands or Power of any of the Treasurers or Paymasters of any of the Publick Offices.

16. All and every Person or Persons, Bodies Politick or Corporate, who shall be interested in, or intitled to such Bills, on the Twenty Fifth of *March*, One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Eleven, to be admitted into the Joint Stock, and shall for every Hundred Pounds have a Credit Share or Interest, for an Annuity of six Pounds *per Annum*, till Redeemed; those Persons likewise that have Tallies on the Acts of the Ninth year of K. *Will.* and the first of Q. *Anne*, to be Intitled to the same Privileges and Benefits, as well as those who have Tallies on the Eighth Year of Her present Majesty (except in the Hands of the Publick Offices on the first of *May* 1711) provided they enter into the Joint Stock before the 25th. of *December* 1711. after which Time, the Managers and Directors of the said intended Corporation, may admit any of the Persons so Qualifyed.

17.

17. Tallies *&c.* not taken into the Joint Stock, are to be paid out of the Monies ariſing by the aforeſaid Act of the Eighth Year of Queen *Anne*, and the Entire Annual Sum of Five Hundred Sixty Eight Thouſand, two hundred ſeventy nine pounds, and ten ſhillings, to be paid to the Corporation without any Addition or Deduction to the 25th. of *December*, 1711. in Thirty days after which the Directors are to cauſe an account to be made of the Sum Total of the Capital Stock, *&c.* which is to be tranſmitted to the Auditor of the Receipt: If Joint Stock amount to leſs, then ſo much is to be abated out of the Next Payment. But if it amount to more then to be made till the 25th of *December* 1716, afterwards to be charged on the Funds hereby ſettled.

18. Eight Thouſand Pounds are to be pay'd to the Caſhier of the Company for their Charges above the Annual Sum, and Her Majeſty by Commiſſion may appoint how ſhares ſhall be transfer'd. Stock in the Company is to be taken and accepted, in Conſtruction of Law; for a Perſonal and not a Real Eſtate, ſhall go to the Executors or Adminiſtrators of the Perſon or Perſons dying Poſſeſs'd thereof, or Entitled thereunto, and not to the Heir, and be Exempted from Taxes.

19. Guardians are Entitled to Subſcribe for Infants, and Executors, Adminiſtrators, Truſtees, and Morgages to Subſcribe ſuch Bills as they ſhall be poſſeſs'd of, and Bills coming into Her Majeſtys Hands by Extent *&c.* or belonging to ſeveral Perſons jointly, ſhall be put into the Joynt Stock.

20. Members of the Company are Capable of being Members of Parliament, and not liable to be Bankrupts, or to Forreign Attachments, nei-

ther is the Company to borrow Money on Bills payable at Demand, or to Discount Bills, *&c.*

21. The yearly Fund is to be paid weekly to the Treasurer *&c.* and Commissioners not Subject to any Incapacity except for Breach of Trust.

22. The Limits of the Companies Charter in the South Seas in *America*, are to be from all the Kingdoms, Lands, Countries, Territories, Islands, Cities, Towns, Ports, Havens, Creeks and Places of *America* on the East-side thereof, from the River of *Aranoca*, to the Southermost Part of the *Terra del Fuego*, through the *South-Seas* to the Northermost Part of *America*; and into, unto, and from all Countries, Islands, and Places within the said Limits, which are reported to belong to the Crown of *Spain*, or which shall hereafter be found out or Discover'd within the said Limits, not exceeding Three hundred Leagues from the Continent of *America*, between the furthermost part of *Terra del Fuego*, and the Northermost part of *America*, on the said westside thereof, excepting such Places as are in the Actual Possession of *Portugal* or the States General.

23. None but such as are Licensed by the said Company, are to Traffick within their Limits, and the Company may be impower'd by her Majesty to make such Laws, as may Authorize them to inflict reasonable Penalties, and Imprisonments, by Mulcts, Fines, and Amerciaments to the Use of the said Corporation.

24. Other Persons frequenting the South Seas of what Quality so ever (if Her Majesty's Subjects) forfeit Ship and Lading; and the Company are to be the sole Owners of all Islands, Forts, *&c.* they shall Discover within the said Limits, by holding them of Her Majesty for the Payment of one Ounce of Gold if demanded,

manded, and of all Ships taken there as Prize.

25. The Seamen that assist the Company towards their intended Settlement are to be rewarded as Her Majesty by Her Charter shall appoint, and Commanders *&c.* not conforming to the Companies Rules, while employ'd by them, are to be render'd Incapable of serving Her Majesty, and to pay double the Value of such Loss or Loses as the Company shall sustain by the Breach of their Orders.

26. Persons born on Board any Ship or in any Place belonging to the Company, are to be Natural born Subjects, and no Embargo is to be laid on their Ships unless particularly mentioned.

27. Her Majesty may grant further Powers, *&c.* to the Company by Charter, so as those Powers be not contrary to the known Laws of this Realm, the Prerogative of the Crown, or the Privileges of the Governour and Company of the Bank of *England*, and the Officers of the Customs are to take the Companys Bonds for Customs, which shall Charge their Annual Fund and Stock, and may be Assigned, such Assignment being to vest the Property in the Assignes, from and immediately after the making of such Assignment.

28. It is Felony without Benefit of Clergy to Counterfeit any Bond or Obligation under the Common Seal of the Company, or to offer to dispose of, or pay it away, knowing such Bond to be Counterfeit.

29. It is not lawful for the Company their Successors, Agents, or Factors, or any Persons Licensed by them, to sail beyond the southermost Part of *Terra del Fuego*, except only through the Streights of *Magellan*, or round *Terra del Fuego*, nor to return to Great Britain, or any other Port or Place in *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa*, or

or *America*, by any other Way, nor to trade in *East India Goods*, nor to send Ships in the *South Seas* above 300 Leagues to the Westward of *Chili*, *Peru*, *Mexico* and *California* &c. under the Penalty of forfeiting the Ships, Goods, *&c.*

30. The Stock for erecting the *Fishery*, for the Increase of the Strength and Riches of the Kingdom, and the breeding able bodied Seamen, is to consist of 20*s.* upon every Hundred Pounds of the Capital Stock; the said Stock to be kept apart and always employ'd in the improving, enlarging, and carrying on the *Fishery of* Great Britain, or other Fishery, for the Use and Benefit of the Members of the said Company, in proportion to their Stock, and no Money to be called in for the *Fishery* but by a General Court.

31. No Person is to be capable of being Governour, Deputy Governour, or Director of the said Corporation that is under any of those Denominations in the *Bank of* England, or the *East India Company*, Seamens Tickets not disposed of are allowed to be paid in ready Money, by Order of the *Lord High Treasurer*, or three or more of the Commissioners of the Treasurer for the time being, and admitted into the Joint Stock of the said Corporation.

32. It is Enacted, that it shall and may be lawful notwithstanding a former Act of Parliament to the Contrary, for any of Her Majestys Subjects to carry unwrought Iron, and Trade in the same with any of the Subjects of *Spain*, and that the Acts for Registering Seamen be repealed.

33. A Clause is inserted for the Relief of Clerks and Apprentices who are rendred incapable by a former Act, of following their Employments on Account of their Masters not having

ving paid the Duties enjoyn'd by the ſaid Act, and Maſters thereafter omitting ſo to do for the future, are to forfeit fifty Pounds; one Moiety to Her Majeſty, Her Heirs and Succeſſors, and the other Moiety with full Coſts of Suit to ſuch Perſon as ſhall Inform and ſue for the ſame in any of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*.

A LIST of the Commiſſioners Names appointed by Her Majeſty to take Subſcriptions to the Corporation, for carrying on a Trade to the South-Seas.

THE Right Honourable *Richard*, Earl of *Ranelagh*.

The Right Honourable *William Bromely*, Eſq; *Speaker of the* Houſe of Commons.

The Right Honourable *Thomas*, Lord *Coningsby*.

The Right Honourable *Robert Benſon*, Eſquire, *Chancellour* and *Under Treaſurer of the* Exchequer.

The Right Honourable *Peregrine Bertie*, Eſquire.

The Right Honourable *John How*, Eſquire,

The Right Honourable Sir *Richard Onſlow*.

The Right Honourable *James Vernon*, Eſquire.

The Right Honourable *John Smith*, Eſquire.

The Right Honourable Sir *Charles Hedges*.

The Commiſſioners for executing the Office of *High Admiral* of *Great Britain*, now and for the Time being, and every of them.

The Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, now and for the Time being, and every of them.

The Commiſſioners for taking and ſtating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom.

The *Lord Mayor* and Aldermen of the City of *London*, now and for the Time being, and every of them.

And the *Recorder* of the ſaid City for the Time being.

The principal Officers of the *Office of Ordinance*, now and for the Time being, and every of them.

The principal Officers and Commiſſioners of the *Navy*, now and for the Time

Time being, and every of them.

The Commissioners for Victualling the *Navy*, now and for the Time being, and every of them.

The Commissioners for taking care of Sick and Wounded Seamen and Prisoners at War, now and for the Time being, and every of them.

The Commissioners for Transport Service, now and for the Time being, and every of them.

The Governour, Deputy-Governour, and Directors of the *Bank of* England, now and for the Time being, and every of them.

The Directors of the *United Company of Merchants of* England, trading to the *East Indies*, now and for the Time being, and every of them.

Francis Annesley,
Robert Allen,
Francis Acton,
Coleby Apsley,
Edward Atkins,
Robert Atkins,
Thomas Allison,
William Atwill,
Theophilus Armet,
Robert Atwood,
Esquires.

John Arbuthnot, Doctor of Physick.

John Aslick,
Nehemiah Arnold,
William Astell,
John Amie,
Allen Bathurst,
Richard Blunt,
John Blunt,
Charles Blunt,
Joseph Burchet,
Samuel Benson,
Richard Burton,
Samuel Ball,
John Blackwell,
Esquires.

Sir *Lambert Blackwell*.

John Bishop,
William Blackmore,
James Brydges,
Robert Burton,
William Barret,
John Brassey,
Justus Beck,
Moses Beranger,
Roger Bradyle,
Esquires.

Sir *William Benson*.

John Brown,
Arthur Bayly,
James Clark,
George Caswal,
Thomas Coutts,
John Child,
Stephen Child,
John Cooks,
Alexander Cleve,
John Crawley,
John Chomley,
Thomas Colby,
William Clayton,
Esquires.

James

James Chambers,
Coward,
John Copeland,
John Chadwick,
Thomas Cornwallis,
Esquires.
William Chamberlaine, Esq;
Peter Cheſhire,
Rupert Clark,
Henry Corneliſon,
Edward Courtney,
Edward Coulſon,
John Child,
James Colebrook,
Henry Clark,
Edmund Clark,
Thomas Clark;
Esquires.
Samuel Clark of Coleman-ſtreet.
Sam. Clark of Mincing-lane
John Mendez da Coſta, Esq
Thomas Chambers, Esq;
William Chapman, Esq;
Francis Child Jun.
Dr. Cade.
James Chambers,
Henry Corniſh,
John de Couſemaker,
John Caſwell.
Esquires.
Walter Cock,
Sir Richard Child.
Peter Crank, Esquire.
Sir Alexander Cairnes.
Henry Cairnes,
John Cartlitch,
John Ducane,
Thomas Dixon,
William Dunch,
James Dolliffe,
Esquires.
Sir William Dodwell.
George Doddington, Esq;
Chriſt. Dezboverie, Esq;
Jacob Dezboverie, Esq;

Henry Durley,
Richard Ducane,
John Deagle,
John Duntomb.
Abraham Demetrius,
Matthew Decker,
Esquires.
Lord Duplin.
David Davarenner de la Brittonere, Esq;
Richard Dunning, Esquire.
Michael Danwell, Esquire.
Sir Thomas Daval.
Charles Dubois,
Paul Dufour,
William Eaſt.
John Engliſh,
Samuel Edwards,
Francis Edwards,
Joſeph Eyles,
Robert Edwards,
John Edmonds,
Benjamin Edmonds,
Esquires.
Sir Stephen Evance.
John Eyles,
John Freek,
Ralph Freeman,
Frederick Finley,
Esquires.
John Freek, Merchant.
Robert Finlay, Esq;
Zachariah Foxal, Gent.
John Fellows of Tower Hill, Gent.
Anthony Forty, Gent.
Edward Foley,
Charles Fox,
John Fawley,
Thomas Foley,
Edward Foley,
John Girardot de Tilleux.
Esquires.
Sir Edward Gould.
Sir James Gray.

John

John Gould,
John Granger,
William Glanvil,
Samuel Grainger,
George Granville,
Miles Granger,
Charles Goulston,
David Griel,
Edward Greenly,
James Gormer,
John Goddard,
William Grigson,
Jeremiah Gough,
Benjamin Gascoyne,
Thomas Gilbert,
Thomas Gaugain,
} Esquires.

Sir John Humble.
John Hibbert,
John Hadley,
Thomas Harley,
Edward Harley,
William Houblon,
} Esquires.

Francis Haws, Gent.
Solomon Hougham, Gent.
Richard Horsey, Gent.
John Haslewood, Gent.
Charles Hosier, Esquire.
William Herne, Esquire.
Thomas Herne, Esquire.
Bernard Hutchins, Gent.
Richard Houlditch, Gent.
Urban Hall, Esquire.
Sir Samuel Hallet.
John Hopkins, Esquire.
Captain Hyde.
Daniel Haye,
Henry Hoare,
Richard Hoare,
James Hoare,
Matthew Howard,
John Harris,
James Harris,
} Esquires.

Lionel Herne, Esquire.
Richard Harnage, Esq;
Peter Henriques, Esq;
Sir Roger Hill.
Orlando Humphreys, Esq;
William Hamond, Esq;
John Harvey, Esq;
Sir Joseph Jekyll.
Tobias Jenkins, Esq;
Sir Henry Johnson.
William Johnson, Esq;
Henry Johnson, Esq;
Peter Joy, Esq;
Charles Joy, Esq;
Captain Jones.
Nathaniel Jackson, Esq;
Captain Samuel Jones.
William Iliffe, Esq;
Sir Theodore Janssen.
Thomas Jett, Gent.
Randolph Knipe, Esq;
Robert Knight, Esq;
James Keith, Esq;
William Levingstone, Esq;
Nehemiah Lyde, Esq;
John Lockington, Esq;
William Lewis, Esq;
Sir John Lambert.
Robert Lyddell, Esq;
William Lowndes, Sen. Esq;
William Lowndes, Jun. Esq;
Christopher Lethieulier, Esq
Balthazar Lyell, Esq;
William Lowther, Esq;
John Lloyd, Esq;
Peter Le Neve, Esquire.
Stephen Lilly, Gent.
Byby Lake, Esquire.
Colonel Charles Lodwick.
John Lade, Esq;
John Meade, Esq;
Rich. Mount, Bookseller.

Richard

Richard Minſhall, Eſq;
John Mead, Goldſmith.
Thomas Martin, Eſquire.
George Mertins, Eſquire.
Joſeph Martin Sen. Eſq;
Joſeph Martin Jun. Gent.
Peter Meyer, Gent.
Jacob Marſon, Gent.
James Marye, Gent.
Philip Moreau, Gent.
Thomas Micklethwaite, G.
Joſeph Moyle, Gent.
Sprigg Maneſty, Gent.
Roger Millart, Gent.
James Miſſon, Gent.
George Muſſel, Gent.
John Man, } Eſquires.
James Milner, }
Iſaac Milner, }
Humphrey Morris, }
George Muggot, }
Sir *George Markham*.
Richard Martin, Eſquire.
John Medlicot, Eſquire.
De Ferdinando Mundez, Eſquire.
Sir *Strenſham Maſters*.
Thomas Man, Eſq;
John Morley, Eſq;
Anthony Morrey, Gent.
Horatio Mitchel, Eſq;
William Mitchel, Gent.
Richard Morſon, Gent.
Arthur Manwaring, Eſq;
Daniel van Mildert, } Eſquires.
William Maſon, }
William Mitford, }
George Monke, }
John Merril, Gent.
Sir *George Newland*.
Iſaac Fernandes Nunes, Eſq;
Nathaniel Newnham, Gent.
Richard Nichols, Eſq;
John Nicholſon, Gent.
Robert Nightingale, Eſq;
Thomas Onſlow, Eſq;
Newdigate Onſley, Eſq;
Samuel Ongley, Eſq;
Samuel Ongle, Jun. Gent.
Henry Owen, Gent.
Michael Owen, Gent.
John Percivall, Eſq;
Philip Papillion, Eſq;
Edward Pancefort, Eſq;
Tracy Pancefort, Eſq;
William Paterſon, Eſq;
Richard Powys, Eſq;
David Petty, Gent.
Joſeph Pace, Gent.
William Parrott, Gent.
Henry Pelham, Eſq;
John Palmer, Gent.
Henry Palmer, Gent.
William Perkins, Gent.
Peter Paggen, Gent.
Richard Partridge, Gent.
John Preſton, Gent.
John Pettit, Gent.
James Pettit, Gent.
Thomas Pindar, Eſq;
Henry Parſons, Eſq;
Francis Pereira, Eſq;
Joſeph Pember, Gent.
James Pym, Gent.
George Pitt, Eſq;
Thomas Pitt, Eſq;
Samuel Perry, Gent.
Sir *William St. Quintin*,
The Honourable *Ruſſel Robarts*.
John Richards, Gent.
Peter Renewe, Eſq;
Dr. *John Ratchiff*.

La Roque, Esq;
Benjamin Rutland, Esq;
Edward Rolt, Gent.
Samuel Read, Junior.
Stephen Ram, Gent.
Sir *Isaac Rebow*.
William Sloper, Gent.
Stephen Seignoret, Esq;
Robert Stamper, Esq;
Charles Shales, Esq;
Samuel Shepperd, Esq;
Francis Shepperd, Esq;
Jacob Sawbridge Gent.
Samuel Sheppard Jun. Esq;
Robert Stephens,
Sir *William Scawen*.
Sir *John Scot*.
Francis Scobell, Esq;
Jeffery Staynes, Esq;
John Scophens Gent.
Francis Stratford, Gent.
Sir *Isaac Shard*.
Lancelot Skinner, Gent.
Chambers Slaughter, Gent.
John Silke, Gent.
Nicholas Santini, Esq;
William Snelling, Gent.
Thomas Styles, Gent.
James Sanderson, Esq;
Frederick Tilney, Esq;
John Thompson, Esq;
Joseph Thomson, Esq;
William Thompson, Esq;
Benjamin Tudman, Goldsmith.
Fisher Tench, Esq;
Caleb Trenchfield, Gent.
John Taylor, Esq;
John Taylor, Gent.
Christopher Tilson, Esq;
William Taylor, Esquire.
Deputy *Townsend*.
Edward Turner, Esq;
Richard Turner, Esq;
Deputy *Taylor*.
Robert Trimbril, Gent.
Anthony Tourney, Gent.
Eleazer Turner, Gent.
Henry Trent, Gent.
Francis Throbridge, Gent.
John Vaus, Esq;
Robert Vansettart, Esq;
Thomas Vernon, Esq;
Salmay Winnington, Esq;
John Walker, Esq;
Sir *Godfrey Webster*.
John Wright, Esq;
John Williams, Esq;
Ed. Webster, Esq;
John Ward Jun. Esq;
Benjamin Waterhouse, G.
Thomas Walker, Gent.
John Warner, Goldsmith.
Constable Wheeler, Esquire.
Jonathan Winder, Gent.
Samuel Westall, Gent.
Samuel Walter, Gent.
Nathaniel Woolfrey, Gent.
Benjamin Woodnoth, Jun. Gent.
John Ward of *Hackney*, Esq;

A

A True List of the Lords

Spiritual and Temporal: As alſo a List *of the Knights and Commiſſioners of Shires, Citizens and Burgeſſes, choſen to ſerve in the Parliament of* Great Britain, *ſummoned to meet at* Weſtminſter *the Twenty fifth of* November 1710, *according to the Returns made into the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Her Majeſty's High Court of* Chancery.

DUKES.

SIR Simon Harcourt, *Kt. L. Keeper of the Grrat Seal of* Great Britain.

John Sheffield *Duke of* Buckingham-ſhire *and* Normanby, *Lord Preſident of the Council.*

John Holles *D. of* Newcaſtle *Ld. Privy Seal.*

Thomas Howard, *D. of* Norfolk, *Earl Marſhal of* England.

Charles Seymour *D. of* Somerſet.

Charles Lenos, *D. of* Richmond.

Charles Fitz-Roy, *Duke of* Cleveland *and* Southampton.

Charles Fitz-Roy, *D. of* Grafton.

James Butler *D. of* Ormond.

Henry Somerſet, *D. of* Beaufort.

George Fitz-Roy, *Duke of* Northumberland.

Cha. Beauclair, *D. of St.* Albans.

Charles Paulet, *D. of* Bolton.

Meinh. Schonburgh, *Duke of* Schonburgh.

Charles Talbot, *Duke of* Shrewſbury, *Lord Chamberlain of the* Queen's *Houſhold.*

Thomas Osborne, *Duke of* Leeds.

—— Ruſſell, *Duke of* Bedford.

Wm. Cavendiſh, *Duke of* Devonſhire.

John Churchill, *Duke of* Marlborough.

—— Manners, *D. of* Rutland.

John Montague, *D. of* Montague.

George Auguſtus, *Duke of* Cambridge, *Electoral Prince of* Brunſwick Lunemburg.

Charles Douglas, *D. of* Dover.

Henry de Grey *Duke of* Kent.

James Hambleton *Duke of* Brandon, *&c.*

MARQUISSES.

Rob. Bertie, *Marquis of* Lindſey, *Lord Great Chamberlain of* England.

Evelin Pierpont, *Marquis of* Dorcheſter.

EARLES.

John Paulet *Earl* Paulet, *Lord Steward of the* Queen's *Houſhold.*

James Stanley, *Earl of* Derby.

Theo. Haſtings, *E. of* Huntington

Tho. Herbert, *E. of* Pembroke, *&c.*

Henry Clinton, *Earl of* Lincoln.

Henry Howard, *Earl of* Suffolk *and* Bindon, *Deputy E. Marſhal of* England.

Lionel Cranfield Sackville, *Earl of* Dorſet *and* Middleſex.

James Cecil, *Earl of* Salisbury.

John Cecil, *Earl of* Exeter.
Scroop Egerton, *Earl of* Bridgwater.
John Sidney, *E. of* Leiceſter.
G. Compton, *E. of* Northampton.
Edw. Hen. Rich, *E. of* Warwick, *&c.*
Baſil Fielding, *E. of* Denbigh.
Powlet St. John, *Earl of* Bolingbroke.
Tho. Fane, *E. of* Weſtmorland.
Chales Montague, *Earl of* Manchester.
Hen. Bowes Howard, *E. of* Berkſhire.
Richard Savage, *Earl* Rivers.
Cha. Mordaunt, *Earl of* Peterborough.
Thomas Grey, *Earl of* Stamford.
Charles Finch, *E. of* Winchelſea.
Philip Stanhope, *E. of* Cheſterfield.
Thomas Tufton, *E. of* Thanet.
Cha. Spencer, *E. of* Sunderland.
Nicholas Leake, *E. of* Scarſdale.
Ed. Montague, *E. of* Sandwich.
Edward Hyde, *E. of* Clarendon.
Algernon Capell, *Earl of* Eſſex.
George Brudenel, *E. of* Cardigan.
Arthur Annefley, *E. of* Angleſey.
Charles Howard *E. of* Carliſle.
Thomas Bruce, *E. of* Ailesbury.
Richard Boyle *E. of* Burlington.
Ant. Aſhly Cooper, *E. of* Shaftsbury.
Edw. Hen. Lee, *E. of* Lichfield.
Thomas Lennard, *E. of* Suſſex.
Cha. Bodvile Roberts, *E. of* Radnor.
Hen. Hyde, *E. of* Rocheſter.
William Paſton *E. of* Yarmouth.
James Berkeley, *E. of* Berkeley.
Daniel Finch, *E. of* Nottingham.
Montag. Venables Bertie, *E. of* Abingdon.
Baptiſt Noel, *E. of* Gainsborough.
Robert Darcy, *E. of* Holderneſs.
Ot. er Windſor, *E. of* Plymouth.
James Ratcliff, *E. of* Derwentwater.
Hen. Stafford Howard, *E. of* Stafford.
William Bentinck, *E. of* Portland.
Arthur Herbert, *E. of* Torrington
Richard Lomley, *E. of* Scarborough.
George Booth *E. of* Warrington.
Richard Newport, *E. of* Bradford.
Will. Zuleſtein, *E. of* Rochford.
Arnold Jooſt Van Keppel, *E. of* Albermarle.
Tho. Coventry, *E. of* Coventry.
Edward Ruſſel, *E. of* Orford.
Edward Villiers, *E. of* Jerſey.
H. d' Auverquerque, *E. of* Grantham.
John Campbell, *E. of* Greenwich, (*D. of* Argyle.)
Thomas Wharton, *E. of* Wharton.
Sidney Godolphin, *E. of* Godolphin.
Hugh Cholmondeley, *E. of* Cholmondeley.

VISCOUNTS.

Price Devereux, *Viſc.* Hereford.
Henry Browne, *Viſc.* Montacute.
Lawrence Fienes, *Viſc.* Say *and* Sele.
Tho. Bellaſyſe, *Viſc.* Falconberg.
Cha. Townſend *Viſc.* Townſend.
Tho. Thynne, *Viſc.* Weymouth.
William Hatton, *Viſc.* Hatton.
Talbot Yelverton, *V.* Longueville.
Richard Lowther, *Viſc.* Lonſdale.

BARONS.

George Nevil, *L.* Abergaveny.
Ja. Touchet, *L.* Audley, (*E. of* Caſtlehaven.)
John Weſt, *L.* De la War.
Robert Shireley, *L.* Ferrers.
Charles Mildmay, *L.* Fitzwalter.
Edw. Ward, *L.* Dudley *and* Ward.
Edward Stourton, *L.* Stourton.
R. Verney, *L.* Willoughby *of* Parham.
William Paget, *L.* Paget.

Tho.

Tho. Howard, *L.* Howard *of* Effingham.
Will. North, *L.* North *and* Gray, *of* Rolleſton.
James Bruges, *L.* Chandos.
Will. Ferdinand Cary, *L.* Hunſdon
Robert Petre *L.* Petre.
Tho. Arundel, *L.* Arundel *of* Wardour.
H. Clifton, *L.* Clifton.
H. Dormer, *L.* Dormer *Ofreing.*
Henry Roper, *L.* Tenham.
Foulk Grevil, *L.* Brook.
Nevil Lovelace, *L.* Lovelace.
Baneſted Mainard, L. Mainard.
Cha. Howard, L. Howard *of* Eſcrick.
Charles Mohun, L. Mohun.
Thomas Wentworth, L Raby.
—— Leigh, L. Leigh.
William Byron, L. Byron.
John Vaughan, L. Vaughan, *E. of* Carberry.
Will. Widdrington, L. Widdrington.
John Colepeper, L. Colepeper.
Lewis Watſon, L. Rockingham.
Robert Sutton, L. Lexington.
Marmaduke Langdale, L. Langdale.
Wm. Berkeley, L. Berkeley *of* Stratton.
Cha. Cornwallis, L. Cornwallis.
Nathaniel Crew, L. Crew, (*and* L. *Biſhop of* Durham.)
John Arundel, L. Arundel *of* Trerice.
William Craven, L. Craven.
Hugh Clifford, L. Clifford, *of* Chudleigh.
Peregrine Osborne, L. Kiverton.
John Carteret, L. Carteret.
Charles Bennet L. Oſſulſton.
William Legg, L. Dartmouth.
William Stawel, L. Stawel.
Francis North, L. Guilford.
James Waldgrave *L.* Waldgrave.
John Aſhburnham *L.* Aſhburnham
William Farmer, *Lord* Leimpſter.
Cha. Butler. *Lord* Butler *of* Weſton, (*Earl. of* Arran.)
H. Herbert, L. Herbert of Cherbury.
Maurice Thomſon, L. Haverſham.
Chriſtopher Vane, *L.* Barnard.
John Somers, L. Somers.
Charles Montague, L. Hallifax.
Heneage Finch L. Guernſey.
John Leviſon Gower, L. Gower.
Fran. Seymour Conway L. Conway.
John Hervey, L. Hervey.
William Cowper, L. Cowper.
Thomas Pelham, L. Pelham.

BISHOPS.

His Grace Dr. *Thomas Tenniſon*, L. Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury.*
His Grace Dr. *John Sharp*, L. Arch-biſhop of *York.*
Dr. *Hen. Compton*, L. B. of *London*,
Dr. *Nathaniel Crew*, L. B. of *Durham*, (and Lord *Crew.*)
Sir *Jonathan Trelawney*, Bar. L. B. of *Wincheſter.*
Dr. *Wm. Lloyd*, L. B. of *Worceſter.*
Dr. *Tho. Spratt*, L. B. of *Rocheſter.*
Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, L. B. of *Sarum.*
Dr. *Humphrey Humphreys.* L. B. of *Hereford.*
Dr. *John Hough*, L. B. of *Litchfield* and *Coventry.*
Dr. *John Moore*, L. B. of *Ely.*
Dr. *Rich. Cumberland*, L. B. of *Peterborough.*
Dr. *Edw. Fowler*, L. B. of *Glocceſter.*
Dr. *Wm. Talbot*, L. B. of *Oxford.*
Dr. *John Evans*, L. B. of *Bangor.*
Dr. *Wm. Nicholſon*, L. B. of *Carliſle.*
Dr. *George Hooper*, L. B. of *Bath* and *Wells.*
Dr. *Wm. Wake*, L. B. of *Lincoln.*
Dr. *John Tyler*, L. B. of *Landaff.*

Dr. *Offspr. Blackhall, L. B.* of *Exeter.*
Sir. *Wm. Daws.* Bar. *L. B.* of *Chester.*
Dr. *Cha. Trimnell, L. B.* of *Norwich.*
Dr. *William Fleetwood, L. B.* of St. *Asaph.*
Dr. *Tho. Maningham, L. B.* of *Chichester.*
Dr. *Philip Biss*, L. B. of St. *Davids*
Dr. *John Robinson*, L. B. of *Bristo.*

SCOTCH PEERS.

James Hamilton, *Duke of* Hamilton, *made an* Englisn *Peer.*
John Murray, *Duke of* Athol.
William Keith, *Earl Marshall.*
Ant. Montgomery, *Earl of* Eglington.
Wm. Johnson, *Marq. of* Anandal.
Thomas Hay, *Earl of* Kinnoul.
John Areskine, *Earl of* Mar.
Hugh Campbell, *Earl of* Londoun.
Alexander Hume, *Earl of* Hume.
Wm. Levingston, *Earl of* Kilsyth.
Daniel Cartegre, *E. of* Northesk.
George Hamilton, *E. of* Orkney.
John Elphingston, *L.* Palmereno.
Archibal Primrose, *Earl of* Roseberry.
Walter Stuart, *Lord* Blantire.
Archibal Campbell, *Earl of* Ilay.

House of COMMONS.

BEDFORDSHIRE, 4.

Right Hon. Lord Edw. Russel.
Sir. Wm. Gostwick, *Bar.*
Bedford T.
Wm. Farrer, *Esq.*
John Cater, *Esq;*

BERKS, 9.

Sir John Stonehouse, *Bar.*
Rt. Hon. Henry St. John.
New *Windsor.*
Samuel Masham, *Esq;*
Richard Topham *Esq;*
Reading.
Owen Buckingham, *Esq;*
John Dalbey, *Esq;*
Wallingford.
Thomas Renda, *Esq;*
Simon Harcourt, *Esq;*
Abington.
Sir Simon Harcourt, *Ld. Keeper.*

BUCKS, 14.

Sir Edmund Denton, *Bar.*
Lord Fermannagh.
Buckingingham Town.
Sir Richard Temple *Bar.*
Thomas Chapman, *Esq;*
Chipping Wicomb.
Charles Godfrey, *Esq.*
Sir Thomas Lee, *Bar.*
Ailsbury.
Simon Harcourt, *Esq;*
John Effinton, *Esq;*
Agmondesh.
Francis Duncomb, *Esq;*
John Drake *Esq;*
Wendover.
Henry Grey Nevil, *Esq;*
Sir Roger Hill, *Kt.*
Great Marlow.
Sir James Etheridge *Kt.*
George Brewer, *Esq.*

CAMBRIDGSHIRE, 6

John Jenyngs, *Esq;*
John Bromley, *Esq;*
Cambridge University.
John Paske *L. L. D.*
The Hon. Dixey Windsor, *Esq;*
Cambridge Town.
John Hynde Cotton *Esq;*
Samuel Shepheard *Jun.* Esq;

CHESHIRE, 4.

Sir George Warburton *Bar.*
The H. Charles Cholmondly *Esq*
Chester City.
Sir Henry Bunbury *Bar.*
Peter Shakerley *Esq;*

CORNWALL, 44.

George Granvile *Esq;*
John Trevanion *Esq;*
Launceston,
George Clerk, *Esq;*
Francis Scobel, *Esq;*

Leskar

Leskard.
William Bridges, *Esq*;
Philip Rasleigh *Esq*;
Lestwithiel.
Major General Hill.
Hugh Forteſque *Esq*;
Truro.
Hugh Boſcawen *Esq*;
Henry Vincent *Esq*;
Bodnun.
The Hon. Ruſſel Robarts *Esq*;
Francis Robarts *Esq*.
Helſton.
Robert Child *Esq*;
Sidney Godolphin *Esq*;
Saltaſh.
Sir William Larew *Bar.*
Alexander Pendarves *Esq*;
Camelford.
Bernard Granville *Esq*;
Paul Orchard *Esq*.
Weſtlow.
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Hedges *Kt.*
Arther Manwaring *Esq*;
Grampound.
James Craggs *Esq*;
Thomas Cook *Esq*; *Vice Chamb.*
Eaſtlow.
Sir Henry Seymour *Bar.*
Thomas Smith *Esq*;
Penryn.
Alexander Pendarves *Esq*;
Samuel Treſuſis *Esq*;
Tregony.
Lord Viſcount Royalton.
——Robinſon *Esq*,
Boſſiney.
Henry Campion, *Esq*.
John Manley, *Esq*.
St. *Ives.*
John Praed, *Esq*;
John Hopkins, *Esq*;
Fowey.
Rt. Hon. Henry *Ld. Viſc.* Duplin.
Hen. Vincent, *Jun. Esq*.
St. *German.*
Edward Elliot, *Esq*;
John Knight, *Esq*;

St. *Michael.*
Richard Bellaſyſe, *Esq*;
Abraham Blackmore, *Esq*;
Newport.
Sir Nicolas Maurice *ar.*
George Courtney, *Esq*;
St. *Mawes.*
Sir Richard Onſlow, *Bar.*
John Anſtis, *Esq*;
Kellington.
Sir William Coryton, *Bar.*
Samuell Roll, *Esq*;

CUMBERLAND, 6.

James Lowther, *Esq*;
Gilfrid Lawſon, *Esq*;
Carliſle.
Sir James Montague, *Bar.*
Thomas Stanwix, *Esq*;
Cockermouth.
James Stanhope, *Esq*;
Nicolas Lechmere, *Esq*;

DERBYSHIRE, 4.

Godfrey Clark, *Esq*;
John Curzon, *Esq*;
Derby Town.
Sir Richard Levings, *Kt. & Bar.*
John Harpur, *Esq*;

DEVONSHIRE, 26.

Sir William Pole, *Bar.*
John Rolle, *Esq*;
Exeter.
Sir Copleſton Bamfield, *Bar.*
John Snell, *Esq*.
Totneſs.
Francis Gwyn, *Esq*;
Thomas Coulſon, *Esq*;
Plymouth.
The Hon. Charles Trelawny, *Esq*;
Sir George Bing, *Kt.*
Oakehampton.
John Dibble, *Esq*;
Chriſtopher Harris, *Esq*;
Barnſtaple.
Richard Ackland, *Esq*;
Nich. Hooper *Esq*; *Serj. at Law.*

Plym-

Plymton.
Richard Edgcomb, *Esq*;
George Treby, *Esq*;
Honiton.
Sir William Drake *Kt. & Bar.*
James Shepard *Esq*;
Tavistock.
Sir John Cope, *Jun. Kt.*
James Bulteel, *Esq*;
Ashburton.
Richard Reynell, *Esq*;
Andrew Quick, *Esq*;
Dartmouth Hradnes.
Nathaniel Herne, *Esq*;
Frederick Herne, *Esq*;
Boralston.
Lawrence Carter, *Esq*;
Sir Peter King, *Kt.*
Tiverton.
Thomas Bere, *Esq*;
Richard Mervin, *Esq*;

DORSETSHIRE, 20.

Thomas Strangeways, *Esq*;
Thomas Chaffin, *Deceas'd.*
Pool.
Sir William Phippard, *Kt.*
William Lewin, *Esq*;
Dorchester.
Sir Nathaniel Napier *Bar.*
Benj. Gifford, *Esq*;
Lime-Regis.
Henry Henly, *Esq*;
John Burridge, *Esq*;
Weymouth.
The Hon. Maurice Afhely *Esq*;
Anthony Henley *Esq*;
Melcomb-Regis.
Sir Tho. Hardy, *Knight.*
William Harvey, *Esq*;
Bridport.
Tho. Strangeways *Jun. Esq*,
Wm. Coventry, *Esq*;
Shaftsbury.
Walter Whitaker, *Esq*;
Edward Nicholas *Esq*;
Wareham.
Right Honourable Tho. Erle *Esq*;
Corfe-Castle.
John Banks *Esq*;
Richard Fownes *Esq*;

DURHAM, 4.

William Lambton *Esq*;
Sir Robert Eden, *Bar.*
Durham *City.*
Thomas Conyers, *Esq*;
Sir Henry Bellasis, *Knight.*

ESSEX, 8.

Sir Richard Child *Bar.*
Thomas Middleton *Esq*;
Colchester.
Sir Isaac Rebow, *Knight.*
William Gore, *Esq*;
Malden.
John Comins, *Esq*;
William Tythe, *Esq*;
Harwich.
Kenrick Edisbury, *Esq*;
Thomas Frankland, *Esq*;

GLOUCESTER, 8.

Matthew Ducie Morton *Esq*;
John Berkley *Esq*;
Glouceſter *City.*
John Blanch *Esq*;
Thomas Webb *Esq*;
Cirencester.
Allen Bathurſt *Esq*;
Charles Coxe *Esq*;
Tewkesbury.
William Bromley *Esq*;
Henry Ireton *Esq*;

HEREFORDSHIRE, 8.

James *L. Viscount* Scudamore.
John Price *of* Weſteſton *Esq*;
Hereford *City.*
The Hon. James Brydges *Esq*;
Thomas Foley *Esq*;
Lemster.
Edward Bangham *Esq*;
Edward Harley *Esq*;
Weobly.
John Birch *Esq*; *Serjeant at Law.*
Collon-l Henry Cornwall.

HERTFORDSHIRE, 6.

Ralph Freeman *Jun. Esq*;
Thomas Halſey *Esq*;
St. *Albans.*
John Gape *Esq*; William

William Grimſton *Eſq;*
Hertford.
Charles Cæſar *Eſq;*
Richard Gulſton *Eſq;*

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, 4.

Sir John Cotton *Bar.*
John Pocklington *Eſq;*
Huntingdon Town.
Edw. Wortley *al.* Montagu *Eſq.*
Francis Page *Eſq;*

KENT, 10.

Sir Walter Hardreſs *Bar.*
Percival Hart *Eſq;*
Canterbury.
Collonel Henry Lee.
John Hardreſs *Eſq;*
Rocheſter.
Collonel William Gage.
Sir John Leake *Knight.*
Maidſtone.
Sir Thomas Colepeper *Bar.*
Sir Robert Marſham *Bar.*
Queenborow.
Thomas King *Eſq;*
James Herbert *Eſq;*

LANCA-SHIRE, 14.

The Hon. Charles Stanley *Eſq;*
Richard Suttleworth *Eſq;*
Preſton.
Henry Fleetwood *Eſq;*
Sir Henry Houghton *Bar.*
Lancaſter.
Robert Heyſham *Eſq;*
William Heyſham *Eſq;*
Newton.
Thomas Leigh *of* Lyme *Eſq;*
John Ward *of* Capeſthorn *Eſq;*
Wigan.
Sir Robert Bradſhaigh *Bar.*
Henry Bradſhaigh *Eſq;*
Clithero.
Edward Harvey *Eſq;*
Chriſtopher Parker *Eſq;*
Leverpoole.
Sir Thomas Johnſon *Knight.*
John Cleveland *Eſq;*

LEICESTERSHIRE, 4.

Jeffery Palmer *Eſq;*
Sir Thomas Cave *Bar.*
Leiceſter Town.
Sir George Beaumont *Bar.*
James Winſtanley *Eſq;*

LINCOLNSHIRE, 12.

Rt. Honourable Peregrine *L.* Willougby *of* Eresby.
Lewis Dymock *Eſq;*
Lincoln City.
Richard Grantham *Eſq;*
Thomas Lifter *Eſq;*
Boſton.
Honourable Peregrine Bertie *Eſq;*
Richard Wynn *Eſq;*
Great Grimsby.
Arthur Moore *Eſq;*
Robert Viner *Eſq,*
Stamford.
The Honourable Charles Cecill *Eſq;*
Charles Bertie *Eſq;*
Grantham.
Sir John Thorold *Bar.*
Sir William Ellys *Bar.*

MIDDLESEX, 8.

Honourable James Bertie *Eſq.*
Hugh Smithſon *Eſq;*
VVeſtminſter.
Thomas Croſs *Eſq;*
Thomas Medlicote *Eſq;*
London.
Sir William Withers *Knight.*
Sir Richard Hoare *Knight.*
Sir George Newland *Knight.*
John Caſs *Eſq;*

MONMOUTHSHIRE, 3.

John Morgan *of* Tredegar *Eſq;*
Rt. Hon. Thomas *L.* Windſor.
Monmouth.
Clayton Milborn *Eſq;*

NORFOLK, 12.

Sir John Woodhouſe *Bar.*
Sir Jacob Aſhly *Bar.*
Norwich City.
Robert Beane *Eſq;*

Richard

Richard Berney *Esq*;
Lynn Regis.
Sir Charles Turner *Knight.*
Robert Walpole *Esq*;
Great Yarmouth.
George England *Esq*;
Richard Ferrier *Esq*;
Thetford.
Dudley North *Esq*,
Castlerising.
Honourable William Fielding *Esq*;
Horatio Walpole *Esq*;

NORTHAMTONSHIR. 9.

Sir Justinian Isham *Bar.*
Thomas Cartwright *Esq*;
Peterborough.
John Fitz Williams *Esq*;
Charles Parker *Esq*;
Northampton.
The Hon. George Mountagu *Esq*;
William Wicks *Esq*;
Brackley.
John Brugh *Esq*;
Honourable William Egerton *Esq*;
Higham- Ferr.
Hon. Thomas Wentworth *Esq*;

NORTHUMBERLAND, 8.

Algernoon *Earl of* Hertford.
Thomas Forster *Junior Esq*;
Newcastle.
Sir William Blacket *Bar.*
William Wrightson *Esq*;
Morpeth.
Sir Richard Sandford *Bar.*
Lord Viscount Castle Cromer.
Berwick upon *Tweed.*
Honourable Collonel William Kerr.
Jonathan Hutchinson *Esq*;

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, 8.

Scroop *Lord* How.
William Levinz *Esq*;
Nottingham.
John Plumptree *Esq*;
Robert Sacheverel *Esq*;
East-Retford.
Willoughby Hickman *Esq*;
Brian Cook *Esq*;
Newark on *Trent.*
Sir Thomas Willoughby *Bar.*
Richard Newdigate *Esq*;

OXON, 9.

Francis Clerk *Esq*;
Sir Robert Jenkinson *Bar.*
Oxon *University.*
Sir William Whitelocke *Knight.*
William Bromley *Speaker, Esq*;
Oxon *City.*
Sir John Walter *Bar.*
Thomas Rowney *Esq*;
New-Woodstock.
Sir Thomas Wheate *Bar.*
William Cadogan *Esq*;
Banbury.
The Hon. Charles North *Esq*;

RUTLANDSHIRE, 2.

Right Honourable Daniel *L.* Finch.
Richard Halford *Esq*;

SALOP, 12.

John Kynaston *Esq*;
Robert Lloyd *Esq*;
Salop *Town.*
Edward Cresset *Esq*;
Richard Mytton *Esq*;
Bridgnorth.
Richard Creswel *Junior Esq*;
Whitmore Acton *Esq*;
Ludlow.
Sir Thomas Powys *Knight.*
Acton Baldwin *Esq*;
Great Wenlock.
Sir William Forester *Knight.*
Thomas Weld *Esq*;
Bishop's-Castle.
Richard Harnage *Esq*;
Sir Rob. Raymond *Kt. Sol. Gen.*

SOMERSETSHIRE, 18.

Sir William Windham, *Bar.*
Sir Thomas Wroth, *Bar.*
Bristol.
Edward Colston *Sen. Esq*;
Joseph Earle, *Esq*;
Bath.
John Codrington, *Esq*;
Samuel Trotman, *Esq*;

Well

Wells.
Edward Colſton *Jun. Eſq;*
Maurice Berkley, *Eſq;*
Taunton.
Sir Francis Warre *Bar.*
Henry Portman *Eſq;*
Bridgwater.
George Dodington *Eſq;*
Nathaniel Palmer *Eſq;*
Minehead.
Sir John Trevelyan *Bar.*
Sir Jacob Banks *Knight.*
Ilceſter.
Edward Phelips *Eſq;*
Sir James Bateman *Knight.*
Milburn-Port.
Sir Thomas Travell *Knight.*
James Medlicott *Eſq;*

SOUTHAMPTON, 26.

Sir Simeon Stewart *Bar.*
George Pitt *Eſq;*
Wincheſter.
Thomas Lewis *Eſq;*
George Rodny Bridges *Eſq;*
Southampton.
Richard Fleming *Eſq;*
Adam de Cardonnell *Junior* Eſq;
Portſmouth.
Sir James Wiſheart *Knight.*
Sir William Gifford *Knight.*
Yarmouth.
Henry Holmes *Eſq;*
Sir Gilbert Dolben *Knight.*
Peterſfield.
Leonard Bilſon *Eſq;*
The Hon. Norton Pawlett *Eſq;*
Newport.
Sir Triſtram Dillington *Bar.*
William Stephens *Eſq;*
Stockbridge.
Earl of Barrimore.
George Daſhwood *Eſq;*
Newtown.
James Worſley *Eſq;*
Henry Worſley *Eſq;*

Chriſt-Church.
Peter Mews, *Eſq;* } *double*
Peter Grey, *Eſq;* } *return.*
Francis Gwyn, *Eſq;* }
William Ettrick. }
Lymington.
Paul Burrard *Eſq;*
Lord William Pawlet,
Whit-Church.
Frederick Tilney *Eſq;*
Thomas Vernon *Eſq;*
Andover.
The Right Hon. John Smith *Eſq;*
William Guidott *Eſq;*

STAFFORDSHIRE, 10.

The Honourable Henry Pagett *Eſq;*
William Ward *Junior* Eſq;
Litchfield.
John Cotes *Eſq;*
Richard Dyot *Eſq;*
Stafford.
Thomas Foley *Eſq;*
Henry Vernon *Junior* Eſq;
Newcaſtle under Line.
Rowland Cotton *Eſq;*
William Burſlem *Eſq;*
Tamworth.
Joſeph Girlder *Eſq; Serj. at Law.*
Samuel Bracebridge *Eſq;*

SUFFOLK, 16.

Sir Thomas Hanmer *Bar.*
Sir Robert Davers *Eſq;*
Ipſwich.
William Churchil *Eſq;*
Sir William Barker *Bar.*
Dunwich.
George Downing *Eſq;*
Richard Richardſon *Eſq;*
Orford.
Clement Corrance *Eſq;*
Sir Edward Turner *Kt.*
Aldborough.
Sir Henry Johnſon *Kt.*
William Johnſon *Eſq;*
Sudbury.
John Mead *Eſq;*
Lieutenant General Ekyn.

Eye.
Thomas Maynard *Eſq;*
Sir Joſeph Jekyll *Kt. Serj. at Law.*
Edmondsbury.
Joſeph Weld *Eſq;*
Aubrie Porter *Eſq;*

SURREY, 14.

Sir Francis Vincent, *Bar.*
Hon. Henage Finch, *Eſq;*
Southwark.
Sir Charles Cox, *Kt.*
John Cholmley, *Eſq;*
Blechingly.
Thomas Onſlow, *Eſq;*
George Evelyn, *Eſq;*
Ryegate.
John Ward, *Eſq;*
Sir John Parſons, *Kt.*
Guilford.
Denzil Onſlow, *Eſq;*
Morgan Randyll, *Eſq;*
Gatton.
Paul Docminique, *Eſq;*
William Newland, *Eſq;*
Haſlemere.
Sir John Clerk, *Bar.*
Theophilus Oglethorp, *Eſq;*

SUSSEX, 20.

Charles Eversfield, *Eſq;*
Sir George Parker, *Bar.*
Chicheſter.
Sir Thomas Miller, *Bar.*
Sir Richard Farrington, *Bar.*
Horſham.
John Middleton, *Eſq;*
John Wicker, *Eſq;*
Midhurſt.
Lawrence Alcock, *Eſq;*
Robert Orme, *Eſq;* dec.
Lewes.
Peter Gott, *Eſq;*
Thomas Pelham, *Eſq;*
New Shoreham.
Gregory Page, *Eſq;*
Nathaniel Gould, *Eſq;*
Bramber.
Lord Viſcount Windſor.
Hon. Collonel Windſor, *Eſq;*
Steyning.
Void Election.
Grinſted.
John Conyers, *Eſq;*
Leonard Gale, *Eſq;*
Arundel.
Lord Richard Lumley.
Lord Thoumond.

WARWICKSHIRE, 6.

Sir John Mordaunt, *Bar.*
James *Lord* Compton.
Coventry.
Sir Chriſtopher Hales, *Bar.*
Thomas Gerey, *Eſq,*
Warwick.
Charles Leigh, *Eſq;*
Hon. Dodington Grevile, *Eſq.*

WESTMORLAND, 4.

Daniel Wilſon, *Eſq;*
James Grahame, *Eſq;*
Apulby.
Edward Duncombe, *Eſq;*
Thomas Lutwyche, *Eſq;*

WILTSHIRE, 34

Sir Richard How, *Bar.*
Robert Hyde, *Eſq;*
New-Sarum.
Robert Pits, *Eſq;*
Charles Fox, *Eſq;*
Wilton.
Charles Mompeſſon, *Eſq;*
Peter Bathurſt, *Eſq;*
Downeton.
Sir Charles Duncombe, *Kt.* *Dec*
John Eyre, *Eſq;*
Hindon.
Lee Warner, *Eſq;*
Edmund Lambert, *Eſq;*
Heytesbury.
Edward Aſhe, *Eſq;*
William Aſhe, *Jun. Eſq.*
Weſtbury.
The Hon. Henry Bertie, *Eſq;*
Francis Anneſly, *Eſq;*
Calne.
William Hedges, *Eſq;*
James Johnſon, *Eſq;*
Devizes.
Sir Francis Child, *Bar.* Tho

Thomas Webb, *Esq.*
Chippenham.
Sir James Long, *Bar.*
Francis Popham, *Esq;*
Malmesbury.
Joseph Addison, *Esq;*
Thomas Farrington, *Esq;*
Cricklade.
Edmund Dunch, *Esq;*
Samuel Robinson, *Esq;*
Great Bedwin.
Thomas Middleton, *Esq;*
Sir Edward Seymour, *Bar.*
Ludgershall.
Major General Pearce.
Lieutenant General Webb.
Old Sarum.
William Harvey, *Jun.* Esq;
Thomas Pitt, *Esq;*
Wootton Basset.
Hon. Robert Cecill, *Esq;*
Richard Goddard, *Esq;*
Marlborough.
Charles *Lord* Bruce.
Robert Bruce, *Esq;*

WORCESTERSHIRE, 9.

Sir John Packington, *Bar.*
Samuel Pitt, *Esq;*
Worcester City.
Thomas Wilde, *Esq;*
Samuel Swift, *Esq;*
Droitwich.
Edward Foley, *Esq;*
Edward Jeffreys, *Esq;*
Evesham.
Sir Edward Goodere, *Esq;*
John Rudge *Esq;*
Bewdley.
Alway Winnington, *Esq;*

YORKSHIRE, 30.

Hon. Henry, *Lord Visc.* Down.
Sir Arthur Kay, *Bar.*
York City.
Sir William Robinson, *Bar.*
Rob. Benson, *Esq; Can. Exchеq.*
Kingston upon *Hull.*
Sir William St. Quintin, *Bar.*
William Maister, *Esq;*
Knaresborough.
Christopher Stockdale, *Esq;*
Robert Byerley, *Esq;*
Scarborough.
William Thompson, *Esq;*
John Hungerford, *Esq;*
Rippon.
John Aislabie, *Esq;*
John Sharpe, *Esq;*
Richmond.
John York, *Esq;*
Hon. Henry Mordaunt, *Esq;*
Heydon.
William Poulteney, *Jun. Esq;*
Hugh Cholmely, *Esq;*
Borough-brigg.
Sir Brian Stapleton, *Bar.*
Craven Peyton, *Esq;*
Malton.
William Palmes, *Esq;*
William Strickland, *Esq;*
Thirks.
Sir Thomas Frankland, *Bar.*
Ralph Bell, *Esq;*
Aldborough.
Robert Monckton, *Esq;*
William Jessopp, *Esq;*
Beverly.
Sir Charles Hotham, *Bar.*
Sir Michael Warton, *Kt.*
Northallerton.
Robert Raikes, *Esq;*
Roger Gale, *Esq;*
Pontefact.
Sir John Bland, *Bar.*
Robert Frank, *Esq;*

The BARONS *of the* Cinque-Ports, (16.)

Hastings.
Joseph Martin, *Esq;*
Hon. Sir Wm. Ashburnham, *Bar.*
Dover.
Matthew Almer, *Esq;*

Philip Papillon, *Esq*;
Sandwich.
Sir Henry Furneſe *Kt. and Bar.*
Joſias Burchett, *Esq*;
Hyeth.
John Boteler, *Esq*;
William Berners, *Esq*;
New Rumney.
Robert Furneſe, *Esq*;
Walter Whitfield, *Esq*;
Rye.
Philip Gibbon, *Esq*;
Sir John Norris, *Kt.*
Winchelſea.
Thomas Briſtow, *Esq*;
Sir Francis Daſhwood *Kt. & Bar.*
Seaford.
William Lowndes, *Esq*;
Thomas Chowne, *Esq*;

WALES 24.

Angleſea 2.
Rt. Hon. Richard *Lord* Bulkely.
Beaumar.
The Hon. Henry Bertie, *Eſquire.*
Brecon 2.
Sir Edward Williams, *Knight.*
Brecon T.
Edward Jefferies, *Esq*;
Cardigan 2.
Sir Humphrey Mackworth, *Bar.*
Cardigan T.
John Meyrick, *Esq*;
Carmarthen 2.
Sir Thomas Powell, *Knight.*
Carmarthen T.
Richard Vaughan, *Eſquire.*
Carnarvan 2.
Sir John Wynne, *Knight and Bar.*
Carnarvan T.
William Griffith, *Eſquire.*
Denbigh 2.
Sir Richard Myddleton, *Bar.*
Denbigh Town.
John Roberts, *Eſquire.*
Flint 2.
Sir Roger Moſtyn, *Baronet.*
Flint Town.
Sir John Conway, *Baronet.*
Clamorgan 2.
Sir Tho. Manſel *of* Margam, *Bar.*
Comptroller of Her Majeſty's Houſhold.
Cardiffe.
Sir Edward Stradling, *Knight,*
Merioneth 1.
Richard Vaughan, *Eſquire.*
Montgomery 2.
Edward Vaughan, *Esq*;
Montgomery Town.
John Pugh, *Esq*,
Pembroke 3.
John Barlow *Esq*;
Pembrook Town.
Sir Arthur Owen, *Bar.*
Haverford Weſt.
John Laugharne, *Esq*;
Radnor 2.
Thomas Harley, *Esq*;
New Radnor Town.
The Rt. Hon. Robert Harley, *Esq*;
now *Earl of* Oxford.

SCOTLAND, 45

Shire of *Aberdeen.*
Sir Alex. Cummin *of* Culter, *Kt.*
Burgh of *Aberdeen.*
Wm. Levingſton, *Esq*;
Shire of *Air.*
The Hon. John Montgomery *Esq*;
Burgh of *Air.*
Charles Olyphant *Esq*;
Shire of *Argyle.*
Sir James Campbell *Jun. of* Ard-
kinglaſs. *Kt.*
Shire of *Bamff.*
Alexander Abercrombie, *of* Glaſ-
ſaugh *Esq*;
Shire of *Berwick.*
Geo. Bailie, *of* Jerviſwood, *Esq*
Shires of *Bute* and *Cathneſs.*
Sir James Dunbar, *Kt.*

Sh. of *Clacmannan* and *Kinros.*
Sir John Malcolm, *Bar.*
Shire of *Dumbarton.*
John Campbell, *of* Mamore, *Esq;*
Shire of *Dumfreis.*
Hon James Murray, *Esq;*
Burgh of *Dumfreis.*
Dr. John Hutton.
Shire of *Edinburgh.*
G. Lockhart *of* Carnwath, *Esq;*
City of *Edinburgh.*
Sir Pat. Johnston *Kt.* } *double*
Henry Hamilton *Esq;* } *return.*
Shire of *Murray.*
Colonel Grant *of* Grant.
Burgh of *Elgin.*
Alexander Reid *Esq; of* Bara.
Shire of *Fife.*
Sir Alex. Areskine, *L. Lyon* K. *at Arms.*
Burgh of *Dyfert.*
James Oſwald *Esq;*
Burgh of *Anſtruther-Eaſter.*
Sir John Anſtruther *Fun. of* Anſtruther, *Kt.*
Shire of *Forfar.*
John Carnegie. *of* Boyſick, *Esq;*
Shire of *Hadington.*
John Cockburn *of* Ormineſton *Esq;*
Burgh of *Hadington.*
Sir Dav. Dalrymple *of* Hales, *Bar.*
Shire of *Inverneſs.*
Sir Alex. Mackenzie *of* Frazerd.
Burgh of *Inverneſs.*
George Mackenzie *Esq;*
Shire of *Kincard.*
Sir Alex. Ramſay *of* Balmain *Bar.*
Stewartry of *Kirkubright.*
Lieut. Colonel John Stewart, *of* Levinſton.
Shire of *Lanerk.*
Sir John Hamilton *of* Roſs *Bar.*
Burgh of *Glaſcow.*
Thomas Smith, *Esq;*
Shire of *Linlithgow.*
John Houſton, *of* Houſton, *Jun. Esq;*
Burgh of *Linlithgow.*
Hon. Col. George Douglas.
Shire of *Nairn* and *Cromarty.*
Hugh Roſs *Jun. of* Kilravock *Esq;*
Shire of *Orkney* and *Zetland.*
Sir Alexander Douglas, *of* Egilſhay *Kt.*
Shire of *Pebles.*
Alex. Murray *of* Stanhope, *Esq;*
Shire of *Perth.*
Lord James Murray.
Burgh of *Perth.*
George Yeaman *Esq;*
Shire of *Renfrew.*
Sir Robart Pollock *Bar.*
Shire of *Roſs.*
Charles Roſs, *Esq;* } *double*
Sr Hen. Mackenſy, *Bar.* } *return.*
Burgh of *Tain.*
Richard Monro, *Esq;*
Shire of *Roxburgh.*
Sir Gilbert Eliott, *of* Stobs *Bar.*
Shire of *Selkirk.*
John Pringle, *of* Haining, *Esq;*
Shire of *Sterling.*
Sir Hugh Paterſon *Bar.*
Burgh of *Sterling.*
Henry Cuningham, *Esq;*
Shire of *Sutherland.*
Sir Wm. Gordon, *of* Delpholly, *Kt. and Bar.*
Shire of *Wigtoun.*
Hon. John Stewart, *of* Sorby *Esq;*
Burgh of *Wigtoun.*
William Cockran, *of* Kilmaronock *Esq;*

In all 558.

The

The Names of the ARCH-BISHOP *and* BISHOPS, *Members of the Upper, or Higher, Houſe.*

THOMAS TENNISON, *Lord Biſhop of* Canterbury.

HEn. *Compton*, L. B of *London.*
Sir *Jonathan Trelawny*, L.B. of *Wincheſter.*
William Lloyd, L. B. of *Worceſter.*
Thomas Sprat, L. B. of *Rocheſter.*
Gilbert Burnet, L. B. of *Sarum.*
Hump. Humphreys L.B. of *Hereford*
John Hough, L. B. of *Litchfield* and *Coventry.*
John Moore, L. B. of *Ely.*
Richard Cumberland, L. B. of *Peterborough.*
Edward Fowler, L. B. of *Glouceſter*
William Talbot, L. B. of *Oxford.*
John Evans, L. B. of *Bangor.*
Geo. Hooper, L. B. of *Bath & Wells.*
William Wake, L. B. of *Lincoln.*
John Tyler, L. B. of *Landaff.*
Oſpring Blackall, L. B. of *Exeter.*
Charles Trimnell, L. B. of *Norwich.*
Wm. Fleetwood, L. B. of St. *Aſaph.*
Tho. Manningham, L. B. of *Chicheſter*
John Robinſon, L. B. of *Briſtol.*
Philip. Biſſe, L. B. of St. *David's.*

The Namss of the Inferiour Clergy, Members of the Lower Houſe

CANTERBURY.

GEorge *Stanhope*, D. D. Dean of *Canterbury.*
Thomas Green, D. D. Archd. of *Canterbury.*
Ralph Blomer, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
Elias Sydall, D. D. } Proctors for
John Johnſon, A.M. } the Clergy.

LONDON.

Henry Godolphin, D. D. Dean of St. *Paul's.*

Wm. Stanley, D. D.	Archd. of	*London.*
Wm. Lancaſter, D.D.		*Middleſex.*
Charles Alſton, D.D.		*Eſſex.*
Jonas Warley, D D.		*Colcheſter.*
John Cole, A. M.		St. *Albans.*

Roger Altham, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Tho. Whincop, D.D. } Proctors for
John Pelling, D.D. } the Clergy.

WESTMINSTER.

Thomas L. B. of *Rocheſter*, Dean of *Weſtminſter.*
Fam. Sartree, A.D. of *Weſtminſter*
Nicholas Only, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

WINCHESTER.

John Wickart, D. D. Dean of *Wincheſter.*

Ral. Brideoak, A.M.	Archd. of	*Winton.*
Edm. Gibſon, D.D.		*Surrey.*

William Delaune D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Sam. Edgley, A.M. } Proctors for
Peter Nourſe, D.D. } the Clergy.

WORCESTER.

William L. B. of *Oxford*, Dean of *Worceſter.*
William Worth, D. D. Arch-Deacon of *Worceſter.*
Edward Chandler, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
William Lloyd, D. D. } Proctors
Fam. Stillingfleet, A.M } for the Cl.

ROCHESTER.

Sam. Prat, D.D. Dean of *Rocheſter*
Tho. Sprat, A.M. Archd. of *Rocheſt.*

John

John Gilman, A. M. deceas'd, Proctor for the Chapter.

William Savage, B. D. } Proctors
Harrington Bagshaw, A. M. } for the Clergy

SALISBURY.

John Younger, D. D. Dean of *Salisbury*.

Richard West, D. D. } Archd. of *Berks.*
Cornel. Yeate, A. M. } *Wilts.*
John Hoadly, A. M. } *Salish.*

Richard Eyre, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.

Bohun Fox, L. L. B. } Proctors for
Tho. Coker, A. M. } the Clergy.

HEREFORD.

John L. B. of *Landaff*, Dean of *Hereford*.

Tho. Cox, A. M. } Arch D. of *Hereford.*
Adam Ottley, D. D. } *Salop.*

Charles Whiting, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

John Price, D. D. } Proctors for
Solom. Tyler, D. D. } the Clergy.

LITCHFIELD & COVENTRY

William Bincks, D. D. Dean of *Litchfield*.

Natha. Elison, D. D. } Archd. of *Stafford.*
Tho. Goodwyn, D. D. } *Derby.*
Wm. Wilson, A. M. } *Coventry.*
Griffith Vaughan, A. M } *Salop.*

George Smalridge, D. D. Proctor. for the Chapter.

Jona. Kimberly, A. M. } Proctors
Rich. Andrews Cler. } for the Cl.

ELY.

Cha. Roderick, D. D. Dean of *Ely*.

Rich. Bently, D. D. Archd. of *Ely*.

Charles Ashton, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

John Cory, B D. } Proctors for
Wm. Lunn, A. M. } the Clergy.

PETERBOURGH.

White Kennet, D. D. Dean of *Peterborough*.

Richard Cumberland, A. M. Archd. of *Northampton*.

Richard Reynolds, L. L. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Matth. Hutton, D. D. } Proctors
Purbeck Hall, A. M. } for the Cl.

GLOUCESTER.

Knightly Chetwood, D. D. Dean of *Glouceſter*.

Robert Parsons, A. M. Archd. of *Glouceſter*.

Richard Duke, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter, deceas'd.

The Hon. *Henry Brydges*, A. M. } Proctors for the Cler-
John Cox, A. M. } gy.

OXFORD.

Henry Aldrich, D. D. Dean of *Christ-Church*, deceas'd.

Tim. Goodwin, A. M. Archd. of *Oxon.*

Francis Castrell, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Wm. Delaune, D. D. } Proctors for
Wm. Moore, A. M. } the Clergy.

BANGOR.

John L. B. of *Bangor*, Archdeacon of *Bangor*, and *Angleſey*.

Francis Lloyd, A. M. Archd. of *Merioneth*.

Hugh Wynne, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.

Rob. Morgan, D. D. } Proctor for
Rob. Wynne, A. M. } the Clergy.

BATH and WELLS.

The Hon. *William Grahme*, D. D. Dean of *Wells*.

Sam. Hill, A. M. } Arch. D. of *Wells.*
Edw. Waple, B. D. } *Taunton*
Wm. Clements, A. M. } *Bath.*

Henry Layng, M. A. Proctor for the Chapter.

Edm. Archer, B. D. } Proctors for
Tho. Naish, A, M. } the Clergy.

LINCOLN.

Rich. Willis, D. D. Dean of *Lincoln*

John Mandeville, D. D. } Archd. of *Lincoln.*
John Geery, L. L. D. } *Bucks.*
John Hutton, A. M. } *Stow.*
White Kennet, D. D. } *Hunting.*

John

John Rogers, A.M. } Archd. of *Leicester.*
Tho. Franke. A.M. } Archd. of *Bedford.*
John Fuett, D. D. } Proctors
John Mandevile, D.D } for the Ch.
Sam. Wesley, A.M. } Proctors for
Tho. Sandys, A. M. } the Clergy.

LANDAFF.

William Watts, A. M. Archd. of *Landaff.*
Jonathan Edwards, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter
Sam. Harris, B.D. } Proctors for
Wm. Lewis, A.M. } the Clergy.

EXETER.

Lancelot Blackbourne, A. M. Dean of *Exeter.*
Ofspring, L. B. of *Exeter*, Archd. of *Exeter.*
Edward Drew, A. M. Archd. of *Cornwall.*
Francis Atterbury, D. D. Archd. of *Totneſs*; Prolocutor.
Thomas Linford, D. D. Archd. of *Branſtaple.*
Peter Foulkes, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
John Warren, D.D. } Proctor for
John Newte, A.M. } the Clergy.

NORWICH.

Humphrey Prideaux, D. D. Dean of *Norwich.*
John Jeffery, D. D. } Archd. of *Norwich.*
Rob. Cannon, D. D. } Archd. of *Norfolk.*
Hum. Prideaux, D.D. } Archd. of *Suffolk.*
Nicho. Claget, D.D. } Archd. of *Sudbury.*
George Martin, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
John Whitefoot, A.M. } Proctors
Henry Halſted, A.M. } for the Cl.

St. ASAPH.

William Stanley, D. D. Dean of St. *Aſaph.*
William L. B. of St. *Aſaph*, Archd. of St. *Aſaph.*

John Davis, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
Rob. Wynn, L. L. D. } Proctors for
Maur. Vaughan Cler. } the Clergy

CHICESTER.

William Hayley, D. D. Dean of *Chicheſter.*
Jam. Barker, A. M. } Archd. of *Chicheſter.*
Rich. Bowchier, B.D. } Archd. of *Lewes.*
William Barcroft, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Edw. Pelling, D.D. } Proctors for
Ant. Saunders, D.D. } the Clergy

BRISTOL.

The Hon. *Robert Booth*, D. D. Dean of *Briſtol.*
Robert Cowper, A. M. Archd. of *Dorſet.*
Charles Liveſay, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
John Stevenſon, M.A. } Proctor
Tho. Naiſh, Sen. M.A. } for the C

St. DAVID's.

Hugh Powell, A. M. Precentor.
John Medley, M. A. } Archd. of St. *David*
Edw. Teniſon, L. L. B. } Archd. of *Carmarth*
John Shores, A. M. } Archd. of *Cardigan.*
Joſ. Stevens, A. M. } Archd. of *Brecknock*
Wm. Needham, B. D. } Proctors for the Chapter.
— *Cuthbert.* } jointly and ſeverally.
Wm. Powell, M. A. } Proctors for
Jeremiah Griffith, M. A. } the Clergy.

WINDSOR and WOOLVERHAMPTON

John L. B. of *Briſtol*, Dean of *Windſor.*
John Hinton, L. L. B. Proctor for the Chapter.
THO. ROUS, *Cler. Dom.* Prolocutor. Convocat.

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FINIS.